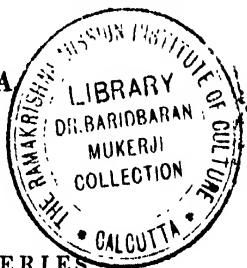


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FOR
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

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AUSTRALASIA



VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.




MAY—AUGUST 1832.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

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THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THEORY OF MR. RICKARDS.

MR. RICKARDS, one of the ablest antagonists of the East-India Company, has put the question of the continuance of their exclusive privileges upon a very simple issue. In his evidence before the Select Committee of the Commons,* he has declared his “unreserved belief,” that the Company are “by far the best organ or instrument that his Majesty’s Government can employ for the future political administration of India;” but that their government could be better carried on if they were not traders either with India or China; that there has been a very considerable surplus revenue from the territories of India for the last thirty-five or thirty-six years, at least, which would have enabled them to manage the political concern without other aid, and that the commerce of the Company is the sole cause of all their incumbrances and debts. On this theory, the demonstration of which Mr. Rickards has undertaken, must, in his opinion, depend the whole question. If it shall appear that Mr. Rickards is mistaken in his theory, that the dividends on the Company’s capital have been paid out of the territorial revenues instead of their commercial profits, he is bound by the terms of his declaration to surrender the argument.

Mr. Rickards is a gentleman who has passed twenty-three years of his life in various departments of the Company’s civil service in India, as revenue-officer, private secretary to the governor of Bombay, commissioner in Malabar, and finally member of the Bombay Government. In these various capacities, he had abundant opportunities of observing the practical operation of that machine of government, the continuance of which he so strenuously recommends. Since he quitted India, in 1811, Mr. Rickards has become the head of a mercantile firm, in London, connected with the Eastern trade, and deriving large profits from commissions and advances on consignments to

* No. 3, p. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

and from India, which profits would necessarily increase with the augmentation of that trade.

Having thus explicitly stated, as we are justified in doing, the position of Mr. Rickards in respect to a question, in the discussion of which he has taken so prominent a part, it is due to that gentleman that we should be equally explicit with regard to our opinion of his motives, which might be liable, from our remarks, to the suspicion of mere sordidness, which attaches to those of many of the Company's assailants. We scruple not, therefore, to avow our conviction that Mr. Rickards, if biassed by particular feelings, is unconsciously biassed; that he is a person of amiable and upright character, and that, in the extraordinary theory to which he clings with such pertinacity, gross as the delusion appears to be, he is only mistaken. This concession, which is in obedience to the general testimony of those who know Mr. Rickards, we admit, is made not without difficulty, when we consider the improbability of his theory, the unaccountable errors which he has committed in endeavouring to support it, and especially the unfair and hostile spirit he seems to manifest in his recent publication,* which abounds with what, in another writer, we should pronounce wilful misrepresentation.

Before we enter upon a refutation of the Rickardian theory, it may be well to consider some of the obstacles in its very outset. 1. The territorial revenues of India are specifically appropriated, and the disposal of any surplus arising therefrom is jealously guarded, by the very precise and distinct provisions of an Act of Parliament. If one shilling of those revenues is been transferred to the Company's commercial concerns, since the Act 53d Geo. III. c. 155, or applied in any manner not sanctioned by that statute, both the East-India Company and the Board of Control have been guilty of a high misdemeanour. 2. Accounts, according to a prescribed form, are, agreeably to law, annually laid before Parliament, specifying the receipt and disbursement of the territorial revenues (apart from the commercial concerns) in India and in England, the result of which account, at present, shews a deficit of receipt, or insufficiency of the revenues to meet the charges. These accounts must have been, from year to year, wilfully fabricated to deceive Parliament and the country, it being impossible to reconcile Mr. Rickards' eulogium upon the shrewdness and ability of the Company's accountants with the supposition that they were successively mistaken. 3. The accounts presented to Parliament, since the last renewal of the charter, have shewn a gradually increasing sum, now amounting to five millions sterling, applied out of the Company's commercial profits to the relief of the territorial finances; whilst, on the other hand, a territorial debt has been progressively accumulating, and now amounts to nearly forty millions sterling, entailing an annual charge of two millions interest. This state of things could only be the result of a fraud, and as far as concerns the five millions, an unnecessary fraud. 4. The Indian finances have been, at different times, minutely investigated by Parliamentary committees, by statesmen and financiers of eminent talents, by able functionaries abroad,

* India, Part IV. An Exposition of the Results of the East-India Company's Trade, in a Political and Financial Point of View, from 1600 to the present time, with a Report by Mr. R. Wilkinson. By R. Rickards, Esq. London, 1832. Smith.

and by acute individuals at home, from all of whom this wonderful abstraction of so many millions of the territorial revenues, together with a corresponding loss of the commercial capital of the Company — which Mr. Rickards considers to have been entirely dissipated or fixed in dead stock — has by some magical contrivance been entirely concealed.

What renders Mr Rickards' discovery more miraculous is, that it is deduced from an examination of the official accounts furnished by the Company themselves. Wonderful to say, it is from the Company's own accounts that he obtains both sides of his demonstration, namely, that there has been for many years past a large annual surplus revenue from the territory, at the very time that a territorial debt has been growing up, and that there has been an annual loss in the commercial transactions, including the China as well as the Indian commerce, both trades, previous as well as subsequent to 1813, according to him, having been constantly unprofitable, and the funds having been supplied from the revenue. These are his own words.*

The Indian debt he thus accounts for: "the way in which the debt has occurred is simply this: the governments abroad, in execution of the instructions they receive for the purchase of investments for Europe and China, send orders upon the revenue treasuries of different parts of the country, in favour of the commercial residents, to the amount of several lacs of rupees, to be applied as required in the purchase of goods; this revenue being abstracted from the territorial funds, when wars occur in India, there is a deficiency for the expense of those wars, and then loans are resorted to to supply that deficiency."† This is one of the averments, put forth as they are with the air of being notorious facts, which, in ordinary cases, we should be tempted to impute to a wilful attempt at imposition. If it were true, the Company would deserve prosecution: as the funds for the purchase of investments, from whatever source they are provided, must be taken into the commercial account, in order to compute prime cost, the non-crediting the territory for such sums as were borrowed from the revenue treasuries, supposing them to be so borrowed, is an open, premeditated fraud. In respect to the China investments, it is more especially so, because every farthing expended in their purchase necessarily enters into the computation of the legal upset price of tea; the value of the China tale being, for that purpose, not its market rate, but calculated according to the amount of the outward investments from Europe and India.

In his evidence before the Parliamentary committees, Mr. Rickards rather limited his theory, respecting the losses of the Company's commerce, to the last thirty or forty years. In his recent work, however, he commences *ab ovo*, and endeavours to shew that from the very first charter of Queen Elizabeth, whether the merchant adventurers traded upon separate or upon joint stock, in spite of the large profits the trade was supposed to yield, it was, in fact, unprofitable! It is not because we consider the question as to the profitableness or unprofitableness of the trade in the year 1600, as of the slightest importance, but because of the controversy, that we have taken the trouble to examine Mr. Rickards' theory, and deductions on this point,

* Ev. before the Lords' Committee.

4691—4694.

† *Ibid.* No. 4660.

but in order to show the extreme lengths to which a theorist is often unwittingly led, and the misapprehensions and misrepresentations into which he is betrayed, whilst he fancies he is actuated by “a sincere desire to search after truth.”

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Rickards has not taken his facts and figures, respecting these early transactions, either from the original documents in the East-India House, or from Mr. Bruce’s *Annals of the East-India Company*, or from Mr. Milburn’s *Account of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce between England and the East-Indies*, in his *Oriental Commerce*, which are the only works affording an ample and accurate view of these remote transactions, but from the meagre and imperfect sketch given by M. Moreau, in his *Chronological Record of Occurrences between England and India from 1600 to 1823*, prefixed to his tables of Indian Finances, &c. from the Year 1791, and the still more meagre and imperfect details inserted by Mr. Mill in his *History of India*. Further; we shall find that, in his abridgment of their very abridged data, Mr. Rickards has laid himself open to charges of unfairness.

Respecting the first company and their first voyage, he says :

For twelve years, from 1600 to 1613, the whole capital employed was only £464,284, averaging, therefore, £38,690 per annum, of which greatly more than half was expended on the equipment of their ships. Their average profit, on the whole of the twelve voyages, is, notwithstanding, rated at 138 per cent. How this profit was calculated does not appear. If the calculation assimilates to that of an example to be quoted presently,* there will be grounds for doubting its perfect accuracy; more especially as we know, that in 1607 there were no profits, the ships in that year being wholly lost. Other losses were sustained in these years by the hostile opposition the Company had to encounter from the Turks in the Red Sea, and from the Portuguese in India; but actual losses, with other charges to be hereafter noticed, seem always to have been studiously omitted from the Company’s calculations of profit. What became of the ships and their expensive outfit, is not specified: an important element in statements of this nature, and therefore requiring to be accounted for.

Almost every line of this extract would admit of a construction adverse to the declaration that “the spirit in which it was written, is a sincere desire to search after truth.”

The capital at first employed in this trade was naturally small, since few would be inclined to risk much; and so far from wondering that its average annual amount in the first twelve years was only £38,690, the wonder is, considering the scarcity and value of money, that it was so much. But Mr. Rickards is misled by his authorities into a belief that twelve voyages were performed between 1600 and 1613, whereas the sum he has mentioned and the particulars he gives in the margin relate to the first *eight* voyages, from 1600 to 1612 inclusive, when the Company altered their mode of trading, heretofore on separate stock, to a joint stock. The sum of £464,284 divided by *eight* gives a capital employed of £58,035 instead of £38,690,

* This example, as will appear, evinces ~~perverse~~ perversion of judgment on the part of Mr. Rickards.

each voyage. That more than half this small capital should have been expended in the building, purchase, and equipment of their ships (some of which were lost), pay of crews, and incidental expenses, besides the purchase of dock-yards and storehouses, at great expense, is not wonderful.* The profits upon the first two voyages is stated in Sir Jeremy Sambrooke's Report on the East-India Trade,† the only authority extant, to have been ninety-five per cent. on the capital originally subscribed, "clear of all charges." It was the success of these two voyages which induced other individuals to endeavour to participate in this lucrative trade, and King James, in direct violation of the charter of Elizabeth, granted licenses to "private traders," who, instead of trading, however, plundered the native vessels, and brought disgrace upon the British name.‡ The Company's third voyage produced a profit of 234 per cent. The fourth was unfortunate, both ships being lost. The fifth voyage was a branch of the third. The sixth voyage, the first under the charter of 7 James I., which secured to the Company the whole trade with the East-Indies "for ever," was attended with a profit of 121 per cent. The three next voyages produced a profit of 218, 211, and 160 per cent. respectively. But "it does not appear how these profits were calculated," says Mr. Rickards. If he had condescended to look into the original papers, or the pages of Mr. Bruce, he would have seen that they were the products of the sales of Eastern commodities at home (after deducting all outlays), and the accumulated profits of all the various barter and sales in the transit of the vessels from port to port in India, which were by no means inconsiderable. As an instance of the large profits gained upon Eastern commodities in those days, Sir J. Sambrooke states, that the cloves brought home in the third voyage (1606), which cost originally £2,948, sold for £36,287. Nay, if Mr. Rickards had, even without reference to authorities, considered that, at a time when the Company had no territorial revenues, and traded upon separate stock, nothing but actual profit could have kept them together, and that nothing but actual tangible profit could have made the Company an object of so much jealousy and competition, he would scarcely have suffered his theory to run riot in this way.

"What became of the ships and their expensive outfit is not specified." Not specified where? It would seem as if Mr. Rickards supposed he was criticising an account laid before Parliament. It is not specified in M. Moreau's meagre chronological record of events; but if Mr. Rickards, in his "sincere desire to search after truth," had resorted to sources of information within his reach, he would have discovered that the Company, even at this early period, and after dividing such large profits, were accumulating a dead capital, in ships and other property, of considerable value. At the conclusion of the first joint stock, in 1617, the Company were possessed of no less than thirty-six ships of from 100 to 1,000 tons burthen, besides a

* Ships were very scarce in England at this period. Sir William Monson, in his *Naval Tracts*, states that, at the death of Queen Elizabeth, there were not more than four ships in the kingdom of 400 tons each, and that the ships that sailed to India in 1601 (which were of 600, 300, 300, and 240 tons) were "four of the best merchants' ships in the kingdom." The East-India Company soon after built ships of 800 and 1100 tons.

† MSS. in the India Register Office. Bruce's *Annals*, i. 123.

‡ Milburn.

number of factories in India and at Japan, and their capital stock, in the following year, was, on that account, currently sold at 203 per cent.

M. Moreau says, the Company boasted in 1613 of a profit on a joint stock voyage of 340 per cent.; but these boasts of a high profit are brought into considerable doubt by a document presented to Parliament in 1621, where it appears that, out of eighty-six ships sent to India, between 1600 and 1621, only thirty-six had returned safely, nine were lost, five worn out by long service from port to port in India, eleven taken by the Dutch, and twenty-five remained in India or on the voyage home. The Company having always been their own insurers, it is difficult to conceive how, under such a vast loss of capital, any profit could have ultimately resulted from the trading adventures of this period.

Moreau's words are simply these: "1613. Company now make a joint-stock voyage, profit 340 per cent." The word "boast," and all the satirical comment, are supplied by Mr. Rickards, who ingeniously attempts to set off the losses of the Company, in the second joint-stock, through the piratical conduct of the Dutch, in 1617 and succeeding years (for which the Company obtained from them a compensation of £80,000), against the profits actually divided of the first joint-stock. The "vast loss of capital" was the loss of nine ships in twenty-one years (the captures by the Dutch having been compensated, and the vessels worn out in the service having earned their worth), which loss was a deduction from the Company's gains on their own insurance, yielding, after all, doubtless a good profit.

Lest any reader should doubt the reality of these "high profits," on the ground of their magnitude, it may be observed, that they were the combined result of very long and circuitous voyages, seldom less than thirty months, and often extending to three or four years from the period of departure from England, and of the profits of the various professions of ship-builders, provisioners, insurers, &c., united in the Company; and that the home-cargoes were disposed of at long credits, from a year and a-half to two years. Calculating the profit, not per voyage, but per year, all deductions being made, and according to the mode in which the profit on the employment of capital is now computed, it is probable that its amount, upon a medium of seven years, would not be more than twenty per cent. per annum.

Mr. Rickards then inserts an "Abstract of the Company's trade, from March 1620 to 1624, at this time (1624) laid before Parliament, which," he says, "is here subjoined, as being characteristic of the mode in which, from the earliest times, they submitted estimates of profit to the public." Then follows a statement of exports to India, for four voyages, amounting in the aggregate to £264,516, and of imports from India, £1,175,444.* The authority for these figures is "Moreau, p. 1;" but Mr. Rickards does not think it necessary to add the following essential note which is subjoined to the account in the author whom he quotes: "the sum received from the Dutch for property plundered by them in India was £80,000, and the returns

* In his quotation of figures, here as well as elsewhere, Mr. Rickards is wrong, though, as the errors do not affect the argument, we do not think it worth while to point them out. We mention the fact to show the hasty and erroneous manner in which even the mechanical parts of his theory are got up.

expected to arrive in the year 1624 to the amount of £500,000; if the Company had been able to carry on their trade unmolested by the Dutch, the returns in these four years would have been £600,000 more." Why was this statement suppressed? A severe critic of Mr. Rickards would say that it was because it would falsify the whole of the argument which that gentleman has founded upon the return. He says:

This statement exhibits, no doubt, a large return from sale of imports, when compared with the original outlay, or value of bullion and goods exported, and may account for the readiness with which East-India subscriptions were filled; but it will be observed, that it only embraces a small portion of the subscribed capital.* If the remainder was in this, as in former instances, expended in the outfit of ships, the balance of the exports and imports would be any thing but clear profit. The expenditure on account of shipping, or £1,364,524, would still require to be accounted for.

Adopting Mr. Rickards' own mode of argument and his own authority, the statement would really stand thus:

	£.		£.
Amount of exports	264,516	Sales of imports	1,175,444
Supposed expenditure on account of shipping.....	1,364,524	Received from the Dutch ...	80,000
Balance	126,404	Cargoes on their way home ...	500,000
			—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£1,755,444		£1,755,444
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Thus, according to his superficial mode of computation, and his own authority, the Company would have gained £126,000, or £30,000 per voyage, supposing that all the capital was employed; for it is remarkable that Mr. Rickards assumes, as matter of course, that all the large capital subscribed for was really expended. There is every reason to think that only a part of the capital was employed; but if the whole, a considerable sum must have been invested in dead stock, besides the shipping. With what propriety, then, can the difference between the merchandize actually exported in the four years and the capital subscribed be said to be, "expenditure on account of shipping?"

That the Company at this period, as at later periods, incurred a vast outlay for national objects, is most true. By the treaty with the Dutch, in 1619, the two Companies engaged to send ten ships each, well-armed, to co-operate, under the direction of a "council of defence," for the preservation of the trade and settlements of both nations. The English Company was the only party which fulfilled the stipulations of that treaty; the common funds were diverted by the Dutch to their own purposes; and if the Company sustained, as they undoubtedly did, loss from this cause, they had an equitable claim to its full amount upon the country, which is bound to protect the national commerce out of the common fund. Even Mr. Mill, with all his partiality towards the Dutch and hostility to the English Company, confesses that a naval and military force ought to have been maintained in India to overawe the Dutch. Mr. Rickards proceeds:

* Capital subscribed £1,629,040, goods and bullion exported £264,516; remains to be accounted for £1,364,524.

But a remarkable fact, recorded in this case, is, that the sum of £1,175,444 is the sale proceeds of the cargoes of twelve ships only out of twenty-six equipped for the occasion. Of the remaining fourteen, ten were actually fitted out as ships of war, and "detained in India to defend the Company's property;" whilst the money sent out in two other ships is also admitted to have been "wasted in their quarrel with the Dutch." If, therefore, the ships, which did not return to England, were lost, captured, or worn out in the service, as on former occasions; or if the difference between the amount of their subscribed capital, were absorbed in these equipments, in their contests with the Dutch and defence of their numerous factories; it is CLEAR that, instead of profit, there must have been a heavy loss sustained on the actual out-turn of these adventures.

Mr. Rickards has here assumed the words employed by M. Moreau, in his meagre epitome, as the language of the parliamentary document (which is to be found entire in Milburn*), and which he has miserably mangled. The ships employed in India for the Company's defence were those just referred to, furnished under the treaty of 1619. Instead of the money sent out in two other ships being admitted to have been wasted in their quarrel with the Dutch, the document itself states as follows: "1621. This year our differences with the Dutch being newly accommodated, and our stock of money by those broils being much wasted, there was returned only one ship," &c. The inference that if the ships never returned to England, and if the difference between the exports and the capital were absorbed in equipments, it is CLEAR that there MUST HAVE BEEN a heavy loss, affords a neat specimen of Mr. Rickards' mode of arriving at results, and is much upon a par with the celebrated conclusion, "if the sky were to fall, &c."

For reasons we shall state presently, we must be pardoned for examining a little further the attempts of Mr. Rickards to show that "in spite of the *fallacious* display of advantageous sales in England, historical facts prove the existence of great embarrassment and pressure on the Company's affairs from the earliest times of their commercial career, not a particle of which seems to have been included in their estimates of profit." Mr. Rickards does not tell us out of what secret fund the losses were at that time defrayed.

The difficulties which were entailed upon the third joint-stock (1631-32) by the arbitrary and unbridled conduct of the Dutch abroad, the political troubles at home, and the treachery of the Government, furnish Mr. Rickards with abundant materials for eloquent invective; as if the Company's losses from these causes were chargeable to their own misconduct, and forgetting how large a debt of gratitude the country owe the Company of that day for the skilful, prudent, disinterested, and patriotic manner in which, at that critical period, they preserved, in spite of pecuniary sacrifices, this valuable trade to the nation, hazarded as it was, no less by the political revolutions at home than by the unremitted efforts of other states.

In speaking of Courten's association, Mr. Rickards states, that "the preamble to Courten's grant expressly declared that it was founded on the mismanagement of the East-India Company, who had done nothing for the

good of the nation, in proportion to their privileges or the funds at their disposal." This is another passage which renders it a matter of extreme difficulty not to distrust Mr. Rickards' views and motives. The authority cited by him for this statement is Mr. Mill, who intimates his doubt of its justice, observing, that "nothing less seemed necessary to embolden the King to such a violation of their charter." But if Mr. Rickards had given himself the smallest trouble of inquiry, and which it was his duty, as "a searcher after truth," to take, he would have found the facts to be these :

In 1634, a Captain Weddell, in the Company's service, finding that the president of the Surat factory had succeeded in concluding an advantageous treaty with the viceroy of Goa, came to England, and entered into a scheme with Sir William Courten, a courtier, and Endymion Porter, a gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, to obtain a license from the King to encroach upon the Company's trade : "evincing," as Mr. Bruce observes, "by this conduct, which will in the sequel so frequently occur, that, among the difficulties which the Company had to meet, those from their *own servants, who had made their own fortunes in their employment*, have been the most formidable." The needy Charles was induced to sanction this invasion of right, in consideration of being himself a sharer in the new association ! Mr. Bruce goes on :

It became necessary to find some pretext for granting a license so directly in opposition to the charters and exclusive privileges conferred by Queen Elizabeth and King James ; and though this pretext might have been devised by speculators in England, who were strangers to the expensive and continued efforts of the London Company to establish and fortify seats of trade within their limits, yet when the project came from their own servants, who had been abroad, and who must have derived benefit from their protection, it was found to rest on a *direct falsehood*, attested by men who were fully instructed in the actual state of the Company's affairs. The preamble to the first grant to Sir Wm. Courten, &c. (which was dated 12th December 1635) proceeds upon assertions which all the preceding evidence in this review of the transactions of the London Company distinctly negatives, "that the East-India Company had neglected to establish fortified factories, or seats of trade, to which the King's subjects could resort with safety ; that they had consulted their own interests only, without any regard to the King's revenue ; and in general, that they had broken the conditions on which their charter and exclusive privileges had been granted to them."*

In looking into the charter of privileges granted to the London Company, we cannot discover a single condition which it could have been even alleged that the Company had broken, and as only one is stated, we must confine ourselves to that ; namely, the omission to establish fortified factories. This charge is so notoriously false, that it is scarcely necessary to refute it, by observing that a large portion of their commercial capital had been expended on these fortified factories.† But the best refutation of the charge is found in the extraordinary counter-charge of Mr. Rickards himself, who, apparently, wholly forgot this imputation upon the Company, when

* Bruce, l. 331. See also Anderson's Hist. of Commerce, li. 372.

† In the year 1638-39, the sum which had been expended on forts, factories, &c. in support of trade, exceeded £800,000.

he says, a few pages further, "on the subject of forts and factories, Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the court of the Great Mogul, so early as 1614, gave to the Company the following advice: 'on my first arrival, I understood a fort was necessary, but experience teaches me we are refused it to our own advantage. The charge is greater than the trade can bear. It is not a number of forts, residences, and factories that will profit you; they will increase charge but not recompense it.' It would have been well for the Company," adds Mr. Rickards, "had they followed this *excellent* advice." And again: "Mill, speaking of these factories, observes, 'one grand source of the expenses which devoured the profits of the Company's trade, was their factories, with all that mass of dead stock which they required—houses, lands, fortifications, and equipments.'"

Against such assailants as Mr. Rickards, it is utterly impossible for the Company to defend themselves. How little consistent is it with the character and spirit in which that gentleman professes to write, to adopt *both* these conflicting charges against the Company, one of which must be grossly false!

One more example and we have done.

Meanwhile, in September 1646, the Company delivered a statement of their affairs, by which it appeared they had incurred a debt in England of £122,000, besides losses and interest to the amount of £85,000 more; but setting against this their quick stock and assets, amounting to £180,511, they still laid claim (*as usual in statements of this kind*) to a clear capital of £180,000, because, they observed, the profits on these assets would suffice to replace losses and to clear off all their debts.

This is a misrepresentation of a meagre and incorrect abstract from Moreau, which is given by Mr. Rickards, in a note, as a statement submitted to Parliament, for which assertion he has not even the authority of his author, who has merely borrowed a sketch of the state of the fourth joint stock from Milburn. The real condition of the Company's affairs at that period was as follows: quick stock, shipping and customs at Gombroon, £180,511; due from the King, for pepper (of which item, though mentioned by Moreau, Mr. Rickards takes no notice), £63,283; claims on the Dutch, £516,798;* total, £760,592. Debts due in England, £122,000; losses and interest, £85,000: total, £207,000. Balance of assets, £553,592. The capital of the fourth joint stock is not stated by Mr. Bruce, but it was probably much less than that of the third, and that was only £420,700.† In the foregoing statement, no credit is taken for the fixed stock, consisting of forts, factories, &c., on which, as we before observed, £800,000 had been expended seven years prior to this period.

It is surprising with what dexterity Mr. Rickards keeps from the view of his readers the real extent of the injustice which the Company experienced in those days. By dint of patient and persevering negotiation, and at a heavy expense, they had procured firmans of privileges from the imperial

* In 1681-2 (six years after this period) the claims on the Dutch by the Company for losses since 1622 amounted to £1,681,996, besides interest, which would have exceeded the principal. A large proportion was recovered.

† Milburn, i. xxvi.

court. Courten's ships, however,—free-traders as they were called,—captured the native vessels, plundered them, and put the crews to torture. In consequence of these acts, the Company's servants and property were seized by the Mogul's officers. Representation to the King was, of course, ineffectual, for he was one of the "free-traders;" and in that very year he issued a new grant to the association! In reply to the complaints of their factors, the Company wrote at this period (1637-38) as follows:

We could wish that we could vindicate the reputation of our nation in those parts, and do ourselves right for the loss and damage our estate in those parts has sustained; but of all these we must bear the burthen, and with patience sit still, until we may find these frowning times more auspicious to us and to our affairs.

We have expended so much time upon these preliminary extravagances of Mr. Rickards' work, which are continued through many weary pages, in order that the reader may see how much the whole mind of that gentleman is pre-occupied with his theory, how narrow and distorted is the view he takes of every question connected with it, the small range his inquiries embrace, and the errors into which he falls: all these being circumstances which should weigh very much in the scale against a person who attacks an established doctrine, in favour of which there are so many presumptions. As a mere matter of fact, bearing on the question of the Company's present mode of paying their dividends, the result of the early adventures to India, whether profitable or not, does not signify a pin. If the capitals of the different companies were wholly absorbed in losses and expenditure, as Mr. Rickards (p. 451) contends, the sacrifice was obviously for national objects, and they secured a valuable commerce to the country, and laid the foundation of our splendid empire in the East.

Mr. Rickards, having proved to his own contentment, that for more than a century and a half, the profits and dividends, which the subscribers and shareholders of the different Companies supposed they really received, were only so much moonshine, arrives at the period of the acquisition of the Dewanny (1765), "the proper commencement of the Company's political character in the East:" the period when the system must have originated of making the territorial revenues bear the losses of their commerce.*

Until the year 1779, when the statute 19 Geo. III. c. 61, made a reservation of the territorial revenues, to await a disposition of them by law, the surplus of those revenues was the absolute property of the Company, having been in fact secured by the skilful management of their commercial means. But let us see what this surplus was.

Mr. Rickards has cited a work of Mr. Verelst, on the state of Bengal, in which it is stated that, in the five years succeeding the Dewanny grant, there was a net surplus of revenue of £4,226,155, "which," says Mr. Rickards, "may be taken to be the amount supplied by territory to commerce within the period." Mr. Verelst having stated that Bengal was drained of bullion, goods, stores, bills, and cargoes to the amount of

* Previous to 1765, the only revenues the Company received in India were duties of trifling amount.

£4,941,611. We are not able to refer to Mr. Verelst's work, in order to see whether Mr. Rickards has fairly quoted it; but referring to Moreau, whose work Mr. Rickards implicitly follows up to this period, but which he now deserts, we find an official account laid before Parliament cited in detail, showing that the revenues of the territory ceded under the Dewanny fell short of the charges by upwards of £300,000 a year; the revenues of all kinds, including Bengal, Bombay, and Bencoolen, in the five years from 1761 to 1766, amounted to £5,760,000, whilst the disbursements were £7,388,000. As the expensive war with Hyder Ali broke out within the five years specified by Mr. Rickards, namely in 1767, the charges were probably greatly increased and the revenues diminished; either the Parliamentary document quoted by Moreau, therefore, or the statement of Mr. Verelst, must have been erroneous. Which of the two is most suspicious may be concluded from what follows.

Mr. Rickards, with the characteristic habits of a theorist, has chosen, upon this occasion, to shut his eyes against the decisive testimony of the very authorities which he has hitherto servilely followed, whenever they suited his peculiar views. Mr. Mill, in the seventh chapter of his fourth book, has examined the short administration of Mr. Verelst (from 1767 to 1769), having Mr. Verelst's work before him, which he repeatedly quotes, as well as a variety of other documents, official and individual. The conclusion at which Mr. Mill arrives, upon the subject of a surplus territorial revenue at this period, is exactly the reverse of that which Mr. Rickards ascribes to Mr. Verelst. The whole tenor of Mr. Mill's argument is to show that, from the first, Lord Clive (Verelst's predecessor) intentionally deceived the Company on the subject of a surplus revenue. The operations of the war with Hyder Ali (continuing the exact space of Mr. Verelst's administration), and other military expenses, he says, "absorbed all their revenues and rendered their ascendancy in the country a burden rather than an advantage." Mr. Mill then proceeds to show, further, the impossibility of a surplus revenue in India accruing at all under existing circumstances. He does justice to the "calm and unambitious" administration both of Mr. Verelst and of his successor, Mr. Cartier, and goes on to observe:

It was during a period like this, if ever, that the Company ought to have replenished their exchequer, and to have attained financial prosperity. *During this period, on the other hand, financial difficulties were continually increasing; and rose at last to a height which threatened immediate destruction.* Doubtless the anarchical state in which, by the double government, the provinces were placed, contributed powerfully to impoverishment; *but the surplus revenue, with which the people of England were taught to delude themselves, was hindered by more permanent causes.* Though nobody should believe it, India, like other countries in which the industrious arts are in their infancy, and in which law is too imperfect to render property secure, *has always been poor.* It is only the last perfection of government which enables a government to keep its own expense from absorbing every thing which it is possible to extract from the people: and the government of India, under the East-India Company, by a delegation of servants, at the distance of half the circumference of the globe from control, was most unhappily circumstanced for economy. On a subject like this, authority

is useful. "With regard to the *increase of the expenses*," says Clive, "I take the case to stand thus. Before the Company became possessed of the Duannee, their agents had other ways of making their fortunes. Presents were open to them. They are now at an end. It was expedient for them to find some other channel,—the channel of the civil and military charges. Every man, now, who is permitted to make a bill, makes a fortune."*

Is Mr. Mill wrong both in his facts and his philosophy? Surely then it was incumbent upon Mr. Rickards, as "a sincere searcher after truth," to repudiate openly this important error in his own authority, instead of quietly sliding over it. Mr. Verelst's statement respecting the drain of bullion from Bengal, which Mr. Rickards triumphantly adopts as powerful evidence (and which he would have been the first to ridicule, had it cut the other way), is shown by Mr. Mill to be the result of a mistaken theory of the worthy governor,—a blunder, excusable in a writer of the eighteenth but unpardonable in one of the nineteenth century.

We may further refute Mr. Rickards' theory, in this instance, by shewing out of his own authority, from statements that must have been before his eyes, that whilst the territorial revenue were thus labouring, the commerce, in the *export* branch of it more especially, was flourishing: so that, if there had been then an account current, as at present, between the two branches, the fair presumption is, that it would show a large balance in favour of the trade. Moreau tells us that, in 1769, "the flourishing and improved state of the Company's commerce was made evident from a comparative examination of their *exports*, whereby it appeared that the manufactures, products, stores, &c. shipped by them in the seven years ending with 29th September 1769, had exceeded those of the seven preceding years by the sum of £959,374." It is not worth while to inquire how far this large augmentation of exports to India was connected with the "drain of specie," of which Mr. Verelst lugubriously complains.

Mr. Rickards then enters upon Mr. Hastings' administration, from 1772 to 1785, and by occasional extracts (severed from the context) from that celebrated personage's Review of the State of Bengal, he labours to make it appear that, in his opinion, the Company's commercial capital was supplied from the territorial funds, and that "the Company received the greatest part of their investment virtually for nothing,—not as the return of commerce, but as a tribute."

We beg leave, in the first place, to insert one extract from Mr. Hastings' Review, which Mr. Rickards has *not* quoted, wherein he states that, on his appointment as governor-general, in 1772, "the treasury was empty; the Company was involved in debt; its revenue was declining," &c.

During the administration of Mr. Hastings, acts were passed at home, whereby a surplus revenue from the Indian territory (which we are again and again assured by Mr. Mill was a popular delusion), was directed to be specifically appropriated, a proportion being reserved to the public. From this period, therefore, the absorption of any part of these revenues in commercial investments, without being accounted for, became a fraud.

* Mill's Hist. of Brit. Ind., 8vo ed., 1896; vol. iii. p. 306.

It would require double the number of pages (fourteen), which Mr. Rickards has filled, to unravel and expose the extraordinary concatenation of errors and misapprehensions (we call them by no other name), by which he has persuaded himself he has made out the following conclusions :

First: it is certified by the highest authority, that *free* investments, to be furnished from the revenues of India, were at this time an object with the Company, *to which every other, be it what it might, must give place: the receipt of large investments from India, TO COST NOTHING, being indispensable to the Company as a commercial body.**

Secondly: that the Bengal Government, after the acquisition of the Dewanny, were, it appears, in the habit of regulating their investments so as not only to defray all demands in England, but also to *provide an adequate fund annually for the return of exports from Britain to India*; thereby confirming the declaration of Mr. Warren Hastings, that the Bengal revenues were the *sole* support of the Company's trade.

Thirdly: that there were at this time no political charges payable in England, unless the £400,000 per annum to Government for a short period (only five years of it paid), and a few military stores, be so considered; but these would only weigh a feather in the scale against the many millions of revenue supplied and supplying by territory to commerce, and for which the latter ought to be debited on every fair principle of accounting, as a regular loan, or *bonâ fide* commercial debt.

How vain, then, must be the pretence of those who still contend that, even in those days, territory was largely indebted to commerce! We have irrefragable proof of the reverse—the unequivocal avowal of those most interested in the question, that uninterrupted supplies from revenue were the only prop of this crumbling fabric;—that revenue now supplied the very sinews of the Company's trade, and that to call on commerce for payment, even of a portion of the goods she dealt in, was to alarm her with the dread of utter ruin.

A very short process of argument will suffice to overturn the whole of these conclusions, based, as they are, upon a fallacious sort of *hocus pocus*, which it is with infinite difficulty we can conceive could possibly have imposed upon Mr. Rickards himself. The proofs are extracted from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, and they consist of references to letters and statements embracing the period from 1769 to 1771 (the Committee itself being appointed in 1772), and the communications refer, of course, to transactions in India anterior to 1769, perhaps prior to the grant of the Dewanny, when the Company had no territorial revenue. With what justice the remarks of Warren Hastings as to the supply of the investments (supposing them to be true or accurately quoted), and which refer to a state of things between 1773 and 1785, can be connected with matters anterior to 1769, or even 1772, when Mr. Hastings himself declared the territorial revenues to be *minus*, the reader will judge. The expressions laid hold of by Mr. Rickards, in a commercial letter, relating to commercial topics only, afford (fairly considered) a proof that the failure of the revenues was the cause of that constant drain upon their home

* The capitals and italics are Mr. Rickards'. These phrases are founded upon an isolated extract of an extract made by the Parliamentary Committee of Secrecy, appointed in 1772, from a despatch of the Court of Directors, dated 1770, and upon the expressions attributed to Mr. Hastings, that "the Company receive the greatest part of their investments *virtually* for nothing."

and commercial funds, of which the Company complain. But the fact is put beyond a doubt by a passage in the very letter of 1770, from which Mr. Rickards quotes the expressions he parades in italics, in which the Court declare that "the revenue of each presidency *ought* to afford a surplus for the establishment of a fund against emergencies;" that is, the revenues ought to be sufficient for the government without burthening their commercial funds. The preposterous assertion of Mr. Rickards, that in the short space of six years (from 1765 to 1771), to which his proofs refer, "many millions of revenue were supplied by territory to commerce," which the latter ought to be debited for, is not only contradicted by his own authorities, Mill and Moreau, but is refuted even by the reports of the Committee of Secrecy, on which he professes to rely, which admit the depressed state of the territorial revenues, the sole ground on which Parliament was called upon to grant the Company pecuniary aid. The views which Mr. Verelst and Mr. Hastings may have taken of the state of the revenue were probably less accurate than can be formed at the present day. Accounts were not, at that time, regularly laid before the public, of the whole Indian expenditure; and their loose remarks were limited to the receipt and disbursements in Bengal alone.

We have thought it necessary to trace so early the errors of Mr. Rickards, because we find that in his evidence before the House of Lords* he expressly cites the "publications of Mr. Verelst and Mr. Hastings" as his authority for asserting that the territorial revenues supplied the losses of the commerce. As was remarked in an earlier part of this article, the fact whether the commerce lost or gained, at those early periods, is comparatively immaterial. The question is, what is the state of the case now? Is Mr. Rickards right or wrong in asserting (contrary to every authority†) that the East-India Company, which he affirms to be by far the best organ or instrument that can be employed for the future political administration of India, are in a condition to dispense entirely with their commerce, and to pay the dividends on their stock out of the territorial revenues, in their existing condition, alone? To this question we shall apply ourselves in a succeeding article.

* No. 4660. 28 May 1830.

† It is amusing enough to observe the embarrassment into which Mr. Rickards was thrown in the course of his interrogations by the House of Commons on this point: "Then you *still* persist in the opinion that the territory supports the trade?—I do. Would your opinion remain unaltered if it were shown you that Lord Melville, Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. W. Wynn, and Lord Ellenborough, in their official capacity, as presidents of the India Board; that the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Amherst, and Lord William Bentinck, as governors general; that the several chairmen, and Courts of Directors of the East-India Company, and all the accountants of the India Board, of the Bengal Government, and of the Company, totally differ from you in that conclusion, and unite in agreeing, that since the accounts were separated, the *territory has derived resources and aid from the trade*?"—The question, I admit, contains a host of most respectable authorities against the conclusions I have drawn: but *OPINIONS ON EITHER SIDE DO NOT AMOUNT TO PROOF*. The real truth, whether there be a gain or a loss on the Company's trade, whether the territories have supported the commerce, or the commerce supported the territory, must depend on the result of figures; that is, of figured statements so prepared as to satisfy merchants and the public at large of the alleged fact. I mean to say that *NO SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION CAN BE DRAWN UPON THIS HEAD FROM ANY OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS I HAVE SEEN IN PRINT*."—No. 5275. 17th May 1830. So that Mr. Rickards has a sort of *porta decumana*, or back-door, by which he can retreat, if pressed, by taxing the accounts with obscurity.

OUTLINE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.*

MR. ANNAND'S Outline of the Existing System for the Government of India is a very useful auxiliary to Mr. Auber's valuable Analysis of the East-India Company, and a work almost indispensable to those who wish to acquire an accurate notion of the peculiar organ of government, which a happy concurrence of accidents has provided for British India. In the course of an inquiry into which he was led, Mr. Annand felt the want of such a work, and was consequently induced to undertake the labour of an examination of the various legislative acts relative to the East-India Company and the British possessions in India, the fruits of which he has laid before the public.

The outline embraces the substance of the laws relating to the various parts of the system, digested into a perspicuous narrative, which divests the subject of much of its dryness: it is brought down to the year 1813, the date of the last charter-act.

The table of statutes is conveniently arranged,—the subjects alphabetically, the statutes chronologically; so that the enactments concerning each subject are seen at a single glance. This table is brought down to the year 1826.

The work is entirely free (as such a work should be) from particular bias; but, at the conclusion, the author does not consider himself precluded from stating the result which his inquiry has produced in his own mind:—

Having thus traced the system as laid down by Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs, it is due to those authorities to whom the administration of that system has been entrusted, to state that it appears to have been carried on with acknowledged skill and integrity; and to have answered all the purposes for which it was framed. It has in its operation extended and consolidated the British empire, and added to the strength and glory of the mother country. The opponents of the East-India Company seem entirely to forget, that they cannot be divested of the peculiar and extensive rights arising out of territorial possessions of great value, separate and distinct from those to which the Crown lays claim; and of the commercial privileges which belong to them in perpetuity.

The provisions under which the Legislature has continued to the Company, the government of the territories acquired in the East, have been held by eminent persons conversant with that question and its affairs, to be the best adapted for the promotion and security both of the foreign and domestic interests of this country; partaking of a joint character, politically and commercially, but in their combined operation producing the important and beneficial results which the present parliamentary investigation, so far as it has gone, fully proves and establishes.

The work cannot fail to recommend itself, by its utility, to public favour.

* A Brief Outline of the Existing System for the Government of India; to which is annexed a Tabular Statement of Legislative Enactments, from 1773 to 1826. By ALEXANDER ANNAND, A.B., of Lincoln's-Inn, &c. London, 1832. 4to. Saunders and Benning.

REMAINS OF M. TITSINGH:

HIS OBSERVATIONS ON CHINESE CHRONOLOGY, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE AUTHORITIES,
AND HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH DE GUIGNES THE ELDER.

IN laying before our readers a portion of the unpublished correspondence between the learned M. De Guignes, author of the *History of the Huns*, and M. Isaac Titsingh, formerly Dutch ambassador to Japan and China, it may be agreeable to them to be furnished with a sketch of the chief occurrences of the latter's life.

M. Titsingh was born at Amsterdam about the year 1740. He went early to India, entered the service of the Dutch East-India Company, and, by his zeal and assiduity, raised himself to the post of counsellor. After a residence of seventeen years at Batavia, he was, in 1778, despatched to Japan as chief of the Dutch factory at the port of Nangasaki, in the island of Desima, where the Hollanders are almost prisoners. He proceeded several times, as ambassador from the Company, to Yedo, to compliment the Seogun, or supreme civil and military chief of Japan, to whom Europeans improperly give the title of secular emperor. By his prepossessing manners, Titsingh succeeded in making friends amongst a people steeled with distrust towards foreigners. Amongst those with whom he formed an intimacy was a prince, the father-in-law of the emperor who reigned from 1780 to 1786. Even after he quitted Japan, Titsingh still kept up a regular correspondence with this eminent personage and other Japanese of rank, which supplied him with many valuable facts respecting a country so little known as Japan. He left Nangasaki in November 1784, after a stay of seven years. He had acquired the spoken language, but it does not appear that he ever was able to read a book written in Japanese or Chinese. He brought away with him, however, a variety of curious articles, and a vast number of translations made from the language by the medium of Japanese interpreters belonging to the Dutch factory at Desima. Soon after his return to Batavia, he was appointed governor of Chinsurah, in Bengal; and, during his residence there, he became acquainted with Sir William Jones, who formed a high estimate of the materials he had brought from Japan. Titsingh returned from Chinsurah to Batavia, and, in 1794, proceeded as ambassador from the Dutch to Peking, where he arrived on the 19th January of the following year. After several audiences at court, he left the Chinese capital on the 15th March, and came back to Macao.

Titsingh returned to Europe, after a residence of thirty-three years in the East, where he accumulated a vast fortune. He employed his leisure time in arranging the multifarious materials he had brought from Japan, and proposed to publish the result of his researches, at one and the same time, in Holland, in his native tongue, and at Paris, in French. The latter place he often visited, and at length took up his residence there, where he died of a painful disorder in February 1812.

Leaving no legitimate children, he bequeathed his immense property to a natural son, whom he had had in India by a native woman. This wretched

young man was able so expeditiously to dissipate his inheritance at the gambling-table and in the society of a female opera-dancer, that, only two years after his father's death, he was forced to dispose of, for trifling considerations, the collections and MSS. which had cost so much toil and expense to accumulate. These valuable articles are now entirely dispersed, though, now and then, fragments may be met with at public sales, where they fetch high prices. It was in this manner we became recently possessed of the following original correspondence, relative to Chinese chronology, and the accompanying paper (in the hand-writing of M. Titsingh), in which we have made no other alteration than that of adjusting the orthography of the Chinese terms according to the system of transcription adopted by Dr. Morrison, instead of the manner in which they are written in the original, according to the Japanese mode of pronunciation, which disfigures them extremely:—

From M. Deguignes to M. Titsingh.

Paris, 18th February 1787.

Sir: I received in October the letter you did me the honour of writing to me from Hooghly, dated 7th April 1786, by M. Van den Iver; and it has afforded me the greatest gratification. It is rare to find persons whose occupations are like yours, devoting themselves to letters, and still more rare, to researches so serious as those which you are prosecuting. You are perfectly well aware of the great difficulty attending Chinese chronology; your reading has taught you to appreciate it. With our missionaries it is otherwise: notwithstanding the advantages they have possessed, they have suffered themselves to be prejudiced upon this point to such a degree, that, if they dared, they would carry the antiquity of the nation far beyond the bounds of prudent criticism; and they have a multitude of partizans in Europe whom it is very difficult to convert. I have constantly combatted this opinion of the missionaries, even out of the writings of the Chinese which we have in the King's Library. I have shaken the edifice of the missionaries, but standing alone as I do, I have not yet been able to bring the world to a just appreciation of these annals; the more especially since these notions of high antiquity gratify many people for other reasons. The perusal of your French letter afforded me the utmost pleasure, as well as the Academy, to which I communicated it: I learn from it that I shall not be the only antagonist of these follies.

With respect to your memoir, which you have written in your own language, for fear you should not be sufficiently understood, I can assure you that you would have been well understood, and that I should have been much sooner acquainted with the extent of your labours, for I have had some trouble to find a person who would undertake the translation of the paper. I applied, at length, to one of my colleagues, M. Nenin, who is conversant with foreign matters, who has had it translated for me.*

From the perusal of this paper, I find that the Japanese have all the Chinese authors in their possession; that they understand them perfectly well, and that they raise, in Japan, all the difficulties which some Chinese authors raise themselves in China. But the manner in which they pronounce Chinese confuses a reader: fortunately, I had previously studied this mode by means of an odd volume, which we have in the King's Library, of a Chronicle

* M. Titsingh re-wrote and completed this memoir in 1803, a translation of which follows his reply to M. Deguignes.

printed at Japan in Chinese characters, beside which are small alphabetical signs, which I learned to read. This volume is imperfect, and I have frequently regretted the want of such books on Japanese history : we have none here, and this branch of literature is wholly unknown to us.

According to your statement, the use of the Chinese characters in Japan is much more ancient than I had imagined: this is a point which it is desirable to establish. The Chinese, in their books, speak sometimes of the Japanese, but not so frequently nor so accurately as the commerce which exists between the two people seems to warrant us to expect. I have found in Chinese authors merely some incorrect lists of the emperors of Japan, and I recollect reading in one of them, that it was not till A.D. 552 that the people of Corea, named Pih tse, made the Japanese acquainted with the Chinese characters. The Japanese alone can give us exact information upon this point.* During the different periods of trouble in China, have Chinese colonies ever passed over to Japan ; and is it well established that, at the time of the burning of the books, any Chinese works were conveyed to Japan ?

What you say of the *Heaou king*, a book on the duties of children, &c., is very curious, and deserves particular examination. Is there much difference between the two texts ? I should then ask whether the books of Confucius are the same in Japan as in China.

Respecting the San ko and Go tae (San hwang and Woo te), the Chinese do not agree amongst themselves, and reject what is said of them as fabulous ; it is, therefore, not on this part I should insist, but on the existence of the first two dynasties, Hea and Shang, and even a part of the third. I find that the history of these dynasties is founded upon modern authorities only ; that it is full of tales and fables ; I find nothing certain in it ; and cannot help thinking that the people who then inhabited China could only have been barbarians. It was not till about the Koong ho regency† that they appear to have become gradually civilized. What are the ideas of the Japanese upon this point, those who do not fraternize with the Chinese ? I do not find this noticed in your memoir. It would be interesting to show, in the chronological table, all the connections and relations which have taken place between the two nations. Whence came the Japanese ? By whom and at what period were they civilized ? Hitherto, in respect to arts and sciences, they have appeared to be only Chinese, but with a totally different national character. Versed as you are in their literature, you are the person most competent to make them known. They have probably written as much as the Chinese, but none of their works have reached us. My son is at present in China, where he was sent by the minister of marine ; he devotes himself to the sciences there. Before, he went he had translated some pieces from the Chinese, and he is perfecting himself in the language. If he can procure at Canton any Japanese books, particularly on the history and geography of that country, he will not fail to purchase them.

I shall be most flattered at hearing from you, and at establishing a literary correspondence with you, which cannot but be highly beneficial to letters. I have communicated your French letter to the Academy of Inscriptions, which was highly gratified with it, and has desired that it should be printed in the *Journal des Savans*. I conclude that there will be no objection to this on your part. With respect to the memoir, I could not obtain the translation of it before the end of January, but I do not think it can be published ; you should

* See on this point the extract of a memoir by M. Klapproth, published in our Journal, vol. xxvii. p. 562.

† From 841 to 828 B.C.

have all the honour of it, more especially as it will probably be followed by something further. It is a work which should be reserved to yourself, unless, when complete, you allow me to publish it.

I have the honour to be, with the most respectful consideration, and the sincerest attachment,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

DEGUIGNES, of the Academy of Inscriptions,
Cloître St. Thomas du Louvre.

M. Tilsingh to M. Deguignes.

Hooghly, Bengal, 12th March 1788.

Sir : I am under many obligations to you for the pleasure afforded me by your letter of the 18th February 1787, and your memoirs ; as well for the different course you have pointed out for subverting the foundations of the supposed antiquity of the Chinese, as for the details respecting the commerce and intercourse which they may have had with other people ; which would contribute insensibly to import amongst them the arts and sciences, as well as to civilize them. The justice and soundness of your remarks cannot fail, sir, to do away the objections which may still be offered on this head.

I am fully sensible that the attention you were pleased to pay to my letter procured me the same honour from the Academy. Convinced of my inability to express myself sufficiently in your language, I did not, at the same time, foresee all the inconveniences you must encounter in respect to my memoir. As the mode in which the Japanese pronounce the Chinese characters occasions much embarrassment, I have inserted those characters in the memoir, drawn up from my extracts, which I had not time to look over with sufficient attention in 1786. As there is nothing more to add but the chronology itself, which I shall lay before the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem, for publication, I have the honour to forward you a copy. If you think it worthy, I shall be delighted at presenting it to the Academy, either for perusal or for insertion in its memoirs.

In order to procure the elucidations you require respecting the introduction of the Chinese characters into Japan, I have requested my friends in that country to give me exact information on the subject, and even to transmit me all the particulars they can find respecting it in their best authors. The distance of Japan from hence, the little taste which the servants of the Company feel for investigations of this nature, the trouble of procuring the requisite information at Nangasaki, where nothing is thought of but trade, which the Japanese consider a degrading pursuit, and the want of persons amongst our interpreters who are sufficiently versed in the history of their country, compel me to have recourse to some friends of distinction both at Yedo and at the court of the Dai'ri. Although their eagerness to oblige me seems to have much abated since my departure, I flatter myself that I shall be able to resuscitate their zeal by the translation which I shall send them of your memoirs. They entertain no doubt that the Chinese are of a much more ancient origin than the period known under the name of *Koong ho* ; but as their chronology commences only 181 years after this *Koong ho*, whatever occurs respecting this point in their history is founded on the account of the Chinese themselves : only they make some difficulty both as regards the reign of the five emperors who preceded the first dynasty, and the duration of the latter and of those of Yn and Chow, contenting themselves with acknowledging, that nothing certain

can be said upon the subject, since the Chinese differ so much amongst themselves, in fixing the duration of those dynasties.

This memoir ought to precede the chronology; and my intention is, after adding to it successively whatever my occupations permit me to complete, to dedicate the work to some Japanese friends, both as a testimony of gratitude for their ardour to assist me in my researches, and for the polite attentions with which they honoured me incessantly, and as a proof that I bring forward nothing which is not founded on their own statements and history: endeavouring to conform to their cherished rule of Confucius, which, in the Japanese translation, says :

*Itsoo wari wo
Filo-ni wa inte
Tsoo mi no besi
Kokoro-no towaba
Ikaga kotai in.*

It is an easy thing
to tell an untruth;
but how can the conscience
then be tranquillized?

I flatter myself that my researches may serve, at the same time, to instruct them, as well in enabling them to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the Dutch language, which they understand partially already, by comparing my translations with the originals, as by the particulars of what is known in Europe respecting the Chinese from the reports of the missionaries. It is for this reason that I have taken the liberty of adding, in my chronological table, to the names of the emperors of the Hea, Yn, and Chow dynasties, the year when each emperor came to the throne, according to the account given in the second volume of the Memoirs concerning the History, Sciences, Arts, &c. of the Chinese, by the missionaries at Peking.

You ask, sir, whence came the Japanese? By whom and at what period were they civilized? Kämpfer, the best writer on the history of Japan, after enumerating many facts to prove that they are of an entirely national character, and that they have no affinity with the Chinese, deduces their descent from the Babylonians, and even traces the route by which they reached Japan. The author of the Philosophical Researches respecting the Americans, makes out that the country was conquered by the Tartar and Mongol lamas, and places there a dāiri, dependant on the grand lama of Tibet. Others have hazarded different conjectures. Since, at the present time, whatever can be averred respecting the Japanese people must be extremely doubtful and liable to contradiction, and moreover, since the Japanese themselves have no very just or clear ideas of the matter, I shall confine myself in my work to the accounts we find in Chinese authors, and to the opinion of certain well-informed persons, which leads to the presumption that the Japanese did not come from so great a distance as it is endeavoured to be proved in Europe. Those who are of opinion that a nation so estimable, though so little known, deserves a more illustrious origin, are at liberty to give free scope to their speculations, since there is no difficulty in the way of their hypotheses, which may not be smoothed down by a host of arguments: it is a field too vast for them not to ramble perfectly at their ease.

I am delighted at being in communication with your son, now in China. As the Chinese, who trade with Japan, are too remote from Canton, and too ignorant, to procure the books you wish for, it will be better that he should apply to the priests, who correspond with those in Japan. In the enclosure of their residence at Nangasaki they have three temples; the principal one is that of Kwan te do. The priests are allowed to send away every year some cases of

books; therefore there will be no difficulty in the business. As soon as I get the duplicate works I have applied for, I shall have great pleasure in presenting you with copies. The honour of being chosen a member of the council at Batavia affords me an opportunity of getting a little nearer to Japan, and will much facilitate my correspondence. I feel an ardent longing to return there once more, if it was only for a few months, being most anxious to augment my collection and to procure information respecting some very interesting subjects: it is necessary to be upon the spot, in order to succeed to my wish. Never did I feel so well, as at this distance, the force of the expression, *semper avarus eget*.

In Kæmpfer's preface, mention is made of several Japanese books in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, distinguished by this mark (*): probably they may be found in the British Museum. Some are printed in Chinese characters; and I flatter myself you will find an opportunity of inspecting them.

What may be published after the chronology, which I send to my brother, will be the history of the Dairis subsequent to Zin moo ten wô; a Dissertation on Japan under the Government of the Seoguns, and an Account of what has happened under several of them. As nothing which relates to Government is permitted to be printed, since Gonghan Sama, or Yeye Yasoo, the founder of the family of the Seoguns of the present day, I have been furnished with manuscripts, which contain some very curious details.

I shall then arrange the secret history of the Seoguns, and the ceremonials of the court of Yedo during the whole year; the five grand fêtes, a description of the marriages, another of the burials, and a third of the fêtes for the dead: the three latter are translated from the Japanese. I have also a memoir on the botany of Japan; another on burning with the *moxa* and acupuncture in different disorders. I have made a fine collection of Chinese and Japanese medals,* and have a translation of a work on numismatics; likewise an account of the powder of *Dosia*, of surprising properties, which being put, in ever so small a quantity, into the mouth, nostrils, or ears, of a corpse, though stiff as a piece of wood, all the limbs become flexible in the space of twenty minutes, which is absolutely necessary in order that it may be placed in the bier, which is made in the shape of a tub. It is also used in cases of difficult labour; the patient is made to drink a small cup of warm water, in which a little of this powder has been mixed, which promotes speedy delivery without accident. I shall append to the account a dissertation on Kobo daïsi, a celebrated priest, who discovered this powder.

Various other details, on different subjects, which require some elucidations, will furnish for a long time to come sufficient employment for my leisure hours. With respect to maps and drawings, particular instructions are necessary for them, and much suit: I hope, when I return to Europe, to find an opportunity to attend more particularly to them.

The offer of your correspondence is too flattering to me, sir, not to be embraced with gratitude. I shall be overjoyed if I can render it useful and

* This collection was purchased, some years back, by the King of Prussia, and is now deposited in the museum of Berlin. In an autograph letter of M. Titsingh, the following fact is stated respecting this precious collection: "A rigorous order of the late emperor (of China), K'ien lung, requiring all persons who were in possession of ancient coins to bring them to the imperial mint, has probably caused their entire destruction in China, and if any still exist, they are carefully concealed. As a proof of this, having my collection of coins with me at Peking, and showing some of the rarest to a mandarin, who had the reputation of being a distinguished scholar, he prostrated himself before them, with his face to the ground, as before the tablet on which is inscribed the name of the emperor; and he assured me he had never seen any of the real coins, but only engravings of them in ancient books."

agreeable by the particulars which I may be able to procure you respecting a nation which so justly merits the admiration and esteem of enlightened men.*

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the sincerest veneration and consideration,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

ISAAC TITSINGH.

REMARKS ON THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CHINESE ACCORDING TO THE OPINIONS
OF THE JAPANESE.

The fabulous chronology of the Chinese was not successfully assailed until the zeal of the missionaries at Peking was excited by the encouragement held out by France. Their statements, though sometimes varying, according to the authorities which guided them in their researches, have, nevertheless, contributed to establish clearer notions respecting a people who have long attracted the attention of the learned, and whose supposed antiquity often gave birth to the most absurd conclusions.

The object of my work is to shew how lightly the Japanese hold this high antiquity, and how well they agree on this point with M. Deguignes. Nevertheless, it does appear that some of the ancient documents, which are revered amongst the Chinese as authentic, deserve the confidence they place in them, although M. Deguignes observes, that "their history, generally speaking, has not the advantage of that of other nations, that is, it must be credited on the faith of their own testimony." In looking over, during my residence at Japan, in 1781, the *Journal des Savans* of June 1779, this passage struck me. The little which I had hitherto been able to collect respecting the history of this country convinced me, that, from a remote period, the Chinese and Japanese had had mutual relations. The hope that I might possibly succeed in discovering amongst them the desired information, and the conviction that if ever it could be obtained, it was then, decided me to follow up my researches. I found amongst the interpreters belonging to our factory four individuals sufficiently well-informed for my purpose. Their names were Kosak, Matusero, Simbi and Zioobi: a fifth, named Sitsnoki, had devoted himself chiefly to medicine, in which he had made rapid progress in consequence of the instruction given him by Dr. Thunberg. Far from finding them suspicious and reluctant, as Europeans usually are pleased to represent these persons, in order to palliate their own indolence, they manifested, on the contrary, an eagerness to procure for me every practicable information, to consult, in various matters beyond their capacity, the best-informed individuals amongst the magistrates and clergy, and to furnish me with books which might serve as a guide in my labours. I had soon the satisfaction to see my hopes realized, thanks to the care and instruction of some friends of an elevated rank at Yedo, Miyako, and Osaka, with whom the governor of Nangasaki, Sammo, prince of Tango, for particular reasons, allowed me freely to correspond. The following is the result of my different communications on this subject.

She hwang te, king of Tsin, conquered, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, the chief principalities of which China was then composed: for this reason, Szee ma tsëen, in his *Szee ke*, gives him the name of *Tsin shih*. The work *tsin* signifies "silk-worm," and *shih*, "to devour;" implying that, as the silk-worm gradually devours the leaves of the mulberry tree, so this prince

* It would appear that the French Revolution, which broke out soon after the arrival of this letter in Europe, put a stop to the correspondence of M. M. Titsingh and Deguignes, sen.

had, in the course of time, swallowed up the whole empire. The literati, he adds, who had hitherto enjoyed great influence in those countries, finding themselves robbed of it, fomented troubles by their writings, which irritated the emperor to such a degree, that, in the thirty-seventh year (B.C. 213), he condemned all the books to the flames, except the *Yih king* and those which treated of medicine. The disorders were far from being appeased by this expedient; on the contrary, the spirit of sedition was exasperated by the language of the literati, and the emperor was so provoked, that, intending to destroy the evil at its fountain-head, he next year caused a large ditch to be dug, in which he buried alive 460 literati.

Although some European scholars have alleged that the destruction of the books is very difficult of proof, the Japanese who are versed in their history affirm that the fact is attested by their ancient authors. I acknowledge I have never met with evidence of this. According to them, some of the ancient books are still to be found at the court of the daïri, although most of them have perished in several fires, of which their history makes mention. It admits of no doubt, however, that there subsisted relations between them and the Chinese from times the most remote; consequently, what they allege upon this point ought to deserve confidence; and the good understanding between them, some years after the event, is too well established in the history of Japan to be disputed, even if there did not exist irrefragable proofs of a date as ancient, and if their connexions with their neighbours at that period could not be proved by any document. Further; can it be supposed, because 460 literati were buried alive, that every scholar perished at that period? Is it improbable that any individual, imbued with the same principles, survived in concealment, or by suppressing his real opinions, and concealing them in his own breast? This appears physically and morally impossible. But suppose it otherwise, is it not evident that an act of cruelty, which made so much noise, must have been transmitted from father to son, and that its remembrance must have been engraven too deeply in every heart to be speedily forgotten? The Japanese who, at different periods, were sent into China to receive instruction and acquire a knowledge of the sciences there, had then an opportunity of making accurate inquiries as to this fact, and might have given, on their return, the details which were carefully recorded in the works of that time.

It is thus that they know in Japan that a descendant of Confucius, inhabiting the kingdom of Loo (in the modern Shan tung), the moment he saw the persecution break out, took care to conceal the writings of his great ancestor, as well as others, in the walls of the temple where Confucius was interred. These writings were discovered there, in the reign of an emperor of the Han dynasty, when his brother, Heaou wang, being nominated prince of Loo, wishing to build a palace there, caused a part of the wall of the temple to be taken down.

If the truth of this incident is disputed on the ground of the extreme respect paid by the Chinese to the sepulchres of their ancestors, and especially for that of Confucius, who is revered as a saint, it would be more possible to prove it than that the destruction of the books was completed. The ferocious conduct of She hwang te sufficiently shews that the writings which annoyed him so much must have been eagerly sought, and this fact of itself affords reason to presume that some would be preserved in spite of the most rigorous orders. A demonstration of this fact is deducible from the number of books which reappeared when the emperor Hwuy te, twenty-two years afterwards, allowed any one to possess the works of Confucius. In B.C. 136, the Emperor Woo te

instituted public courses of instruction, in which the *Woo king*, or five classical books, were explained. In the reign of Seu'en te, B.C. 51, a meeting of all the literati took place in the hall denominated Shih keu ko, in order to discuss, with the utmost attention, the contents of the books reputed ancient. This fact seems to imply that doubts were entertained at that time of their authenticity.

This circumstance, however, proves nothing with respect to the existence of other ancient works; but here the history of Japan comes to our aid, when it states that She hwang te, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, or six years prior to the destruction of the books, sent a learned person of his court, named Tsiu fih, accompanied by many other persons of both sexes, to the Eastern Ocean in search of the drug which prolongs human life. The memoirs of the missionaries throw some doubt upon this fact; it is regarded, however, as indisputable in Japan, and it is known that Tsin fih died in that country, at the mountain of Foosi, regretted on account of his knowledge, the instructions he had given, and the benefit derived from his works. A temple was built in honour of him at Kooma-no oora, the place where he landed with his party: this temple still exists, and is held in great veneration.

Closer relations being gradually established between the two countries, several literati came from China and Corea to instruct the Japanese. Some of the Daïris, fond of the sciences, and especially poetry, sent the most able of their courtiers and priests thither to improve themselves; the travellers brought back the most esteemed works, which, with those sent as presents by the Chinese emperor, were preserved as treasures in the palace of the Daïri, and scholars were employed to explain them.

The Chinese language was cultivated by the Japanese from the earliest times; their *kata kana*, or learned character, being half Chinese, they made rapid progress in it. Moreover, the study of that language was always the favourite pursuit of people of rank, which has caused its being spread throughout the empire of Japan, and rendered it so general, especially during the last two centuries, that the idiom of their writings is at present a mixture of Chinese and Japanese. The zeal and the works of Tayazi Dozioong, a disciple of Rezé Daïnagon, one of the most distinguished officers at the court of the Daïri, and tutor of the Seogun, Yeye Yasoo, has principally contributed to this result. At present, the most esteemed works are wholly composed in Chinese; and as excellence in that language was always a means of advancement at court, the contrary is considered, in a person qualified by his station for public employment, as a stigma.

What we have said about the arrival of Tsiu fih in Japan, in the reign of the emperor She hwang te, demonstrates that although all the books might have been burned, at that period, in China, their destruction did not extend to Japan; and the Chinese, under a milder government, had the means of finding in that country the works which had perished in their own. An incontestible proof of this may be seen in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Missionaries at Peking, which contains a French translation of the *Heaou king*, or book of the duties of children towards their parents. This work had previously been translated into Latin by the Jesuit, Father Noël, in his *Sinensis Imperii libri classici sex*, printed at Prague, 1711. The missionaries state, that they had corrected it by the text. In comparing these two translations, a remarkable difference appears between them; but it would be unjust to accuse Father Noël of inaccuracy, since the original translated by the missionaries was still unknown in China in the time of this Jesuit. It was not discovered in Japan till the seventh year of the nengo Kio fô (1722), in the temple Assikaya,

in the province of Simotske. This work, which was in ancient Chinese characters, was printed at Yedo in 1731, by the care of Dai zai zioong, a scholar who gave public lectures there. The Chinese at Nangasaki took back with them, on their return to China, a considerable number of copies; it was recognized in China as the authentic work of Confucius, and received with enthusiasm. It was called *Koo wän Heaou king*, or the *Heaou king* of the ancient text, in contradistinction to the *Kin wän Heaou king*, or new text. Those who conveyed it into China took, however, the precaution of tearing out the preface to the Japanese edition, in which it is stated, that so sacred a work was preserved in Japan in all its purity, on account of this empire having been constantly governed by a series of emperors of the same race, whilst China had been, at all times, subject to the laws of princes who had hitherto rejected the commentaries of Koong ngan kwö, and countenanced the false interpretation of the *Sze ke*. The apprehension of this reproach wounding the court of Peking, and exposing the importers to disagreeable consequences, induced its suppression.

In April 1803, I had the pleasure of presenting to the National Library, amongst several other works printed at Japan, a copy of the *Koo wän Heaou king*, in which appears this preface, a translation of which will be given in the Secret Memoirs of remarkable Events under the Seoguns.

Having shown how far the Chinese, in respect to history, enjoyed the advantages possessed by other nations, it remains to be considered what degree of confidence the Japanese place in the antiquity of the annals of that nation. In examining, they observe, early Chinese authors, we find most of them speaking of the two terms, *San hwang* (the three august) and *Woo te* (the five emperors), who, as they allege, reigned in the most remote times. The term *San hwang*, however, occurs only in the works of Confucius: a few names only of these emperors are met with in his *Yü king*. In the first part of that book we read: "Füh he governed the whole empire." In the second it is said: "Shin noong she was succeeded, after his death, by Hwang te, Te yaou, and Ti shun." But no other details are given.

After the death of Confucius, nearly all the writers began their chronology at the period of the *San hwang*, but they differ as to their names. Some write them *T'ien hwang she*, *Te hwang she*, and *Jin hwang she*, or "the august families of Heaven, Earth, and Man." Sze ma ts'ên, in his *Sze ke*, says: "In early times reigned *T'ien hwang*, *Te hwang*, and *Tae hwang*." Koong ngan kwö, a descendant of Confucius, observes, in his preface to the *Shoo king*, that in the time of Füh he, Shin noong, and Hwang te, a work was compiled, named *San fun*, or 'the Three Histories.' This has led some authors to believe that these three princes were those who bore the name of *San hwang*.

Under the Han dynasty there appeared a work, written by Yoong heung, entitled *P'hi hoo tung*, in the form of question and answer. The author there asks his disciples what is the meaning of the term *San hwang*? They reply: "they are Füh he, Shin noong, and Hwang te; or, according to others, Füh he, Shin noong, and Sho yoong." As they thus differ amongst themselves, the Japanese consider that since Confucius and other contemporary philosophers have tacitly admitted their doubts upon this point, the phrase *San hwang* is an invention of some half-learned persons, as it did not appear till the latter part of the Chow dynasty, at a period when different kinds of characters were in use.

The phrase *Woo-te*, or 'the five emperors,' say they, is explained in two ways, in the work of Confucius named *K'ia yü*, which consists of domestic

precepts. In the first part of this work, Confucius answers Tsac ngo, who asks an explanation of the term *Woo te*, that it denotes the emperors Hwang te, Chuen heö, Te ko, Te yaou, and Te shun. In the second part, he tells Ke sun, secretary of the king of Loo, that the emperors were Tac haou, Yen te, Hwang te, Shaou haou, and Chuen heö. The work *Woo te pen ke* adopts the former explanation: Yoong heung making the inquiry of his disciples, they answer, they are Hwang te, Shin noong, Te ko, Te yaou, and Te shun.

Although the *Woo te pen ke* and the *Pih hoo tung* agree on this point, the following explanation, nevertheless, occurs in the chapter *Yue ling* of the *Li ki*, another work attributed to Confucius. We there read: "Adore Tac haou in spring, Yen te in summer, Hwang te in the middle day of the year, Shaou haou in autumn, and Chuen heö in winter." This passage appears to give more weight to the other explanation.

Koong ngan kwö, whom I have already quoted, cites, in his preface to the *Shoo king*, a work entitled *Woo t'ien*, written under the Chows, and containing the history of the five emperors, Shaou haou, Chuen heö, Kao sin, Thang and Yu; but the author of the *Sze ke* follows Confucius in his explanation of the term *Woo te*, without speaking of the San hwang. The *San fun* and the *Woo t'ien* are works no longer extant, and are known only by name.

Kea wei ke maintains, in the commentary on the *Hung kuang*, that the term *Woo te* denotes, not five emperors, but five dynasties; which the Japanese consider more admissible, inasmuch as, in those times, men were but slightly civilized, the art of writing was not invented till afterwards, and, as printing was not discovered till a period still more recent, means were wanting to transmit facts correctly to posterity. They consider, moreover, that although, in several authors, there occur the names of Swuy jin, Yew soo, Min ko, Ta ting, Shaou haou, and others, these are only the names of private princes, and that it cannot be proved that they ever had supreme power, there being no other mention of them. "We remain, therefore," they continue, "in the most complete uncertainty respecting the meaning of the terms *San hwang* and *Woo te*, and we believe that Confucius was himself in the same state, as his conflicting explanations demonstrate. He has, moreover, laid it down as a maxim, in his *Lun yu*, that we may affirm as a truth that of which we are convinced, but that, in respect to whatever is doubtful, we should confess our ignorance and try to fathom it. Thus, since, even in his time, the true source of Chinese chronology could not be established on a solid basis, and every opinion thereupon was liable to doubt and objections, without leading to any result, he began his *Shoo king* at the reign of the emperor Shun."

After the death of Confucius, and of sixty of his disciples, who, amongst the 3,000 he had, were regarded as the most learned, a multitude of demilitarati arose, who retailed various fables, and invented the succession of the dynasties Kew teu ke, Woo loong, and others, which they made to precede the San hwang. In their train came two authors, named Tseou chow and Hwang foo mié; the former composed the *Koo ssee kaou*, the latter the *Te wang ssee ke*. Both contrived fictions, and in order to tempt more confidence in them, they entered into minute details. They had the assurance to pretend to have corrected the more ancient authors: but they were despised, and considered worthy of severe punishment for inventing falsehoods capable of misleading weak and superficial understandings, which never trace things to their source, and thus being the occasion, in ages to come, of a whole nation becoming impregnated with errors.

After them, it was hoped that the book *Ke mung ke nën*, which was found

buried in the earth by Too yu, a general of the emperor Shun te, would unveil the mystery of Chinese antiquity; but a diligent examination having demonstrated that it was of very recent date, it was rejected.

It is necessary that I should explain myself with respect to the word *book* which I here use. It must not be supposed that these are books written upon paper. Just as people of other countries have, in ancient times, used different substances on which to write their annals, so have the Chinese and Japanese; and amongst other articles employed by them were bamboos sawed into convenient pieces, split, smoothed, polished, and strung upon cords. In Japan they likewise used the inner bark of the *finoki* (*thuya Japonica*), on which they wrote with a composition of varnish. Printing was not discovered in China, according to the statement of the Japanese, till the reign of the emperor Thang kaou tsung (A.D. 650 to 683), and was not introduced amongst them till 1205. Each character was then made, separately, of copper; and a vast number of these ancient types are still found at the court of the Da'ri. It was not till the year 1614 that the Japanese began to engrave their works on blocks of cherry-tree wood. This mode of printing still continues to be the only one esteemed. Formerly, an entire work was divided into rolls, and although, after the introduction of paper, the merit of which belongs to a priest of Corea, named Dantsio, A.D. 593, bamboo and finoki bark fell into disuse, the Chinese term *keuen*, or roll, is still used to denote the volume of a book. Thus, in speaking of several volumes, they always say, *yih keuen*, *urh keuen*, *san keuen*, the first, second, third roll.

Another author, Szee ma ching, has given a different explanation of the term *San hwang*: but it has been severely criticized, and compared to the serpent-painter. Two men, say they, fatigued with walking, entered a temple, and there found a cup of drink, which, however, was not enough to quench the thirst of both. One, a good painter, proposed to the other, that he who first painted a serpent should drink the whole. The artist drew a fine serpent, with feet; the other scrawled one without feet, and having finished first, swallowed the beverage. The first complained that a serpent without feet was not a complete one; the other replied that, as the serpent creeps upon its belly, it has no need of feet.

After the *Ke mung ke nien* there appeared two historians named Szee ma kwang and Chuh he; the former is the author of the *Toong kien*, and the latter added to it the *Kang nüh*. Both have been censured because they begin with the *San hwang*, and follow throughout the chronology of Szee ma thsien: the *Sze ke* of the latter begins with the reign of the emperor Hwang te. Although this historian is accused by several of excess of flattery, he is generally esteemed in Japan, as conforming most to ancient authors, and observing best the maxim of Confucius, not to affirm as true that of which we are not thoroughly convinced.

Le wang, emperor of the Chows, being constrained by his bad conduct to quit China and take refuge in Tartary, the government was entrusted to the care of his two brothers, Shaou koong and Chow koong, the empress being pregnant. At this period, denominated *Koong ho* (B.C. 841), the Japanese begin the uninterrupted chronology of the Chinese, although they entertain no doubt respecting their more remote antiquity. Several of their authors make mention of five emperors who succeeded each other in the early period of the Chinese monarchy; but they do not fix the duration of their reigns, in which they follow Confucius and Szee ma thsien. These five emperors are the following:

1. Hwang te, son of Shaou t'gen shee tse.
2. Chuen heö, grandson of Hwang te and son of Chang e.
3. Te ko kaou sin, great-grandson of Hwang te, grandson of Heuen heaou, and son of Shaou kie.
4. Te yaou, son of Te ko.
5. Te shun, descendant, in the fourth degree, of Chuen heö, and son of Koo sen.

After these five princes, they give a series of seventeen emperors, of the Hea dynasty, which begins with Yu, prince of Hea (Hea how). They state that the reign of each particular prince cannot be determined, but that, in the whole, they occupied the throne for 432 years.

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| 1. Yn, descended, in the fourth degree, from Hwang te. | 8. Wang hwae, son of Wang chu. |
| 2. Wang ke, son of Yu. | 9. Wang mang, son of Wang hwae. |
| 3. Tae kang, son of Wang ke. | 10. Wang seö, son of Wang mang. |
| 4. Chung kang, youngerson of Tae kang. | 11. P'ih keang, son of Wang seö. |
| 5. Wang seang, son of Chung kang. At his death the throne was usurped by Yow keung, but his son, Shaou kang, was concealed, to save him from the rebel: he did not re-appear till some years after. | 12. Wang keung, son of P'ih keang. |
| 6. Shaou kang, son of Wang seang. | 13. Wang kin, son of Wang keung. |
| 7. Wang chu, son of Shaou kang. | 14. Koong kea, son of P'ih keang. |
| | 15. Wang kaou, son of Koong kea. |
| | 16. Wang fä, son of Wang kaou. |
| | 17. Le kwei, son of Wang kaou. He was deposed for his bad conduct. With him ends the Hea dynasty. |

Ching tang, prince of Yn, ascended the throne, and his dynasty includes thirty emperors, namely:

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| 1. Ching tang, prince of Yn. | 14. Tsou sin, son of Tsou yih. |
| 2. Wae ping, natural son of Ching tang, succeeded the latter's legitimate son, who lived only a few days after the death of his father, and is therefore not reckoned amongst the emperors. | 15. Woo kea, younger brother of Tsou sin. |
| 3. Chung jin, son of Wae ping. | 16. Tsou ting, son of Tsou sin. |
| 4. Tae kea, son of Chung jin. | 17. Nan kang, son of Woo kea. |
| 5. Wö ting, son of Tae kea. | 18. Yang kea, son of Tsou ting. |
| 6. Tae kang, son of Wö ting. | 19. Pwan kang, son of Yang kea. |
| 7. Seaou kea, son of Tae kang. | 20. Seaou sin, son of Pwan kang. |
| 8. Yoong ke, son of Seaou kea. | 21. Seaou yih, son of Seaou sin. |
| 9. Tae woo, son of Yoong ke. | 22. Woo ting, son of Seaou yih. |
| 10. Chung ting, son of Tae woo. | 23. Tsou kang, son of Woo ting. |
| 11. Wae jin, son of Chung ting. | 24. Tsou kea, son of Tsou kang. |
| 12. Ho tan kea, younger brother of Wae jin. | 25. Lin sin, son of Tsou kea. |
| 13. Tsou yih, son of Ho tan kea. | 26. Kang ting, son of Lin sin. |
| | 27. Woo yih, son of Kang ting. |
| | 28. Tae ting, son of Woo yih. |
| | 29. Te yih, son of Tae ting. |
| | 30. Te sin, son of Te yih. |

The bad conduct of Te sin occasioned his deposition; and with him ended the Yn dynasty, which was succeeded by that of the Chows, of which the following are the first ten emperors:

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| 1. Woo wang, prince of Chow. From his accession to the throne till the reign of Le wang more than 200 years elapsed. | 5. Moo wang, son of Chaou wang. |
| 2. Ching wang, son of Woo wang. | 6. Koong wang, son of Moo wang. |
| 3. Kang wang, son of Ching wang. | 7. E wang, son of Koong wang. |
| 4. Chaou wang, son of Kang wang. | 8. Haou wang, younger brother of E wang. |
| | 9. E wang, son of E wang. |
| | 10. Le wang, son of E wang. |

After Le wang had fled into Tartary, the empress, his wife, was delivered of a son, who was brought up by his uncles, Chaou koong and Chow koong, and ascended the throne B.C. 827: thus there was an interregnum, termed *Kio kwa* in Japan, and in China *Koong ho*, which lasted fourteen years. This is the period when Chinese chronology becomes stable, and with it, consequently, I conclude my memoir.

THREE PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

No. II.—ALEXANDER THE GREAT AT THE TOMB OF CYRUS.

THE tomb of Cyrus the Great occupied the centre of the royal park at Pasargada, and was embosomed in a shady grove. The surrounding lawn was irrigated by various streamlets from the river Cyrus, and clothed with deep and luxuriant herbage. The tomb itself was a square building of hewn stone. The chamber was roofed with stone. In the centre stood a couch or bed, supported on golden feet, and covered with purple cushions. On the couch was placed a golden coffin, containing the embalmed body of Cyrus. On the table were ranged ornaments of various kinds, gold cups, &c. On the wall was engraved the following inscription, in the Persian language: "O, man! I am Cyrus, I am Cyrus, son of Cambyzes, who acquired the empire from the Persians, and reigned over Asia. Do not, therefore, grudge me this tomb."

BEAUTIFUL silence—all around! 344.

From these glimmering groves doth creep
A solemn shadow o'er our eyes,
More pleasant than a summer sleep.

Beautiful silence—all around!
Save wood-bird unto wood-bird calling;
Or, softer still, the lulling sound
Of water through the foliage falling.

Here Wisdom, with her down-cast eye,
From morn to eve might love to dwell;
And Poetry, the gold-hair'd maid,
Might weave her magic spell.

Oh, come with me, thou pilgrim grey,
Worn out with grief and years;
Poor wanderer in life's winter day,
Stand here—and dry thy tears!

Behold that low and narrow door,
That house of massive stone:—
This is the palace of a king,
The master of a throne!

Enter and see—that couch of gold
Is heaving with the purple vest,
Which wooeth, with its amorous fold,
The weary heart to rest!

The evening air is faint and sweet,
As if it crept o'er Beauty's bed;
But bright-eyed Pleasure dwells not here—
This is the chamber of the dead!

The tomb of Cyrus!—can it be?
The chieftain, at whose nod
The armies of the earth did flee,—
The shepherd of our God.*

* "That sayeth of Cyrus, He is my shepherd."—*Isaiah*, chap. 44, v. 28.

Prince of the princes of old time !
O, how the silver clarions pour'd
Their music round thee like a flood,
In ancient days, thou Persian lord !

When, flashing in the Median sky,
Thy thousand banners were unfurl'd—
Could not the pale steed pass thee by,
Proud monarch of the world ?

What need hadst thou of death, great king ?
No tear was in thine eye ;
But from the cittern's bounding string
Uprose thy name in melody.

And gently o'er thy spirit stole
The darkest and the stormiest day ;
For peace was ever round thy soul,
And summer in thy way.*

But who art thou, with flushing brow,
That bendest o'er the bed ?
Art thou a hermit, come to pour
Thy tears upon the dead ?

I know, I know thee, mighty one ;
I know thee by thy lion-ken ;
For valour flasheth from thy face,
Thou greatest among men.†

Well thy troubled eye may gleam !
The Grecian shout, the cry of fear,
The clangor of ten thousand shields,
Are ringing in thine ear.‡

The battle is around thee still—
But wherefore, with that slow-drawn breath,
Wanders thy hand unto thy sword?—
Thou art alone with DEATH !

W. §

* Cyrus divided his time between the three capitals of his newly-acquired empire. The seven cold months he passed at Babylon, the three months of spring at Susa, and two months, during the summer, at Ecbatan.

† Alexander the Great.

‡ It will be remembered, that Alexander had but recently accomplished the overthrow of the Persian monarch, in a battle decisive of the superiority of the Grecian arms.

§ I have followed the narration of Xenophon, who represents Cyrus to have been buried at Pasargada, where his monument was to be seen in the time of Alexander: a fact confirmed by the testimony of Plutarch, Quintus Curtius, Arrian, and Strabo.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE CHALDEES,

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SCHLÖZER'S HYPOTHESIS.*

Few points of history are involved in greater obscurity than the origin of the Chaldeans, and the countries which they aboriginally occupied. That they were of the remotest antiquity, we are certified by the oldest records extant; but whether the latter Chaldeans and those of the primitive ages belonged to the same stock, is a point on which curiosity must not expect to be satisfied.

We hear of them but incidentally until the end of the great Assyrian empire, when they appeared on the theatre of the world as a powerful nation and the conquerors of Babylon; nor even after their overthrow by the Persians, do we discover any certain account of their earlier history. The Greeks, who perhaps had not sufficient opportunities or inclination to prosecute so abstruse a research, confounded them with the Babylonians, and even extended their national title to astronomers and theurgists, who had no connection with them. In the days of Alexander, their dominion had ceased on the Euphrates, although their name continued, at which time the Greeks were furnished with better opportunities for attaining this knowledge:—but whether, after the Persian conquest, they had emigrated from Babylon, or had become really confounded with the Babylonians, no document declares. The Babylonians and Assyrians were, indeed, occasionally confounded, as we might naturally expect from the position and cognate dialects of the two:—but no such a reason can be urged respecting the former, because their languages were distinct, as we may prove from the names of the Chaldee kings; consequently the conjecture, that the greater part had emigrated before the time of Alexander, and the names of the few remaining, if any such remained, had become merged in that of the country, is by far the most probable.

This curious subject has engaged the attention of Michaelis, Schlözer, Fridrich, and others. Michaelis remarks, first, that the Chaldeans possessed their proper place, as assigned to them by Abu'lfaraj, among the governing nations of the former world; secondly, that their language was falsely mistaken for the Aramæan or Babylonian, and seems to have rather been allied to the Persian, Median, Armenian, and Curdish; thirdly, that the Chaldæan wisdom is also an inappropriate term, for, like the Persians and Medes, they appear to have been barbarians; that possibly, after their irruption into Babylon, astronomy first degenerated into astrology, and the Chaldæan priests, magians, &c., became genuine pupils of the Babylonian hierophants, soothsayers, augurs, and students of palmistry.

The first question, however, remains: whence came the Chaldees? That some of this stock were in very early times resident in Armenia, and others, at a later period, in Chalybia, has been accounted an indisputable fact: nor must the Oriental tradition, that the Curds† belong to the same race, be

* In Eichhorn's *Repertorium*, vol. viii.

† In the Hebrew they are called כּלְדַּיִם, in the Arabic كِلْدَانِيّين, and in the Greek Χαλδαῖοι.

passed unnoticed. They, indeed, are supported by no inconsequential arguments, who pronounce them to have belonged to the great Armenian, Persian, and Median family: Schlözer, notwithstanding, observes, that as *كلدة* means 'a tract of hard ground,' the name, in many instances, might not have been that of a nation, but an appellative common to many tribes, whose only similarity consisted in inhabiting such a country. But, before this criticism can be admitted, it should be shewn that the name is deducible from the Arabic.

This writer mentions four classes of them: 1st, those in Babylon, called by Abu'lfaraj, Nabathæan Chaldees, *الكلدانيين مملكة النبط*; 2d, those in the south, east, and north of Armenia; 3d, those in Chalybia, on the Black Sea; 4th, those in the country of the ancient Macroni.

The first mention of them is in the books of Moses and Job, in the latter of which they are described exactly as Xenophon describes those of Armenia, who were the same, probably, as those to whom Sophocles refers:—those of Strabo were Chalybians, and those of Pliny the Cephienes, between Armenia and Assyria.* Moses Chorenensis removes them higher up to Zania, the territory of the Macroni.

The Armenian Chaldees are stated by Xenophon to have been a most warlike race, inhabiting mountains, until Cyrus persuaded them to cultivate the plains, and enter into terms of amity with the other occupants of the country. They acted also as mercenaries in war, and even migrated as far as India for pay—a trait in their national character which Habakkuk†, had long before noticed: *הָיָה יְהוָה וְהִמְכַּר יְהוּדָה לְיָדָיו לְמִסְכֵּי אֲרָץ הַיָּבֵשׁ כִּשְׁמֵתָהּ לֹא—יָדָהּ*. Four thousand of them accompanied Cyrus; and Michaelis has shewn, from the book of Job, that they must have extended their predatory warfare as far as Damascus. On which of the Armenian mountains they were originally settled we are in absolute ignorance; but their subsequent history inclines us to seek them in the southern or south-eastern parts, in the vicinity of Media and Assyria, because in these regions Cephieniz and Arrapachitis, supposed to be occupied by Chaldees, were found, and not far distant was

Goliath interprets *کرد*, plur. *اکراد*, *Curdi—Gordyæi—gens Chaldaica*: since, therefore, we find,

from a collation of dialects, that the *r*, *l*, *s*, are frequently commutable, there will be no difficulty in the variation of name. The Russians still call a soothsayer *koldun*.

* Schlözer. † 1. 6. Cf. Mich. Spicli., ll. p. 84.

‡ Through the ignorance of early transcribers, *Sopheni* and *Sophenia* stand for *Cepheni* and *Cephonia* in the printed editions of Pliny, on which Salmastus (*Exercit. Plin.* i. p. 626) has well animadverted. Sophene could not have been designed, because it is the western province of Armenia and lies too remote. Schlözer, on the vague authority of an unknown hand in his MS. edition of Eustathius,

seems inclined to derive the name from *اصفهان*, or *سپاهان*, "because the ancient kings there mustered their cavalry" (Cf. Herbelot, Busching, vol. v. p. 327): but, without urging the dissimilarity between the Greek *κ*, *س* and *ص*, the improbability of the etymology suffices to convince us of its incorrectness.

Stephanus Byzantinus and Eustathius both maintain that the Chaldees were formerly called *Καφηνες*, and Schöpfung argues, that several Chaldee hordes had united at Coche on the Tigris, near Seleucia, before their irruption into Babylon, from the accounts which the former has detailed. That the Chaldees were related to the Persians, the voice of tradition clearly proclaims.

Ur, mentioned both by Moses and Ammianus Marcellinus. In Xenophon's celebrated retreat, Chaldees opposed his entrance into Armenia: they probably dwelt, therefore, on that long chain of mountains at the southern entrance of Armenia, which runs from west to east.

The Chaldean Ur, from which Abraham migrated to Haran, lay at the confines of Armenia, in the northern deserts of Mesopotamia, where Xenophon discovered a Chaldee settlement, in the vicinity of the Sophanene of Procopius and the Cephena of Pliny, unless both imply the same place. There is great probability in Schlözer's conjecture, that the body of *trained* troops (חֲבֵרֵי הַיָּדָא) with which he routed the four emirs, accompanied him from Ur to Canaan; probably they constituted his caravan—for, had he entered Canaan singly, it will be difficult to reconcile his alliance with such tribes as Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre, and subsequently his transaction with that of Heth, with the ordinary occurrences of the times.

The Ethnographical table of Moses mentions Arphaxad (אַרְפַּכְשָׁד) among the sons of Shem, and deduces from him the line of Eber. From this name it is almost indisputable, that the Arrapachitis of Ptolemy, the northern province of Assyria, lying to the east between Armenia and Adiabene (Cell. 2. p. 654, 658), took its appellation. The etymologies* hazarded respecting Arphaxad by Michaelis and others go far to disprove the position of their proposers, that he was the father of the Chaldees; nor should we attach much credit to the assertion of Josephus, if the descent of the Eberites from him had not been recorded. The notion that Chesed, the fifth son of Nahor, was the founder of the race, is disproved by the mention of them, as no unimportant people, before his birth: consequently, we must either admit Arphaxad to have been their progenitor, or confess him to be utterly unknown. It may be urged in favour of the former, that all the people whom Moses describes as relations, dwelt in one range of country, and that their territory must be sought in the neighbourhood of Assyria and Mesopotamia, where we have placed the Chaldees. But, if we even suppose them to have been of Japhetic origin, to which their habits strongly incline us, and which perhaps was the case, when we consider the continual migrations of both races, there will be no difficulty in imagining some of the descendants of Eber to have taken their temporary abode with members of the other family. If, indeed, names were given, as expressive of circumstances, that of Eber (עֶבֶר) would authorize our hypothesis, that some such a migration occurred in his day. And if the Chaldees were Japhetidæ, they would still be in their proper territory, because they would also be in the immediate neighbourhood of the possessions of that line.

* The first part of the name Michaelis retraces to the Arabic اَرْفَاق, q. d., the boundaries of the Chaldees, and proposes that the name should be written אֲרַפְקָא or אֲרַפְקָא: but this rather

suggests the idea that the Arphaxidæ were neighbours of the Chaldees. Schlözer reads عَرَف q. d. the sand-mounts of the Chaldees, or, in his own words, "collocata arena, the sandy, desert Chaldeæ;" but, independently of this being too laboured and improbable, it may be objected that the ع is substituted for the א.

From the preceding remarks it is beyond dispute that the Chaldees, in the very earliest times of population, existed in several parts of Armenia. They were distinct from those said afterwards to be established in Chalybia and Zania, who perhaps were merely colonists from the parent stock. The Chalybes, on the northern coast of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, were celebrated for their silver mines and iron manufactures,* and are enumerated by Herodotus among the nations who overcame Cræsus. They resided on the coast between the Thermodon and the Phasis: their land was sterile, adapted neither for agriculture nor for pasture, whence their support chiefly depended on their mines and manufactures. They are mentioned in the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius. Their neighbours were the Maeroni, the Tibareni, and the Mossynæci. But Xenophon gives us the most circumstantial account of them. Having arrived at the Phasis and at the mountain on which the Chalybes, Taochi, and Phasiani were settled, and fought their way through the Taochi, after seven marches (200 *M. Pass.*) they reached the Chalybes, whom he describes as the bravest people they had met. From the different passages in which he has mentioned them, they are manifestly identical with the iron manufacturers of the Argonautic poets; but he distinguishes the Chalybes to the north beyond Armenia from the Chaldees in the south or south-east of that country. Strabo, however, says that the Chalybes were in his time called Chaldees: Plutarch, Dicaarchus, Eustathius, and Stephanus assert the same. But since Strabo makes as careful a distinction between the two as Xenophon, we must suppose one of two circumstances—either, that between the days of Xenophon and Strabo the Chaldees had made an irruption into this territory from the proximate parts of Armenia, and made themselves masters of it—a supposition perfectly consonant to the nature of this marauding people—or that the assertion originated in a corruption of language, by confounding the *Χάλυβες* with the *Χάλδαϊοι*, from the similarity of *CHALB* and *CHALD*—a propensity to which the Greeks were extremely addicted. But if the first be correct, it will be, nevertheless, evident, that Chalybia could not have been the mother-country of the nation, nor those Chaldees who may have occupied it the ancestors of the others.

Moses Chorenensis also fixes another class in Zania or Tzania, the country of the Maeroni; but whether their stay there was permanent or temporary, we know not: for we may easily imagine tribes, wandering, like wild Turcomans, in quest of plunder, to have visited the remotest places, without assigning to them a permanent occupation of them. Yet it is certain that there were genuine Chaldees in Great Armenia in the time of Cyrus and long afterwards; that its southern and south-eastern boundaries were their most ancient seats, consequently, the original country of those who invaded Babylon. Those, however, who are said to have resided in Chalybia and Zania, towards Colchis, must have occupied those countries at a much later period, if, indeed, their occupation was of a durable description.

D'Herbelot cites the opinion of Oriental historians, that the Curds are of

* Cf. Schlozer.

Chaldæan descent, and were formerly called Keldan; Xenophon likewise places the Carduchi and Chaldees not far distant from each other; and Michaelis conjectures the Curds of Irak, near Kufah and Basrah, to have occupied the region where Isaiah fixes the first Chaldæan colony.

Hence we may perceive whence came the Chaldees of Babylon. The events of the long period between Sardanapalus and Nabonassar prepared the way for their invasion: the Assyrian empire was at an end, and those who overthrew it were not unanimous as to its partition. The Chaldees had, probably,* long served in the Assyrian army, and seem to have been united at Coché in great force: they must, therefore, have been well acquainted with the country, and ready to rush to the possession of Babylon, as circumstances favoured them.

The Hebrew prophets describe them as coming from the north, from the extremities of the earth—a description precisely suitable to Armenia, Cephonia, and Arrapachitis, since, with respect to the Hebrews, these countries lay exactly in that situation, and were the boundary of their geography, Magog, their *ultima Thule* and *quasi terra incognita*, commencing at it. Job mentions the gold, and Jeremiah the iron, of the north; and though they had left their original seats more than a century before, they were described of northern extraction at the time when they besieged Jerusalem. For the ancient Hebrews, like many other people, imagined the figure of the earth to be an oblique *planiglobium*, which bent itself round to the north.

Arrian, moreover, records, that the Persians were called Cephenes, which is no contradiction, if the Chaldees, Persians, Medes, and Dilemites were of the same extraction; to which the Curds also appear to have belonged, who are the Carduelians of the Greeks. About these people we have a variety of Asiatic legends, on which we can place no reliance.

In the infancy of the world,† and even as late as the time of Cyrus, but one language, split into different dialects, prevailed from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and from Mesopotamia to Arabia. Hence Syrians, Babylonians, Hebrews, Phœnicians, and Arabs, were able to comprehend each other: from *Gen. x. 11*, it also appears, even in the days of Moses, to have penetrated the northern parts of Assyria. But northwards above, and eastwards behind, this Semitic tongue and circle of nations, a second language, of Japhetic origin, commenced. To this the Armenian, Median, Dilemite, Persian, Chaldee, Curdish, and others of the same family, belong, and were, in their primitive state, doubtless, as much alike as those of the Semitic class. In the ancient Greek writers, we find a multitude of passages, which are corroborated by Asiatic traditions, describing the Armenians, Medes, and Persians, as people similar in religion, manners, and language: hence we perceive how the Chaldees were occasionally called Persians, as in the LXX. version of Job, and how both were denominated Cephenes.

* Tradition affirms that the king, who collected the Chaldee tribes into one great body, was the fourteenth after Ninus. Cf. Schlozer.

† Schlozer.

Fridrich* also fixes the original Chaldees in the same mountain-range where the boundaries of Media and Armenia met; but disputes the identity of them and the Cephenees, because the confusion of names seems to have arisen from Cepheneia having become a Chaldee province. The same reason he applies to their incorporation with the Chalybes. With respect to our present question, this is unimportant; because the Chaldees who invaded Babylon either came from their primitive territory, where they had been appointed by Esar-haddon to guard the boundaries of his empire, or from Assyria, where they had served as mercenaries, and were probably reinforced by others from their native settlements.

The Babylonians spoke a dialect of the Hebrew or Syriac, and were therefore easily intelligible to the Jews: but the Chaldees are represented (*Jer. v. 15*) as an ancient nation, whose language was foreign. This strongly marked circumstance strengthens the idea, that they were not descendants of Arphaxad, but of one of the sons of Japheth; probably they were a branch of one of the great Japhetic nations recorded in the *Ethnography of Moses*. The mode of deducing them from Arphaxad is so strained, that it cannot be allowed to militate against the opposite testimony of manners and language. Considering them, therefore, as Japhetida, and marking after their conquest of Babylon their irruption into Judæa, their possession of it, and subjugation of Egypt, we shall find the prophecy of Noah literally fulfilled by them, that Japheth should dwell *in the tents of Shem*, and *Canaan* be his *servant*.

Their predatory warfare, and emigrations for pay in distant kingdoms, must have made them acquainted with the prevalent religion of the East: their intercourse with Persia must have taught them the pyréal theology. Hence we arrive at the solution of some remarkable points in history.

The Babylonian religion seems to have been similar to the Assyrian, Bel being the tutelary deity of the capital; but after the arrival of the Chaldeans, we read of a Chaldean and Bactrian Zoroaster, and find the theology wonderfully analogous to the great Asiatic system. In the book of Daniel, the Chaldees are exhibited as the wise men, interpreters, and haruspices. Marking then the situation of their country, and their wandering habits, may we not suppose that they brought with them these new doctrines, and that from their knowledge and introduction of the pyréal system, as it prevailed in Persia, the Greeks, finding counterparts in Persia, Bactria, and Babylonia, attributed to each country a separate Zoroaster? The statements of Diogenes Laërtius are so indefinite on these points, that we can scarcely be satisfied with any other solution. Michaelis's third proposition, therefore, that the Chaldean wisdom is an inappropriate term, and that the Chaldees were barbarians, falls to the ground. For there is no other historical point, but the irruption of the Chaldees, from which we can explain the undeniable connection of religious opinions which existed between the Babylonians, the Hindus, and other Asiatic nations; and it is, on the other hand, impossible for any one to deny that their local position would have enabled them, together with their modes of life, to have esta-

* In Eichhorn's *Bibliothek*, vol. x. p. 425.

blished this religious connexion over a subjugated country. The Greeks knew Babylon after their influence had operated upon the city and conterminal region: they investigated not beyond what they witnessed, and consequently too often ascribed to the Babylonians that which more properly belonged to the Chaldees. In fact, they distinguished not between the two.

The names of the Chaldee kings evince the dissimilarity between the Babylonian and Chaldee languages, on which some observations will be made in a future paper. From facts, of the cause of which he has not been cognizant, Colonel Kennedy, in his learned investigation of languages, has pronounced Babylonia to have been the seat of the Sanskrit tongue (in its ruder state), from whence, by means of Thrace, it operated upon all the European languages. Had he conjectured this dialect to have been a branch of the ancient Persian, he would probably have approached nearer to the truth, and obtained historical data in support of his hypothesis. For, though we must conclude that there were peculiarities dialectically distinguishing the Chaldee, properly so called, from the pure Persian, nevertheless, it must have been closely allied to it and to the Armenian. Hence, both from the Chaldees and the Persians, who succeeded them, we perceive how a tongue, analogous in many points to the Sanskrit, may have been introduced into Babylonia.

The bricks commonly called Babylonian are strong evidences of this fact; they bear proofs of having proceeded from some nation to whom the arrow-headed character of Persia was not unknown. For, although it is supposed that some slight difference may be remarked between them and the Persian inscriptions, it is not sufficient to authorize our assignment of them to separate sources. We find none similar in other countries; neither Jews nor Syrians appear to have used these monumental characters, and it is very inferrible, that they were not adopted by the early Babylonians. To whom, then, shall we refer them? Doubtless, to the Chaldees (and perhaps to the Medo-Persians after them), to whose exploits and history they will possibly be found to relate, if ever they shall be deciphered. For, that the language to which these characters belong is not Babylonian, now vulgarly denominated Chaldee, we have the strongest evidence in the *hiatus* at the end of lines, which shew them to have been read in the contrary way, like the Indian and European tongues: consequently, from the Sanskrit and Persian we may indeed expect important guides to their interpretation, whenever their mystery shall be developed. However rude and barbarian the Chaldees may originally have been, when they became united under their powerful monarchs, and even for some preceding time, that must have ceased to have been the case, since every account of them at Babylon represents them in a state of civilization equal to these secret records. In fact, that difference which has been noticed seems to point to a people who were neither Medes nor Persians, whilst the general similarity, on the other hand, shews a people acquainted with their customs, whose secret alphabet was but a modification of the Persian, and who, from the position of their country, and their connection with Babylon, could only have been the Chaldees.

LANDERS' DISCOVERY OF THE TERMINATION OF THE NIGER.*

THE circumstances attending the discovery of the great African river, commonly termed the Niger, render it not the least extraordinary of the many discoveries which have enriched various branches of science in modern times. It is much more wonderful that this important acquisition to geography should have been made by two individuals, whose prospects of success, *primâ facie*, were so little flattering, than that the result of the discovery should have contradicted the ingenious and erudite speculations of many learned writers who have treated of the subject. Judging from the examples of M. Caillié and Messrs. Lander, it would appear that the revelation of the geographical mysteries of Central Africa is reserved for the humblest of the class of explorers.

Richard Lander, it is well known, was the attendant of Captain Clapperton, in that officer's second and fatal expedition, and the only survivor. Having got so far as Boossa (the scene of Mungo Park's death), on the Niger, and acquired some information respecting that river, Lander, soon after his return, offered to proceed to Africa, accompanied by his brother John, in order to ascertain the course of the great river. The offer was accepted by Government, and, in January 1830, the two brothers sailed for Cape Coast Castle, where they arrived in February, and on the 23d March reached Badagry, in the Bight of Benin, which was to be their point of departure for the interior.

The journals of the two travellers (which have been combined in one by Lieut. Becher), though quite unpretending in respect to science, are not ill-written, and display a *naïveté* which gives them a decided advantage over the dry details of many books of travels, written by more accomplished authors. The travellers declare, in their prefatory address, that their journals "were invariably written on the spot, at the close of each day," and that "since returning to their native country, they have made no alterations, nor introduced a single sentence in the original manuscript." There is, consequently, a vividness in their descriptions which is an assurance of their fidelity.

The treatment of the travellers at the *court* of Badagry was inauspicious. The rapacity of the chiefs, the "horrors" of the *palavers*, the eternal cracking of fingers, the "dismal noises and unsavoury smells," the vile drunkenness of all ranks, amongst whom they tried in vain to discover a solitary virtue, and their beastly customs, seem to have made the eight days of their stay at Badagry a tribulation. The king of Jenwa sent an ambassador to visit the travellers; his excellency came, accompanied by a friend. "We regaled him," says Mr. John Lander, "with a glass of rum, according to our general custom, the first mouthful whereof he squirted from his own into the mouth of his associate, and *vice versâ*!"

They embarked on the Badagry river, running in a westerly direction ;

* Journal of an Expedition to explore the Course and Termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a Voyage down that River to its Termination. By RICHARD and JOHN LANDER. In three vols. With Plates. Being vol. xxviii.—xxx. of the Family Library. London, 1832. Murray.

then turned up a branch to the north, half a mile in width, till they reached "an extensive and romantic town," called Wow, where a large fair or market was held, attended by "many thousands" of people. As a white man was not allowed by the *fetish* to pass the night at Wow, the travellers were obliged to seek quarters in a neighbouring village, in the midst of a tornado.

They set off, through swamps and forests, and reached the large and populous town of Bidjie, on Capt. Clapperton's route, where they were received by the astonished natives with clapping of hands and loud laughter. The laugh of these people is a sort of "mandrake yell," loud, wild, and indescribable, "approximating more to the nature of a *horse laugh*," observes Mr. Lander, "than any thing I know:" it seems to have annoyed the travellers a good deal.

"Turnpikes are as common from Badagry to this place as on any public road in England." Probably on this account, the roads are execrable: the travellers, having no horses, were obliged to hire men to carry them in their arms. The belles of Bidjie have "the flesh on their foreheads risen in the shape of marbles, and their cheeks similarly cut up and deformed."

On their way to Jenna, they traversed a rich and varied country, sometimes through dense forests, which were lighted up, at midnight, by luminous glow-worms, and resounded with the song of insects and nightbirds. Agriculture seemed to be conducted on a regular system: the plantations of bananas, and fields of yam and Indian corn were neatly fenced.

On arriving at Jenna, they were introduced to the viceroy. After being kept some time in the antechamber (a shed), surrounded by a grinning multitude, they were received by him seated on a piece of leather, in a yard. Here they were persecuted, as usual, with horns, whistles, drums, and a musical instrument yielding sounds *very inferior* to those of a Scotch bagpipe, by way of compliment. Taste is an arbitrary thing.

In this part of Africa, a custom analogous to the Indian *suttee* exists: the widow of a great defunct is poisoned or clubbed; and moreover, the governors of cities are always expected to pay the compliment of dying when their king dies. Vacancies in the office of governor are frequent: no less than 160 governors of towns in Yarriba had died between Lander's first and second visit here. Owing to these *interregna*, anarchy is almost perpetuated.

The travellers left Bidjie on the 14th April, and in three or four days, came to the western skirts of the Kong mountains, "whose sides were thickly wooded, and their summits reached above the clouds." Their course gradually bent to the north-east. In lat. 8° 9', long. 4° 20', they ascended a granite hill commanding a superb view. "There was no continued range of hills, but numbers of single unconnected ones, with extensive valleys between them. In some places several were piled behind each other; and those most distant from us appeared like dark indistinct clouds." In these mountain-regions, the African Arazdy seems placed. On the arrival of the travellers at a capacious walled town, called Chaadoo, they were visited by some "Falatah shepherdesses," extremely intelligent, their

manners innocent and playful : "the imaginary shepherdesses of Fenton are not more modest, artless and engaging, in description, than these in reality." We suspect this parallel to be one of the creations of the warm and poetical fancy of Mr. John Lander. Negro shepherdesses!

Some of the customs of the kingdom of Yarriba are odd. "A buyer, who has agreed to pay a certain sum for an article, retracts his expressions, and affirms that he only promised to give about half the sum demanded : this is an established custom, from which there is no appeal." As the coast became more remote, the travellers, to their great content, found the long, loud, horse-laugh disappear amongst the natives.

On the 4th May, they entered a town of prodigious extent, fortified with a triple wall, little short of twenty miles in circuit, and moats. It is called Bóhoo, and appears to be situated in about lat. $8^{\circ} 43'$, long. $5^{\circ} 10'$. It was formerly the metropolis of Yarriba ; the present capital is Katunga. We regret that Messrs. Lander give such a scanty notice of this great city, where they remained four days.

Generally speaking, at all these places our travellers were well received ; at some, hospitably. Fairs and markets were not rare, and were largely attended. At Eetcho exists a remarkable exception to the principle of free trade : every female merchant pays ten cowries ; males are untaxed.

On their way to Katunga, the thermometer fell as *low* as 71° *in the shade*. This *severe* weather, we are told, was keenly felt by the natives, who, though huddled up in their warmest dresses, shivered with cold !

At Katunga, the capital of Yarriba, our travellers arrived on the 13th May, and were presented to King Mansolah ; but their *aboard* was so awkward, that his majesty laughed, his wives laughed, and the example being followed by the eunuchs, the bye-standers, and at length by the Landers themselves, a roar of obstreperous mirth was heard, which, if it were consistent with the starched decorum of European courts, would make a *levée* a more amusing scene than it is. Mr. Lander, the journalist, professes not to know what he laughed at : probably at the king, who wore a head-piece like a bishop's mitre, tied under his chin, to prevent its being blown off ; a robe of patch-work, with English cotton stockings. The ceremony of prostration before the king was, moreover, somewhat ludicrous. It consisted in rubbing the head most perseveringly against the ground, and the face in the dust. "Two or three of the inferior eunuchs, not satisfied with this servile prostration, began to sport and roll themselves about on the ground ; but this could not be effected without immense labour and difficulty, and panting and straining ; for, like Sir John Falstaff, they could be compared to nothing so appropriately as huge hills of flesh."

The travellers were tolerably well received at Katunga. The city disappointed their expectations. It has but about 300 houses ; its streets were almost deserted, its walls in ruins, and the apathy of the prince and his ministers has allowed the Fallatahs to establish themselves in the heart of the country. The people appeared to be destitute of patriotism ; they are described as a simple, honest, inoffensive, but weak, timid, and cowardly race, and without social virtues. The change of possessors would not be

to the disadvantage of the country, if Mr. John Lander's observation on the Fallatahs be just: "the little that I have seen of the Fallatahs in Yarriba has convinced me that in all things they are much, very much, superior to the *loveless* and unsocial proprietors of the soil; their countenances bespeak more intelligence, and their manners display less roughness and barbarism; their domestic virtues are also more affectionate and endearing, and their family regulations more chaste and binding." Subsequent experience led him to abate something of this commendation.

In a week after quitting Katunga, the travellers reached Kiama, in Borghoo. In this country, the people were found to be the very reverse of the Yarribans: bold, energetic, haughty, warm in their attachments, and fierce in their resentments. These details, if they can be depended on, shew how infinite and unaccountable are the human varieties in the great African family.

On the 9th June, Messrs. Lander reached Coobly, a town built on the slope of a cone-shaped mountain, two days' journey west of Boossa. Here Mr. John Lander was taken seriously ill. He recovered, however, in a short time, and on the 17th they got to Boossa, a cluster of huts, walled, which, to their surprise, they found was situated on the main land, not on an island in the Niger, as stated by Capt. Clapperton. On their first visit to the celebrated river, they were greatly disappointed at its appearance. In its widest part it was there not more than a stone's throw across; black, rugged rocks rose abruptly from the centre of the stream, causing strong eddies on the surface. Amidst these rocks and eddies perished Park and his adventurous companions.

The king of Boossa, though the most powerful chief of western Africa, paid our travellers a familiar visit, accompanied by his *midikie*,* or principal queen, a lady of royal birth. They asked for coral, which is much esteemed, but our travellers, having none of this precious commodity, offered some tarnished gilt buttons, which excited a degree of transport that led to a very unseemly contention between the royal pair. They actually scrambled for them like children, and after a long struggle, his majesty got the buttons, chose the largest and best, and gave his spouse the remainder.

Here the travellers made inquiry respecting the papers of Mr. Park, and by the offer of a reward, they found a person who was in possession of a large book, which had belonged to that traveller, and which they fully expected would prove to be his journal. It turned out, however, to be merely an old nautical work, containing some papers of no worth,—a tailor's bill, and an invitation of Mr. Park to dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Watson of the Strand!

On the 24th June, our travellers embarked for Yaorie, up the Niger towards Timbuctoo, on a branch of the river running east and west, and they soon reached the main stream, which flowed from north to south, through a rich and charming country. Beautiful spreading trees lined each side, corn waved over the water's edge, large open villages appeared every

half hour, and herds of spotted cattle were grazing on the banks. The width of the river increased, as they ascended, to a mile, and afterwards two miles; it was smooth as a lake, its current being almost imperceptible, and diversified with agreeable little islands. The depth in some parts was very great; in others it was extremely shallow. The second day, black, rugged rocks and sand-banks, which broke the river into little channels, destroyed its fine aspect, and interrupted the navigation: they were more than once obliged to land and lift the canoe over a ledge of rocks. These dangers, however, ceased entirely at four days' journey from Boossa; and they were told that there were neither rocks nor sand-banks above Yaorie or below Boossa. Had Mr. Park, therefore, escaped the bar at the latter place, his navigation would have been comparatively easy to the ocean. Messrs. Lander, in their short journey by land from the Niger to Yaorie, obtained some particulars of the unfortunate traveller, and purchased his gun. The statement, in a letter from the sultan of Yaorie to Capt. Clapperton, that he had some of Mr. Park's books and papers in his possession, the former disavowed to our travellers.*

The kingdom of Yaorie is large, flourishing, and powerful; the city is of prodigious extent, the wall, which is of clay, and very high, being between twenty and thirty miles in circuit. It is said to be as populous as any other in the whole continent, but no estimate of the number is given in the journal; except that it is "surprisingly great." The sultan's residence, as well as the houses of the principal inhabitants, is two stories high, with thick clumsy stairs of clay leading to the upper apartments, which are rather lofty.

The travellers were detained, in very disagreeable durance, at Yaorie, by the scandalous behaviour of the sultan, for five weeks, when they embarked, on their return to Boossa, on the Cubbie, one of the branches of the Niger, which joins it from the east. They soon got into the main river, which ran from two to three miles an hour. In their passage they became acquainted with the Cumbries, a poor, despised, and oppressed, but industrious and hard-working race—the Helots of Africa—who inhabit Haussa and other parts of that continent, speaking different dialects, but adhering to the same habits and manners. Most of the slaves employed by the Africans themselves are of this race.

At a very short distance above Boossa, all the channels and branches of the Niger meet and form a magnificent basin, at least seven or eight miles wide. "It is truly astonishing," observes Mr. Lander, "what becomes of it, for at Boossa the river is no more than a stone's throw across, and its depth is in proportion to its narrowness: but, about an hour's walk from thence, it again becomes a noble river, and maintains its width, it is said, even to Funda. This singular fact favours the opinion, that a large portion of the waters of the Niger is conveyed by subterraneous passages from the town of Garnicassa to a few miles below Boossa:" a most improbable theory.

* At Wowow, a short distance from Boossa, they ascertained that some of Mr. Park's papers had been destroyed.

At Boossa they met, as usual, with various impediments, arising partly from the avarice of the great people, partly from the unsettled and turbulent state of the country. The travellers' means, too, began to fail. Every thing exotic is, however, prized in Africa (as well as in more polished countries), and metal buttons, rags of red cloth, needles, and such articles, were as readily available as current coin. Even the slips of tin on the portable-soup packages were eagerly coveted, and the travellers were diverted at a black dandy strutting about with "concentrated gravy" stuck upon his head in several places, to the envy and chagrin of his compeers.

After a visit to Wowow, from whence the travellers returned to Boossa, where they remained about a month, they commenced their voyage *down* the Niger, on the 20th September. The scene which took place at their departure is worth citing, as an evidence of the feelings with which white men are regarded in interior Africa:

When we quitted the hut, we found our yard filled with neighbours, friends, and acquaintances, who all fell down on their knees to bid us good bye. They blessed us earnestly with uplifted hands, and those among them that were of the Mahomedan religion, fervently implored for us the favour and protection of Allah and their prophet. The eyes of many of them were streaming with tears, and all were more or less affected. As we passed by these poor creatures, we spoke to them all, and thanked them again and again for their good wishes. Our hearts must have been of marble, if we could have beheld such a scene without some slight emotion. On our way towards the river, also, the path was lined with people, some of whom saluted us on one knee, and some on both, and we received their benedictions as we passed along.

Our travellers were obliged to stop at a large island in the Niger, and eventually one of them was compelled to retrograde to Wowow, through the want of a large canoe, which had been bargained for, and even purchased, of the king of Wowow, but was never produced. In short, they had the mortification to find that they had been "cajoled and outmanœuvred, and played with as if they had been great dolls," by the two black sovereigns of Boossa and Wowow. After many delays, occasioned by the knavery of the people about them, they got a leaky canoe, pushed into the mid-stream, and resumed their journey, the scenery of the eastern bank of the river being extremely fine.

Their interviews with the different chiefs, the indications of the power and influence of the Fallatahs, the intestine wars, and the traffic of these regions, are the chief topics recorded in the journal of their passage down the river. At Rabba, a large Fallatah town, on the east bank, in the latitude of Katunga, and where the Niger turns off at a right angle to the east, the travellers had nearly become embroiled with the prince, through their inability to satisfy his rapacity. They were compelled in future to shun the large towns on the river, their stock of presents being nearly exhausted.

In their passage, they were once sorely annoyed by "an incredible number" of hippopotami, or water-elephants, as the natives call them, that arose very near the canoe, and came splashing, snorting, and plunging

around. Cities of "prodigious size" were seen on both banks of the river, but they were not entered, for the reason just assigned. The right, or Yarriba bank, which exhibited much cultivation, the travellers found had been deserted by the natives, who had left the Fallatahs in quiet possession of their towns and villages. The river was here from three to five miles broad.

Egga, on the right bank, beyond the influence of the Fallatahs, is a large and important trading town, of prodigious extent, and with an immense population. Large bulky canoes, filled with merchandize, lay before it; and Benin and Portuguese cloths were worn by many of the inhabitants, shewing that a communication existed between this place and the sea-coast. The travellers, however, provoked quite as much curiosity here as elsewhere, where white men had never before been seen. "The people stood gazing at us," says the Journal, "with visible emotions of amazement and terror; we are regarded, in fact, in just the same light as the fiercest tigers in England; if we venture to approach too near the doorway, they rush backwards in a state of the greatest alarm and trepidation." The people of Egga are half Mahomedans and half pagans.

Soon after leaving Egga, where the Nouffie territory ends, they found that the dominion of chiefs of territories was no longer acknowledged, and that on both banks of the river each town has its own chief. This circumstance by no means enhances the security of travelling. At Kacunda they had fearful reports of the fierce and cruel character of the natives further down the river.

Soon after leaving Kacunda, the river turned again due south, running between high hills; and on the ensuing day they passed a branch of the river, descending from the north-east, which was three or four miles wide at its mouth. It was the Tshadda, or Shary, the point of junction of which with the Niger is thus ascertained. High hills bound the latter river on the north-west; they are the eastern extremity of the Kong mountains. The width of the Niger varied from two to six miles.

At Kirree, where a large river branches off from the Niger to the S.W., and is said to run to Benin, the travellers met with their first serious disaster, being stopped and plundered by some war-canoes of Eboe. They lost every thing but their lives, and narrowly escaped murder. Mr. Richard Lander's journal, the compass, their wearing apparel, guns, &c. were irrecoverably lost. A *palaver* took place on shore at Kirree, but with no beneficial result to the travellers, who were left completely destitute. It was arranged that they should be conducted to Obie, king of the Eboe country. The motives of this attack were never explained; plunder is supposed to have been the sole object.

The travellers were conveyed to the presence of the dreaded Obie, chief of the Eboe country, which is the principal mart for native slave-traders from the coast. Another *palaver* was held here; the discussion was violent and stormy; the result was, that the Eboe prince graciously condescended to exchange the whole party for so many English goods as would amount in value to twenty slaves, Messrs. Lander remaining in custody till the ransom

was paid, and the value of fifteen more was claimed by a certain king Boy. These hard terms were necessarily accepted, and a bill for the amount was given for negotiation with a Liverpool trader in Brass river. At Brass town they had to redeem themselves again from the clutches of another rascally chief, who calls himself king Forday.

Richard Lander proceeded to the Liverpool brig, in the river, in order to negotiate his bill, but was thunderstruck by a refusal from the master, accompanied by oaths and abuse. Under the directions of this Liverpool ship-master, whose character and behaviour recall the traits of the true buccaneer, king Forday was dexterously cheated out of the stipulated ransom,* part of which had been paid by him in advance to the Eboe king. The vessel escaped a series of dangers in crossing the bar of the river (the Nun), and on the 1st December, the travellers were landed on Fernando Po, from whence they took their departure for England, where they arrived on the 10th June 1831, after an absence of eighteen months.

Besides the great geographical secret revealed to us by this expedition, it has disclosed more fully the political condition (if we may use the expression) of interior Africa, which seems to be in the worst possible state for prosecuting geographical inquiries or mercantile speculations. The incessant wars of the petty chiefs with each other, the frequent changes of dynasties and dominions, and the universal rapacity of all persons in authority, offer more serious impediments to travel than the climate or the physical difficulties of the country. On the other hand, white people are regarded by all the natives, even the Fallatahs, as superior beings, and are generally treated, at a distance from the coast, with kindness and hospitality, especially by the lower order. Nor are the Africans insensible to the advantages of commercial intercourse with Europeans. The king of Wowow, we are told, talked of constructing buildings for the reception of white men, whenever they should come up the river to trade; "for the old man cherishes the belief, in common with other rulers on the banks of the Niger, that numbers of Europeans will, some time or other, certainly visit his country for the purposes of traffic."

The marine slave-trade has recently received a check by a proclamation of the sheikh of Bornou, that no slaves are to be sent for sale further west than Wowow; so that none will be sent from thence, in future, to the sea-side.

* His Majesty's Government has vindicated the national character, by directing the payment of the proper demand.

PLANS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PLAN IV.

Scene.—The York Mail.

1st Passenger. Yee—aw—n !

2d Passenger. Yee—aw—aw—n !

3d Passenger. Some snuff, sir ? [*Offering a box.*]

1st Pass. Sir, I thank you.—It promises to be a fine evening, Sir.

3d Pass. I'm sorry for it. I like travelling in foul weather. It always reconciles me to imprisonment here, and creates a sensation of snugness and happiness.

1st Pass. By contrasting your enjoyment with the sufferings of others ? *suave mari magno*, &c. But please to tell me, gentlemen, what are the political topics talked of in the great city we have just left. I visited it this morning, after five-and-forty years' absence in a remote part of the globe, and am now on my way to see a few relatives and friends who have survived the long separation.

2d Pass. Why, sir, all our political topics may be summed up in one word—reform !

1st Pass. And what do the people, I mean the reflecting, intelligent part of the people, think of reform ?

2d Pass. That question, sir, is not so easily answered. A great portion, even of the intelligent part of the community, is influenced by feelings of individual interest, and cannot yet make up their mind whether they shall gain or lose by the change. Another great portion look upon all measures, introduced by men in power, as political juggles, having some secret object ; and they are the more suspicious of a measure the more plausible and well-intentioned it appears. A third party distrust the reform bill because it is brought forward by the Whigs ; and a fourth, the largest portion, believe it to be a plan for lessening aristocratical influence in the House of Commons, and increasing the power of the people, and loudly extol the bill, rather, however, as a means for some ultimate end, than as the end itself.

3d Pass. I believe it's all a flam. I won't say what the ministers are about—no good, I believe ; but I say the bill is all a flam.

1st Pass. A discreet and constitutional reform of Parliament, and surely no other could be projected by the King's Government, cannot but be a beneficial measure. When I left England, in the year 1787, though clouds were collecting in the political horizon, this country seemed happy, and exulting in its institutions. When I visit it again, after it has been raised to a pitch of unexampled splendour, I find every one in it dissatisfied, longing for change in every thing—constitution, laws, courts, palaces, streets, and mode of living ; all is changed or changing ; and what is remarkable (though not wonderful), no change seems to give satisfaction. Having come from a country—I mean India—where scarcely any thing changes from generation to generation, this incessant flux of things is by no means agreeable to me.

3d Pass. India ? Ah ! that's a horrible place.

1st Pass. It is a hot but not a horrible place, sir.

3d Pass. I mean the government, sir ; it's a villainous government, a rascally government, sir ; a disgrace to the nation.

1st Pass. Sir, I am an officer in the Indian army ; and when I hear such epithets applied to a government in whose service I am, I consider myself enti-

tled to ask upon what grounds you conceive yourself authorized to apply them?

3d Pass. Ah, my good sir, you have been away from England too long to know what has been doing in India.

1st Pass. And being in India, I was too near to see it, I suppose.

2d Pass. That gentleman, sir, speaks the sentiments of a pretty considerable party in the country. You are not, perhaps, aware of the extensive, industrious, and successful efforts which have been exerted to prepossess the public mind against the East-India Company and their government, with no other view than that of breaking up their trading privileges, for the sake of indulging that thirst for speculation, which has been one main cause of the distress and discontent which now prevail throughout the country. One expedient is to furnish up all the old weapons employed by Burke against Hastings; to paint the government of the Company as a villainous despotism, crushing by its weight every class that is subject to it; and to excite the disgust of the country by exaggerating all the deformities of the Hindu character and religion, for the sake of charging those deformities, in some shape or other, upon the Company.

1st Pass. In the name of wonder, how can the Company's government be answerable for the vices or the superstitions of their subjects, unless they have endeavoured to promote or perpetuate them?

2d Pass. True; and that is one of the crimes with which the Company are charged.

1st Pass. Impossible. None of the wickedest of the wicked could hint at such a charge.

2d Pass. Pardon me: it is not the wicked only, but some very pious and very well-intentioned people, who accuse the Company of patronising and encouraging idolatry in their subjects. This formidable charge, filtering through a variety of cheap and religious publications, sinks silently into the minds of a very large portion of the community, and the most formidable band of assailants which the Company will have to face, on the question of their charter, will be those who abhor them as tolerators of "the accursed thing."

1st Pass. Knowing, as I do, from my long residence in various parts of India, the great and judicious efforts of the Company's government to sap the foundations of superstition there, and to change the elements of the Hindu character, by the silent, unterrifying, and effectual march of education, and by devising every means which can be employed for the conversion, I may so say, of future generations, without exciting the alarm of the present, I am anxious to know what specific act can be laid to their account, which savours of encouraging superstition.

2d Pass. They are accused of being the patrons of Juggernaut: the Company, say our iconoclasts and anti-idolators, receive and disburse the revenues of the temples in Cuttack and other places, and thus virtually sanction and encourage the practice of idolatry, by giving the poor people to believe that their fooleries are approved by their governors.

3d Pass. And they cheat the poor devils out of their money, putting the revenues into their pocket, which should be accounted for to the public.

1st Pass. I have heard of this charge, certainly; but I had supposed that it was believed only by the lowest and most ignorant classes of the people. You give me reason to suppose that it is credited amongst those who are of a superior class. No charge is more shamelessly false. That the Company have taken upon themselves the administration of the large endowments belonging

to certain temples is most true; and their motive is, not to put the revenues into their pocket, as this worthy gentleman supposes, and which they could not do, seeing that they are accountable for every penny of revenue that they receive; but solely to counteract the gross frauds practised in the management of those large revenues, and of affording them the means, at a proper period, of abolishing the idol-worship altogether. This species of interference with the native superstition is part of an extensive plan for its subversion, in co-operation with the education of the Hindu people, one happy result of which plan has been seen in the abolition of the sanguinary rite of *suttee*, which, I will venture to assert, from extensive knowledge of the people of India, would, if authoritatively abolished at any other period, and in any other way, have produced an agony of resistance which might, and probably would, have overthrown our authority. The superintendence of the temple-revenues is no more an encouragement of idolatry, than it is for the courts of justice to allow the absence of a witness on account of attendance upon a *pooja*, or for Europeans (and even missionaries) to be present at a *nautch*. If the Government is held to be contaminated by any species of contact with the superstitions of the country, I know not where we are to stop, or rather to begin. We ought to make up our minds to abolish, at once, by force, every custom in India inconsistent with Christianity, or by renouncing all interference with them, let every idolatrous and immoral custom have free scope and license there.

2d Pass. My own reflections upon this subject lead me to the very conclusions which your experience has formed. It has often occurred to me, that the zeal (very commendable if not overweening), which actuates so large a class in this country against the superstitions of India, might be exerted with infinitely greater advantage nearer home, where the evil is more within their reach. The new doctrine of the *unknown tongues*, which has just appeared amongst us, seems to me not a whit less preposterous than the imposture of Juggernaut, taking into consideration the comparative degree of civilization of the two people.

1st Pass. The "*unknown tongues*;" what do you mean, sir?

2d Pass. Within these few months, the congregation of a Scottish clergyman, in London, has discovered amongst them a certain number of favoured individuals, male and female, miraculously gifted with "*unknown tongues*," like the apostles at the feast of Pentecost; which are considered to communicate the will of the Almighty. These "*unknown tongues*," which are a jargon of English, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, were uttered aloud in a peculiar unearthly tone, and, we are told, "with an astonishing and terrible crash," in public, at first to the consternation of the hearers; but eventually the pastor (no less a person than the Rev. Edward Irving), and a multitude of persons, have been converted to the belief that a miracle has been performed, and that the millennium is at hand!

1st Pass. Are you serious?

2d Pass. Perfectly so.

1st Pass. In London do you say?

2d Pass. In London. I have read attentively a book published by a Mr. Pilkington, giving an account of the legerdemain of these miraculous tongues. Mr. Pilkington confesses that he was a convert to a belief in their miraculous character (but he has since recanted), and he details, with great simplicity, the whole process of his delusion. He says: "guided by the good opinion I had formed, and *ever will entertain*, of Mr. Irving's piety and zeal for religion; assured of his knowledge of the persons whom he declared to be 'gifted' with

the Holy Spirit, and satisfied of their piety by personal observation, I had become a believer, &c. Being thus interested, when I attended prayers, my devotional meditation (during the solemn and imposing silence, which as usual occurred, after some of the 'gifted persons' had spoken, and which never failed to fill me, as if by sympathy, with a holy sensation) was occupied with a *visionary figure of contention*, and I was strongly excited by a very powerful feeling, which I am unable to describe, to exhort and forewarn them of impending difficulty; but I resisted until Mr. Irving, in his discourse, said it was sinful to suppress such movements. I could no longer restrain, and with a sudden burst of utterance, used the following detached sentences:—"The second sword is now drawn in this church!"—"Combat with love and unity!"—"Deny me no more!"—"Peace be with you!"—Mr. Irving praised God for having opened 'another mouth' in the church, and said, 'we heard the voice of the Shepherd!' He then offered a solemn prayer for me. I now concluded that the excitement I felt was the same as that which influenced the 'gifted persons,' but that they experienced it in a higher degree, which produced the utterance of 'tongue.'"

1st Pass. The Mahomedan *mohurram* is nothing to this.

2d Pass. Some of the jargon uttered by the gifted sisters has been interpreted by Mr. Pilkington: *Holimo! holif awthaw*, means "Holy, most Holy Father!" *Hozehamcnaostro*, "Jesus will take our hands!" *Githis dil emma*—

1st Pass. Enough, sir, enough: and does the Government tolerate this absurdity,—this blasphemy, I should rather say?

2d Pass. Oh, yes. Mr. Irving declaims or vaticinates to vast multitudes in the open air every Sunday. He has already, it is said, convinced a member of the senate; so that perhaps the minds of even the ministers are wavering. But these extravagancies are nothing in comparison with those enacted by the jumpers and ranters, in many of the provinces of England.

1st Pass. What are they?

2d Pass. I will read you an account given in a provincial paper, which I have in my pocket; it is the *Bury and Norwich Post* of March 21st, 1832. The writer prefaces his description of the horrible indecencies of these sectaries, of which he was a spectator, by stating that "they are pervading all our villages and even market towns." Premising that he could give but a faint sketch, at best, of the scene at one of the meetings, and that it was almost impossible to err by exaggeration, he proceeds: "Picture to yourself a man standing like a Hindoo statue, staring at vacancy, with his hands firmly clenched and elbows by his sides, calling out passionately for half an hour, '*Send the power, Lord!*' a girl before him, with her hair all dishevelled, and dancing like a raving maniac till she falls down on her back speechless and motionless from exhaustion; a company of men kneeling round her in a circle, singing some doggerel lines to a song tune to assist four men in keeping time, who are dancing a reel over her, bandying their legs about like an uncouth countryman at a wedding; a preacher standing over them, smiling like a demon at the turmoils of those below; boys, girls, idle fellows, and lewd women, joining with apparent glee in the same chorus, or mixing with the words obscene songs and corresponding gestures, and the same scenes presenting themselves at different parts of the house at the same time, but with their own variations, with violent and continual clapping of hands and loud and sudden ejaculations. Little regard is paid to any thing addressed to the understanding, and many of the meetings, even on the Sabbath, as was the case when I attended, are begun and ended without

either preaching or prayer, being only occupied in singing, dancing, jumping, shaking, throwing themselves on the floor on their backs, vociferating '*Glory! I believe!*' each bellowing at the same time whatever comes into his mind, till the meeting presents a scene of uproar, such as beggars all power of description. Some person behind you unexpectedly bawls at your ear a short and quick '*glory!*' another before you, prolonging the sound, with the voice of Stentor, halloos '*gl-o-o-ry!*' An old woman at your elbow gives you a jog, calling out '*Touch him up, Lord!*'—'*Save this stranger, Lord!*'—'*Now, Lord!*' "

1st Pass. Stop, sir; I can bear no more!—

2d Pass. But one short passage:—"A woman dancing with her hat and cap off, and her hair hanging about her shoulders; a raving maniac, tearing her hair, clapping her thighs, and vociferating, '*I'm going to Heaven!*' then leaping as high as she could, and calling out, '*I nearly had it then!*' Two women lying flat on their backs, shaking their hands very rapidly, and kicking, while four men danced a reel over them, singing, '*Oh, that will be joyful, joyful, joyful, joyful! Oh, that will be joyful, to meet to part no more!*' A woman violently clapping her hands, and exclaiming, '*what, can't you see Jesus? Why there he is; why there's his hands; why there's his arms; why there's his feet! What, can't you see him? Why look at him! I can see him, there he hang!*' "

1st Pass. [After a pause.] Admitting this description to be accurate, of which I own I have some doubt, I protest to you, on the honour of an officer and the veracity of a man, that I never beheld amongst the natives of India such shocking excesses of superstition as these. And are there individuals in this country, with such scenes acting in it, who have the presumption and the folly to tax the Hindus with superstition? Would it not be acting more consistently with the morals of Christianity to endeavour to put down superstition at home, than to join in an unjust and ungrateful clamour raised against the Government of India? The cause of the Gospel, even in that quarter of the globe, is much better served by extinguishing these degrading superstitions in England, which cannot escape the penetrating notice of a Hindu who is now a resident amongst us, to whose remarks upon the practical effects of the Christian form of civilization, and of Christianity itself, his intelligent countrymen are looking forward with eager curiosity.

4th Pass. Men of the world, forbear! I have listened to your wicked discourse till I dare listen no longer? What! is another generation of Hindus to be sacrificed to the Moloch of idolatry? "Taste not, touch not, handle not," is the injunction of a greater than man. Ye talk, men of the world, of education. What has education done in India,—what will it do, but turn idolaters into infidels? Down with the strong holds of idolatry! Overturn the dominion of Satan with the sword! What did the Israelites of old with the high places? What did Elijah with the 450 priests of Baal? Think ye that these examples were not recorded in Holy Writ for our imitation? Think ye that India was given us for any thing but to advance God's word? Think ye that the power of other European nations was overthrown for aught else than that we should fulfil the duty they neglected? I say, drive out the accursed thing! Put away the abomination of abominations! Purge, I say—

[*Mail stops.*—Waiter, opening the door, "sup here, gentlemen."]

ON CHINESE ALMANACKS.

BY M. KLAFROTH.

THE Chinese government causes several almanacks to be published annually by the Board of Astronomers at Peking. One only is really astronomical ; it is issued to no other persons but those who are connected with the court, the grand dignitaries of the empire, governors, and other superior officers of state. The rest of the almanacks are filled with astrological reveries, the absurd doctrine of fortunate and unfortunate days, &c. The European missionaries, who are members and commonly vice-presidents of the Board whence these astrological almanacks emanate, are, as we shall see by and bye, forced to sign them.

The common almanack, namely, that which is circulated by the government throughout all the provinces of China, consists usually of no more than seventeen leaves, unless preceded by two pretty extensive tables, the first of which shows the hour and minute of the sun's rising and setting, in each province of China, as well as in the country of the Mongols and that of the Mahomedan tribes subject to the empire. In the other table are calculated, for the same countries, the months, days, hours, and minutes in which the twenty-four *tsië khe*, or constellations and seasons of the Chinese, commence there, two of which always correspond to one of the twelve signs of our zodiac.

As each year's almanack is on the same plan, I have taken that of 1802 as an example of their character and contents.

On the yellow covering there appears, first, the title: "Almanack for the Seventh of the years *Kea khing* of the Great Dynasty of 'Ta tsing." *Kea khing* was the *nüen haou*, or honorific title of the years of the reign of the present emperor's father, the son of the emperor we usually call in Europe Khëen lung, although this likewise is merely the title of the years of his reign.

The title of the almanack is repeated, in large characters, in the first line of the first page of the book ; but there is there added the cyclic name of the year, which is *jîn seüh*, that is, the fifty-ninth of the cycle of sixty years. There appears, besides, on the yellow cover, "the *Khin thëen k'ëen* (Board of Astronomers), conformably to the supreme orders of the emperor, distributes throughout the empire this almanack, which is drawn up from the imperial tables and authenticated by the seal of the said Board." On the second page of the second leaf of the cover, which is the last of the book, the following notice is printed. "Whoever shall falsify this almanack shall be taken before a court of justice, and have his head cut off; and whoever shall give information to the government of any such act, and render such assistance as may lead to the apprehension of the offender, shall receive a reward of fifty ounces of silver, which shall be paid even if the almanack be not one which is authenticated by the seal of the Board which publishes it."

On the yellow cover, as well as upon the first leaf of the almanack itself,

is printed in red the seal of the Board, the inscription of which is in ancient Chinese and Manchoo characters, namely, "*Khin thëen këen shi hëen shoo chi yn*;" and in Manchoo, "*Abkai be ginggoolere yamoon-ni Erin forgon-ni ton-ni bilkheï doron*;" that is, "seal of the almanack of the Astronomical Board."

The first leaf contains only the table of the twelve moons of the year, with the periods of the commencement of the twenty-four *tsië khe* calculated for Peking. In the last line of the second page of the leaf we read, that the lunar year to which the almanack is adapted has 354 days.

Both pages of the second leaf form a square representing the heavens. The title of this table is "*Nëen shin fang weï chi thoo*," or "Table of Places corresponding to the Spirits which protect the Year." In the middle of the square a smaller one is placed; at the lower right-hand angle of the latter appears the character *Khëen*, which belongs to one of the eight *Kwa*, designating the ever-active virtue of heaven. At the upper right-hand angle appears the character *Khuen*, or the active virtue of the earth. In the left-hand upper angle is the character *Seuen*, that of the *Kwa*, signifying "to enter or help." In the remaining angle is placed the character *Ken*, likewise that of a *Kwa*, and signifies "period, to stop one-self." Between these four characters there are placed, on the different sides of the square, twenty others, twelve of which are those of the horary cycle of the Chinese, which divide the day and night into twelve hours only, each of which is equivalent to two European hours. The eight other characters belong to the cycle of ten, which, with that of twelve, composes the sexagenary cycle.

Four lines touch the four angles of the square, on which appear, in large characters, the names of the four principal spirits who were to have the protection of that year: 1st, *Lih sze*, or "the powerful teacher," in the line of *Khëen*; 2d, *Thsan shih*, "house of silk worms," in the line of *Khuen*; 3d, *Tseu shoo*, or "he who presents writings," in the line of *Seuen*; 4th, *Püh sze*, "the learned teacher," in the line of *Ken*. These four genii are part of the thirty-four who preside over the Chinese year, some of whose names are placed against the sides of the middle square.

To explain this table requires a deeper acquaintance with Chinese astrology than we possess. The following note, which is given at the end of the table, does not much elucidate its meaning:—

With regard to the spirits *Tseu shoo* and *Püh sze*, we should look for them; but we should fear the others. If we are intent upon destroying anything, it is fortunate to do it on the day of the spirit of the virtue of the heavens, the day of the spirit of the virtue of the year, the day of the spirit of the virtue of the moon, the days of the spirit of the union of the virtue of the heavens, of the earth, and of the moon. As to the spirit of celestial beneficence and that of the pardon of heaven, there is nothing malevolent in their conjunction. In respect to the days when the other spirits go out and are in motion, there is no impediment on those days to any kind of business or undertaking.

After this mystical table follow twelve leaves, each of which contains a month: each day has its perpendicular column, with its number at the top.

The months are either *small*, that is, of twenty-nine days; or great, of thirty days. The first three characters in each column of a day denote the day of the month. The fourth and fifth characters of the column are its cyclic signs: for the days of the year are also reckoned according to the cycle of sixty. The first day of the almanack in question has the signs *Khwei yeu*; it is, consequently, the tenth of the cycle; the last day of the same year has the signs *Ping yn*; it is, therefore, the third of the cycle. The sixth character of the column of each day denotes one of the five Chinese elements which is appropriated to it. These five elements are Water, Fire, Wood, Metal, and Earth: they represent, at the same time, the five planets, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. To every two days is assigned the same element or planet. The seventh character of the column indicates the name of one of the twenty-eight constellations appropriated to that day. The eighth is a name of one of the twelve other constellations. The rest of each column is made up of matters relating to the day to which it belongs. The following are the directions contained in this almanack for the first nine days of the first moon:—

1st Day. It is good to wash and bathe, and to shave the head. You should not go out of doors and walk.

2d Day is without directions.

3d Day. You can go abroad, remove from place to place, change your dwelling, wash and bathe, cut out, repair and make clothes, dig, place the pillars and principal beam of a house (this is to be done at the Chinese hour called *shin*, that is from 7 to 9 A.M.), weave the woof, open a market, execute an agreement, trade and barter, receive money or valuables, apprehend criminals, breed cattle, and bury the dead.

4th Day. You may sacrifice, offer up prayers, publish a work, visit magistrates, study, betroth in marriage, visit relations and friends, marry, go abroad, change residence, wash and bathe, cut out, mend and make dresses, cultivate the ground, place the pillars and principal beam of a house (this is to be done at the hour *maou*, or from 5 to 7 A.M.), open a market or shop, receive money, lay the foundation of a house, open a canal or aqueduct, sink a well, set up a mill-stone, sow and plant, breed cattle: nothing is prohibited this day.

5th Day. Sacrifices may be offered. You must not go abroad, nor change habitation or place of residence, nor sew, nor cultivate the ground, nor plant.

6th Day. Marriages may be concluded, relations and friends visited, clothes cut out, the pillars and principal beam of a roof may be fixed (at the hour *shin*), agreements executed, trade carried on, money received, cattle bred: you should not leave the house or walk out of doors.

7th Day. You may go out of doors and walk (at the hour *maou*), wash and bathe, shave the head, clean the house and roof: nothing is interdicted.

8th Day. Sacrifices may be offered: you must not go out of doors nor plant.

9th Day. Roads may be levelled and repaired. You should not leave the house or walk out of doors.

In this manner the almanack points out, for every day in the year, what things it is proper to do, as well as what it is best to abstain from. On some days it advises that *puppies should not be eaten*.

Each leaf of the moon begins with a short preamble, in which it is stated what commonly happens or is done during the month.

First moon. This is a small one (or of twenty-nine days). In this month the ice is melted by the east wind; the worms in the earth recover their motion; the fish gets rid of the ice on its back; the beaver sacrifices fish; wild geese fly to the north, and the buds of trees and plants begin to burst.

Second moon. In this month peach trees are in blossom; the lariat sings; vultures change to turtles; the swallows return; thunder growls, and lightning begins to flash.

Third moon. The thung tree (*bignonia tomentosa*) begins to blossom; field-mice turn into quails; rainbows are seen again; water-lentils begin to grow; turtles flap their wings as they coo, and the *tæ shing* bird perches upon the mulberry-trees.

Fourth moon. The green cricket chirps; the dew-worm comes forth; cucumbers grow large; succory ripens; succulent plants die, and grain reaches maturity.

Fifth moon. The *mantis religiosa* is produced; the bird keih begins to sing; the starling is mute; deers' horns fall off; the grasshopper (*cicada*) sings again, and the *dracontium* grows large.

Sixth moon. The warm wind ceases; the cricket lodges itself in the walls; the falcon begins to extend its wings again; glow-worms appear on decayed vegetables; the earth is moist; the weather is very warm, and the period of the great rains comes on.

Seventh moon. The cool wind ceases; white hoar falls; the grasshopper of the cold season sings; the vulture sacrifices birds; the sky and the earth begin to be wider asunder, and the ears of corn ascend.

Eighth moon. Wild geese return; the swallow departs; birds collect in bodies in search of food; the thunder begins to suppress its voice; worms retire into their holes, and the waters begin to dry up.

Ninth moon. Wild fowl make their appearance; sparrows go into the large lakes and become frogs; the yellow chrysanthemum is in flower; the leopard sacrifices animals; trees and plants become yellow, and lose their leaves; all the insects that dwell in the earth turn their heads downwards.

Tenth moon. The waters begin to be coated with ice; the ground is again frozen; pheasants go into the great waters and are turned into large oysters; the rainbow is no longer visible; the breath of the sky ascends, and the breath of the earth descends; all is closed up, and it is winter.

Eleventh moon. The bird *hŭ tan* sings no longer; tigers begin to couple; the odoriferous herb *lŭ thing* buds; the dew-worms wriggle; large deer lose their horns; streams and their sources are covered with strong ice.

Twelfth moon. Wild geese return to the north; the magpie begins to build its nest; the pheasant cries; fowls have chickens; the hunting hawk has reposed and recovered his agility; the streams and lakes are covered with very thick ice.

In the latter part of the almanack there appears, amongst others, a table of eight characters, for telling fortunes, showing whether a person should marry such a one, or whether the marriage would be happy. The last leaf of the almanack contains the names of the members of the Board of Astronomers who compiled it. Amongst them is that of *Sŏ tŕ chaou*, or Father Bernardo, the Portuguese bishop of Peking, at the period of the persecution of the Christians in 1805.

We have a Chinese almanack (now before us) for the year 1811, which

is altogether different from that described by M. Klaproth: probably what is termed a private one.

On the first page of the cover is pasted a crimson label, representing two figures holding a sort of ensign bearing the inscription *Tan kwei thang Ta Tsuen Tung Shoo*, or "Tan kwei thang's great complete Calendar." The title-page, or frontispiece, exhibits a priest holding a scroll with the characters *Yih pun wan le*, "a volume of incalculable profit." Above is written, "Tan kwei thang's great characters of the seven ruling (or planetary) powers." On the left-hand side is a notice in the following words: "worthy and honourable strangers are requested and entreated to look carefully at, recognize, and remember this official authority for the work." Then follow two official seals. On the left-hand is the date: "Kea king, 16th year," which appears also on the label. The volume, which is a pretty thick one, is almost entirely filled with astrological absurdities, directions for discovering future events, and revelations of the punishments of the next world. On the third and fourth pages is a kind of table, in red letters, containing the names of various deities, in the centre of which are the following characters; written very large, in a square: *T'een kwan Tsze Füh*, "may the powers of heaven confer happiness!" Then follows what is properly a calendar of the year, which closes with personifications of the four seasons, as ancient personages, much alike, with robes decorated with horary characters. An ode on the four seasons comes next, in the eight-syllable verse. Then follows a system of divination with reference to the human body, a representation of which is given for each moon in the year, the figure being placed with reference to the cardinal points, the head indicating the south, the feet the north, the right side the east, the left side the west, &c. &c.

A map of China is given in the course of the work, most rudely executed, representing the empire as bounded on the north by the great wall, on the south and west by the sea, and on the east by—something which the clumsiness of the representation and the illegible writing render utterly unintelligible. The principal cities, Peking, Shantung, Nanking, &c., are distinguished by their names being in white on a black ground.

Some cuts, executed by a different hand from the rest, evince a considerable degree of taste; the action of the figures being good, and the drapery well-arranged.

COLONEL TOD'S HISTORY OF RAJPOOTANA.*

The second and concluding volume of Colonel Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han* is now before the public: a work which, making the utmost allowance for imputed defects, or rather questionable theories, we may pronounce one of the most valuable publications respecting India which have ever appeared in any of the languages of Europe. That an individual, aided only by his position, and by the appliances of his own talents and industry, should have brought to light materials of genuine Hindu history sufficient to fill two vast quarto volumes, is a fact which, of itself, is a kind of prodigy. When we look through the annals of the different states of Rajpootana, synchronising, as they do, not only with each other, but occasionally with the relics of ancient classical authorities, we can scarcely believe that, prior to the appearance of Colonel Tod's first volume, it was almost an undisputed dogma, that the Hindus possessed no history at all.

We should not do justice to the merits of the author of this great work, if we omitted to notice another circumstance connected with it. We believe that the work, valuable as it is, would probably, like many other works on Indian literature, have remained unpublished, but for the public spirit of Colonel Tod, at whose individual expense, we understand, it has been, with all its expensive embellishments, given to the world. In limiting our remarks to publications on Indian literature, we are, perhaps, too lenient to the vices of the public taste. Sir Nicholas H. Nicholas has stated some facts to the world, which it would be well if those persons would consider who regret the dearth of standard works on history.

It is notorious (he observes) that scientific or historical acquirements are not productive of pecuniary advantages, because scientific works rarely pay the expense of publication, and the demand is not greater for historical or antiquarian literature. Mr. Hallam's *Constitutional History* has not, it has been said, even paid its expenses; and the same remark applies to nearly every work of an historical nature which has been published for the last ten years. It is unquestionable that, at this moment, no remuneration whatever is to be derived from the publication of a standard historical work.

This circumstance alone is sufficient to explain why valuable works on history so rarely appear; but a still more serious impediment to the publication of historical researches remains to be stated. Supposing that there are persons who can afford to devote themselves to pursuits so utterly profitless, in what way are they to give their labours to the world? Not a single publisher in London, at this moment, will risk the cost of paper and print upon a volume illustrative of history, however interesting or important it may be. Though there may be a few persons whose private fortunes admit of their bestowing their *time*, the number is limited indeed of those who can expend their *money*, in this manner.†

This state of things lays the public under greater obligations to the authors of historical works than it is perhaps aware.

* *Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India*. By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES TOD, late Political Agent to the Western Rajpoot States. Vol. II. London, 1832. Smith, Elder and Co.; Calkin and Budd.

† *Observations on the State of Historical Literature, &c.* London, 1830.

We refer to our review of the first volume of this work* for our remarks upon some preliminary essays of the author, and likewise for an analysis of the Annals of Méwar, the chief state of Rajpootana. The present volume comprehends the Annals of Marwar, of Bikanér, of Jessulmér, of Ambér or Jeipoor, and of Háraváti, including Kotah. It concludes with the Personal Narrative, or continuation of the author's travels throughout the country (commenced in the former volume), which contains details of the state of the arts in ancient India, evinced in remains of their architecture and sculpture, which have been hitherto concealed from the eye of Europeans, and which will be contemplated with astonishment.

We shall give a brief epitome of the several annals before we enter upon the Personal Narrative, which is the most attractive portion of this volume. The name of Marwar, the country of the Rahtore Rajpoots, is a corruption of Maroo-wár, also called Maroo-dés, or 'the region of death!' Anciently, and properly, it included the entire western desert, from the Sutlej to the ocean. To this uninviting country migrated, in the year of Christ 1212, two grandsons of the renowned Jeichund, the last Rahtore monarch of Canouj, with a few retainers, "proud in their poverty and their sole heritage, the glory of Canouj." Here Scoji, one of the emigrants, planted the Rahtore standard, and obtained *bhom* or landed possessions, the great end of the Rajpoot. His successors, in process of time, by valour, and by taking advantage of the times, enlarged the state, and in A.D. 1432, Joda, rao of Marwar, founded the modern capital of Jodpoor, to which he transferred the seat of government from Mundore. The brothers and sons of Joda form the great vassalage of Marwar.

The sterility of the territories occupied by the Rahtores exempted them from most of those destructive visitations of the Mahomedans, which impoverished other states. Maldeo, in 1532, acquired a pre-eminence in Rajpootana, and is styled by Ferishta, "the most potent prince in Hindustan." Powerful as he was, however, he was compelled to succumb to the emperor Akber, and to pay reluctant homage at the court of the Mogul. "Henceforward, the Rahtore princes had, by their actions or subservience, to ascend by degrees the steps to royal favour. They were required to maintain a contingent of their proud vassals, headed by the heir, to serve at the Mogul's pleasure." The valour of these "sons of Joda," and their fidelity, obtained the princes of Marwar respect, and even augmentations of territory, from the imperial court; and some able sovereigns diffused a lustre over the Rahtore name, though ranked amongst the dependents of the Mogul. Raja Jeswunt was a patron of science as well as a distinguished soldier. "His life," says Colonel Tod, "is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of Rajpootana, and a full narrative of it would afford a perfect and deeply interesting picture of the history and manners of the period. Had his abilities, which were far above mediocrity, been commensurate with his power, credit, and courage, he might, with the concurrent aid of the many powerful enemies of Arunzgeb, have overturned the Moghul throne." The life of Ajit, the infant successor of Jeswunt, was saved from the vin-

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 187.

dictive jealousy of Arungzéb by the fidelity of the Rahtore chiefs; but the murderous wars which ensued tried both their constancy and courage. The greater portion of the narrative of this part of the annals is a translation of the original Marwar chronicle, which, in its general style, reminds us strongly of Ossian. This war lasted for thirty years, and justly merits attention, as the author observes in his Introduction, as shewing "what the energy of one of these petty states, impelled by a sense of oppression, effected against the colossal power of its enemies." It ended in the restoration of Ajit, in 1711, to the throne of his ancestors, to be murdered by his own son, "the foulest crime in the annals of Rajast'han." It is curious to observe the manner in which the native annalists, who wrote under the eye of the homicide, Ajit's successor, act on this delicate occasion. One of the chronicles (the *Surya Prakas*, written by the celebrated Kuina) contains merely this record, "At this time Ajit went to heaven." The writer of the *Raj Roopaca*, another chronicle, was more honest, and left an *expressive blank leaf* at this part.*

The murder of Ajit, (whose character is ably sketched) is accounted the germ of the destruction of Marwar: from that moment may be dated the period of its decline, in morals if not in military power, though Abhye Sing, the parricide, was a prince of capacity and warlike character, and kept up the appearance of vigour in Marwar, having conquered Sirbullund, the usurper of Guzerat. Discord broke out in the Raja's own family; his brother Bukhta excited Abhye's jealousy, and thwarted the policy of the latter, who, before his death, sunk into indolence. But for the want of energy amongst the Rajpoot princes at this period, the weak throne of the Moguls might have given way to a Hindu empire.

Crime now followed crime in the Rahtore annals. Raja Ram Sing was poisoned by his uncle Bukhta, who usurped the throne, and at the death of the gallant Ram Sing, A. D. 1773, disorganization prevailed in Marwar, promoted by the Mahrattas, who had now got footing in Rajpootana, and by the evils generated by its feudal institutions. At Tonga, however, the Rahtores defeated De Boigne, the celebrated general of Sindia; but they were crushed at the subsequent battles of Patun and Mairta. The reigning prince, Beejy Sing, became infatuated with fondness for a young concubine; his chiefs rebelled; his family were in hostility with each other, and he left, at his death, the throne itself in dispute. Raja Maun, at length, succeeded in 1804, to the honours and the feuds of Beejy Sing. Disasters and disappointments either soured the temper, or affected the reason, of Maun Sing, who became one of the most sanguinary monsters that ever disgraced the *gadé*. The events, which occurred in the latter part of his reign, passed under the immediate observation of Colonel Tod, whose official duties brought him to the court of Jodpoor; they are, accordingly, traced with great fullness and precision. "Had not a demoniacal spirit of revenge," he observes, "blinded Raja Maun, he had a fine opportunity to lay the principles of order on a permanent basis, and

* The parricide seems to have taken means to conciliate the favour of the historians and priests. The chronicle says, "When he reached Jodpore, he distributed gifts to the bards and charuns, and lauds to the family priests."

to introduce those reforms necessary for his individual welfare, as well as for that of the state. Instead of the glory of fixing the constitution of his country, he has broken up the entire feudal association, and rendered the paramount power (Great Britain) an object of hatred instead of reverence."

Colonel Tod closes the annals of this state with some reflections upon "the ill-defined principles which guide all our treaties with the Rajpoots, and which, if not early remedied, he considers, will rapidly progress to a state of things full of misery to them, and of inevitable danger to ourselves." He is of opinion that the species of interference we exercise is calculated to facilitate the prince's oppression of the vassals, who could otherwise right themselves, whilst we profess to leave them free agents. If our authoritative mediation between a tyrannical prince and his injured vassalage be inconsistent with the terms of our alliance, "let us," he says, "withdraw altogether the checks upon the operation of their own system of government, and leave them free agents in reality. A wiser, more humane, and liberal policy, would be, to impose upon ourselves the task of understanding their political condition, and to use our great influence for the restoration of their internal prosperity, and with it the peace, present as well as prospective, of an important part of our empire."

The annals of Bikanér, an offset of Marwar, holding a secondary rank amongst the principalities of Rajpootana, occupy but a short space, and exhibit no very remarkable event. It was founded by Beeka, one of the sons of Joda, in the middle of the fifteenth century, close to the settlements of the Jits or Getes, whom Col. Tod supposes to have been established for ages in the Indian desert. Their Scythic origin he considers to be confirmed, at the period of Beeka's irruption amongst them, by their pastoral life, and their peculiar customs and superstitions. In a few years after leaving his paternal roof at Mundore, Beeka was lord over 2,670 villages. The extension of the state of Bikanér was facilitated, Col. Tod observes, by the ready amalgamation of the adjoining Jit communities with the feudal dominion of the Rajpoots; and by Beeka's conquest of the Johyas, a race now extinct, he was strong enough to attack his neighbours, the Bhattis.

Amongst the ruins of the Johyas, we are told, the name of *Secunder Roomi* (Alexander the Great) is preserved, and there is a tradition in the desert that the ruin called Rung-mahl, near Dandoosir, was the capital of a prince destroyed by the Macedonian invader.

It is unnecessary for us to trace minutely the history of this state, which, at the beginning of the present century, was plunged in a civil war, and is deteriorating every year in population and wealth. The Jit subjects of Bikanér, who retain their agricultural and pastoral habits, owing to the irruptions of the Bhattis, are obliged to plough their fields under the load of shield and spear; and in consequence of the general disorganization that prevails, "at no distant period, the whole of this region must become as desolate as the tracts once possessed by the Johyas."

Distinct descriptions are given of Beedavatí and Bhutnair, which now form integral parts of Bikanér.

Jessulmér is the country of the Bhattis, a branch of the Yadu race (descended from Budha), whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago, and its prince "claims descent from those Yadu kings who ruled from the Yamuna to the 'world's end,' at that remote period."

The early incidents in the history of these Yadus are given from the chronicles, and are, as usual, blended with fabulous legends: our readers may be familiarized with their history by referring to Colonel Tod's "Essay on the Hindu and Theban Hercules," inserted in our Journal,* from the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society. "A multiplicity of scattered facts and geographical distinctions," observes our author, "fully warrants our assent to the general truth of these records (the native chronicles), which prove that the Yadu race had dominion in Central Asia, and were again, as Islamism advanced, repelled upon India. The obscure legend of their encounters with the allied Syrian and Bactrian kings would have seemed altogether illusory, did not evidence exist that Antiochus the Great was slain in these very regions by an Indo-Scythian prince, called by the Greek writers Sophagascenas: a name, in all probability, compounded from Soobahu and his grandson Guj (who might have used the common affix of *séna*), the Yadu princes of Gujni, who are both stated to have had conflicts with the Bactrian (Khorasan) kings."

The most assailable parts of Colonel Tod's work are those in which he indulges in hypotheses of this kind. But, with all our avowed scepticism in respect to such hypotheses, we see no reason why a writer should refrain from them, especially when they are not obtruded as indisputable facts, but, on the contrary, modestly tendered as mere hypotheses. The fragments of Oriental history preserved in the ancient Greek writers may as well be wholly annihilated, if no attempt is to be made to reconcile them with the native chronicles; and if such attempts are permitted, they must necessarily be of an hypothetical character, and liable to innumerable objections, seeing that the Greeks and the Asiatics were mutually ignorant of each other's language and history, and consequently could not avoid perpetual misrepresentations. The success with which Mr. Wilson has retraced the Indian proper names to their Sanscrit originals, proves that something may be done with the meagre relics of Greek Oriental history, judiciously used. We are concerned to find that some critics fasten with too much asperity upon the etymological and other theories in the *Annals of Rajast'han*, as if the whole work were constructed upon them; whereas they are only episodes or digressions, which are often so ingenious and pleasing, that where they do not convince us, we rarely wish them away.

A Yadu-Bhatti colony from the Punjab, in A.D. 731, erected the castle of Tunnote, in the desert; and in 1156, Jessulmér, the present capital, was founded by Rawul Jesul, after his conquest of Lodorva, a very ancient city, now in ruins. The history of the Jessulmér Bhattis, during this interval, is continuous, and, as the author remarks, "even were it less

diversified by anecdotes descriptive of manners, it would still possess claims to interest, as a simple relation of the gradual peopling of a great portion of the Indian desert. We see tribes and cities disappearing; new races and capitals taking place; and although not a syllable is written which bears directly upon religion, we can see, incidentally, the analogy of these Indo-Scythic tribes, from Zabulistan and Salbahana, with the Hindu."

The remainder of the Annals of Jessulmér is occupied with wars, foreign and domestic, feuds, usurpations, and murder, diversified, indeed, with traits of courage, magnanimity, patriotism, and fidelity. In 1818, Jessulmér became a protected ally of the British Government, which confirmed her existence as a permanent state.

As an appendage to the annals of this state, we have a Sketch of the Indian Desert, which appears to contain a considerable body of geographical information perfectly new. The graphic manner in which Colonel Tod strikes off his lively sketches is seen in his picture of the inhabitants of the desert.

Could the beholder, looking westward from the triple-peaked hill (on which the castle of Jessulmér is built), across this sandy ocean to the "blue waters" of the Indus, embrace in his vision its whole course from Hyderabad to Oeteh, he would perceive, amidst these vallies of sand-hills, little colonies of animated beings, congregated on every spot which water renders habitable. Throughout this tract, from 400 to 500 miles in longitudinal extent, and from 100 to 200 of diagonal breadth, are little hamlets, consisting of the scattered huts of the shepherds of the desert, occupied in pasturing their flocks or cultivating their little *oases* for food. He may discern a long line of camels, anxiously toiling through the often doubtful path, and the Charun conductor, at each stage, tying a knot in the end of his turban. He may discover, lying in ambush, a band of *Sehrâes*, the Bedouins of our desert, either mounted on camels or horses, on the watch to despoil the caravan, or engaged in the less hazardous occupation of driving off the flocks of the Rajur or Mangulia shepherds, peacefully tending them about the *turs* or *bâwâs*, or hunting for the produce stored amidst the huts of the evergreen *jhâl*, which serve at once as grain-pits and shelter from the sun. A migratory band may be seen flitting with their flocks from ground which they have exhausted, in search of fresh pastures; or preparing the *rabri*, a mess quite analogous to the *kouskous* of their Numidian brethren; or quenching their thirst from the *wah* of their little *oasis*.

The inhabitants of this desert seem to include some of the worst specimens of the human character:—the Kolis, the most numerous class, are described by Colonel Tod as ranking with "the most degraded portion of the human species."

Ambér, Dhoondar, or Jeipoor (its popular denomination), was founded by the Cuchwaha tribe of Rajpoots. Dhola Rae, of Nurwar, being expelled, when an infant, from his patrimony, by his uncle, was charitably entertained by a Meena Raja, whose hospitality he repaid by usurping the authority of his benefactor, A.D. 967. His son conquered the country of Dhoondar, which his ancestors enlarged, chiefly by wresting lands from the Meenas, or aboriginal mountaineers. Pujoon, the sixth in descent from the exile of Nurwar, was of sufficient consequence to obtain the hand of

the sister of the celebrated Pirthi-raj, the Chohan emperor of Delhi. He commanded in that monarch's armies, and was one of the sixty-four chiefs engaged in the renowned rape of the princess of Canouj.

In the reign of Baharmull, the princes of Ambér became dependents upon the Mogul court; and his son, Bhagwandas, in 1586, gave his daughter in marriage to prince Selim, afterwards Jehangir.

The splendid era of the Ambér annals was the reign of Jey Sing II., commonly called Sowae Jey Sing, from 1699 to 1743—a long rule, which is rendered memorable chiefly by the scientific acquirements of the prince: his military reputation, though he mixed in all the troubles of this period of anarchy in the empire, would not have obtained him a name. Colonel Tod appeals to the character of Sowae Jey Sing,—as a statesman, legislator, and man of science,—as affording means of correcting the low estimate we are apt to form of the genius and capacity of the princes of Rajpootana. He founded the new capital, Jeipoor, which soon became the seat of science and art. He was deeply versed in astronomy; reformed the calendar; erected observatories, and supplied them with instruments of his own invention, at Delhi, Jeipoor, Oojein, Benares, and Mathura; and he entered into communication, on the subject of his favourite science, with the king of Portugal. The account which is given by Dr. W. Hunter,* of the astronomical labours of this prince, furnishes a sufficient test of his capacity and skill. The literary productions of Jey Sing extant are numerous, and full of information. This Cuchwaha state, in short, owes every thing to Jey Sing, the details of whose history occupy a very interesting chapter of its annals.

At his decease, Ambér had attained its maximum of aggrandizement. Polygamy, by raising impediments to the due course of the rule of primogeniture, sowed the seeds of destruction in the social edifice. The Jats violated the Ambér territory, and were punished, but at the expense of the best blood of its chiefs. A minority, under a queen-regent, succeeded, and whilst intrigues at court, internal dissensions, and predatory incursions, shook the vigour of the state, a dissolute, abandoned sovereign,—Juggut Sing, who succeeded in 1803,—completed its ruin. Ambér, like the other states, became an ally of the British, to which, however, she was averse, and withheld her consent till the last moment.

The Shekhawut federation, a curious specimen of Asiatic government, which is formed out of some of the feudal chieftainships of Ambér, is the subject of three interesting chapters.

The annals of Haravati consist of two divisions, those of the Boondi and of the Kotah principalities, the latter having separated from the former about 250 years back.

Haravati is the country of the Haras, the most important of the twenty-four Chohan *súchá*, one of the most illustrious of the thirty-six royal races of India, and once possessed of paramount power. The Haras descended from Manika Rae, of Ajmér, the founder of the Chohans of the north; who

* *Asiat. Res.*, vol. v. p. 177.

appear to have been in almost perpetual conflict with the early Musulman invaders. Beesildeo, or Visaladéva, a celebrated name in the Chohan annals, and whose date Colonel Tod seems to have fixed satisfactorily at from A.D. 1010 to 1074, had a son named Anuraj, who was the immediate progenitor of the Haras. His descendants dispersed over the rocky Pat'har, or plateau; and in 1342, Rae Dewa erected the fortress of Boondi, which soon became the capital of the Haras. "The Chumbul, which, for a short time continued to be the barrier to the eastward, was soon over-passed; and the bravery of the race bringing them into contact with the Emperor's lieutenants, the Haras rose to favour and power, extending their acquisitions, either by conquest or grant, to the confines of Malwa. The territory they acquired obtained the geographical designation of Haravati, or Harouti."

A succession of vigorous princes followed Dewa, till the year 1533, when Rao Soorjun consented to a treaty with Akber, by which Boondi became a dependent ally of the empire, and the Hara princes obtained the title of Rao Raja. In the subsequent troubles of the empire, the Hara princes of Boondi were distinguished by their fidelity to the Mogul sovereign, *de jure*. When Rao Boodh Sing was invited to join the party of Prince Azim against Shah Alum, on the plains of Jajow, he indignantly replied, that "he would not disgrace the memory of his ancestor by the desertion of his prince, on the spot which that ancestor had illustrated by his death." This very Boodh Sing was soon after dispossessed of Boondi by Jey Sing of Ambér, whilst the Haras of Kotah took advantage of the distresses of the elder branch, and seized on the fiscal lands east of the Chumbul. Boodh Sing died in exile; but his son Oméda, a remarkable character, at the early age of thirteen, on the death of Jey Sing (1744), raised his standard, to which the Haras flocked: even the Kotah prince sent him succour, and thereby gave scope to the ambitious designs of the new prince of Ambér, who desired to add Kotah to his territories.

The valorous deeds of Oméda and his Haras would, probably, have been unavailing, if Holkar, the Mahratta, had not directed his arms against Ambér, as an auxiliary. Esuri Sing was compelled to sign a renunciation of claims on Boondi, and to put the *tika*, or mark of inauguration, on the forehead of Oméda.

The character of this prince now developed itself. His energies were, indeed, cramped by the domineering influence and insatiable avarice of the Mahrattas, through whose means he had recovered his patrimony; but he is painted as one of the bravest, wisest, and most faultless characters which Rajpoot history has recorded. An act of revenge, however, stains his memory; and being naturally virtuous, it haunted his imagination, until, in order to appease his conscience, he determined to abdicate the throne, and to visit, in the pilgrim's garb, the sacred shrines of Hinduism. The ceremony of *joograj*, or extinction of the political existence of the prince, took place, and Oméda thenceforth was known by the name of Sriji. His subsequent history is highly interesting. He died in 1804.

In the great war of 1817, Boondi, then virtually in the hands of the

Mahrattas, whose flag waved with her own in the walls of the capital, gladly accepted the British alliance; and was rewarded for the generous and disinterested conduct shewn by her prince to the unfortunate Monson.

Kotah was detached from Boondi in the year 1579, being given, for his gallantry, to Madhu Sing, son of Rao Ruttun, of Boondi, with the title of rajah, by the emperor Shah Jehan.

The most remarkable incident in its annals is the exaltation of Zalim Sing, subsequently regent of Kotah, a dignity recognized as hereditary in his family by the British Government. This extraordinary character is a Jhala Rajpoot, his ancestors being petty chieftains of Hulwud. He was born in 1740. He succeeded his father as *faujdar* to the rajah of Kotah, which office he lost, in his twentieth year, for having dared to cross his master's path in love. Zalim tendered his services to the Rana of Mēwar, was entertained by him, and there developed "that rare union of intrepidity and caution, which has made him the wonder of the age." The adversities of the Rana induced Zalim to seek a more promising theatre for his ambition; and Kotah being threatened by the Mahrattas, he returned thither, was pardoned by the prince, and employed. He soon negotiated the retreat of the Mahratta horde, was restored to favour and to power, and on the death of rajah Goman, became protector of the minor prince, to which office he had been nominated by the dying rajah. He soon discovered his talents for government; he defeated faction and conspiracies, of which no less than eighteen are enumerated, introduced extensive changes in the whole system of the revenue, matured a peculiar plan of police, and in short, his comprehensive mind seems to have embraced the entire political fabric, which he altered and re-altered, from the higher departments of the government, civil and military, to the petty details of ploughing and sowing. The result of his plans is thus stated by Colonel Tod:

When power was assigned to him, he found the state limited to Kailwarra on the east; he has extended it to the verge of the plateau, and the fortress, which guards its ascent, at first rented from the Mahrattas, is now by treaty his own. He took possession of the reins of power with an empty treasury and thirty-two lakhs of accumulating debt. He found the means of defence a few dilapidated fortresses, and a brave, but unmanageable, feudal army. He has, at an immense cost, put the fortresses into the most complete state of defence, and covered their ramparts with many hundred pieces of cannon; and he has raised and maintains, in lieu of about 4,000 Hara cavaliers, an army,—regular we may term it,—of 20,000 men, distributed into battalions, a park of 100 pieces of cannon, with about 1,000 good horse, besides the feudal contingents.

The character of Zalim Sing is developed with great minuteness and at considerable length by Colonel Tod, who was well acquainted with this Machiavel of Rajpootana. It presents, indeed, a most singular picture. A character like this,—compounded of wonderful shrewdness, and a foresight almost prophetic, of bravery, promptitude and caution, yet superstitious to weakness, hypocritical, sometimes strangely irresolute and wavering,—could only be

drawn by one who had enjoyed the opportunities of our author. It is not the least proof of the sagacity of Zalim, that he saw the advantage of the proffered alliance of Great Britain in 1817; and Kotah was accordingly the first state with which a protective treaty was formed.

The meagre sketches we have been constrained to give of the histories of these states must not mislead the reader into a notion that they are dry, chronological records. On the contrary, they abound with lively anecdotes and delineations of character and manners. Of these it is our intention to give some notice in a succeeding article, to which we reserve also an analysis of the Personal Narrative.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

BREVET RANK TO LIEUT.-COLONELS IN THE KING'S ARMY.

A PRINTED paper has been put into our hands, containing copy of a memoir from Lieut.-Col. Wm. Nott, commanding the 16th Bengal N. I., to the Court of Directors, complaining of supersession in rank by certain lieut. colonels in His Majesty's service, of junior standing, owing to the operation of an order from the commander-in-chief at home, directing that, in order to prevent H. M.'s lieut. colonels being superseded by those of the Indian army, whenever any *one* of the latter was promoted to colonels, *all* lieut. colonels of H. M.'s service, of equal rank and date with such newly-promoted colonel, should also obtain the local brevet of colonel, with reference to the date of his lieut. colonelcy, and to preserve his relative seniority.

It appears from an explanatory comment of "AN OLD OFFICER," which accompanies the memoir, that this order, in its practical results, cuts off the officers of the Indian army from the hardly-earned honours and rank of their own peculiar service, to maintain a fictitious equality with the royal army. He mentions a case which occurred soon after the promulgation of the order. A lieut.-colonel of the Bengal establishment was promoted, by the death of an old colonel, to a colonelcy; he was thirty-four on the general list of lieut.-colonels, and consequently superseded thirty-three Bengal lieut. colonels, but none of his Majesty's service. But *all* the King's lieut. colonels, of the same date, having local brevets given them, they also superseded the thirty-three Bengal lieut. colonels, who were their seniors.

In the case of Lieut.-Col. Nott, four lieut. colonels of the King's army have received brevet commissions of colonel, whose lieut.-colonel commissions are later than his. Lieut.-Colonel Nott contends, with great appearance of justice, that it never could have been the intention of his Majesty that the order should not be reciprocal; and that, for the same reasons and on the same principle, that Company's officers should not supersede the King's, the latter should not, upon any plea whatsoever, supersede officers in the Company's service.

His memorial discovers a strong but very natural emotion at an act which, he conceives, both unjust and degrading; and we have no doubt that, although the Court of Directors have no power to repeal or modify the order, they will bring the subject under notice in the proper quarter.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held on the 7th of April; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., Vice President, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Lieut. Colonel James Tod, Librarian, R.A.S. : an original grant, on paper, of estates and privileges from Rana Ursi, of Méwar : a fac-simile and translation of this grant are given in the first volume of the *Annals of Rajast'han*. A cast, in glass (by Tassie), of a seal bearing the figure conceived by Colonel Tod to be the Hindu Hercules, which was the subject of an essay, by that gentleman, in the first part of vol. iii. of the Society's *Transactions*. A Hindu almanack, written on a roll of canvas, upwards of six feet in length.

From Lieut. Colonel W. M. G. Colebrooke, M.R.A.S., an original portrait, in oil, of Radama, the late enlightened sovereign of Madagascar. This portrait was executed at Tananarivoo, in the year 1826, by M. Coppalle, a French gentleman, who went from the Mauritius for that purpose, and who presented the portrait to Col. Colebrooke. The artist has also introduced into the picture the portraits of two native priests, one of whom (with a remarkably scowling countenance) was the most inimical to the civilization of his countrymen; and the representation of a Madagascar tomb.

From Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., M.R.A.S., the figure of a *dirzee*, or Indian tailor, at work, the size of life, and in appropriate costume, modelled at Calcutta : the outer coating of this figure is of canvas, apparently coloured in distemper; it seems to be hollow, and is altogether admirably set up.

The following societies presented their *Transactions*, *viz.* the Royal Society, a series for seven years; the Royal Society of Literature; and the Society of Arts.

Other donations were received from Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.; W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Wallich; and the Chevalier Gräberg d'Hemso.

John Cotton, Esq., of the Madras civil service, and Francis Shore, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

Two papers were read at this meeting, *viz.* : 1st. An Account of the State of the City and Environs of Bijapūr, in the Mahratta Deccan, in the year 1813, by Lieut. Colonel John Warren : the conclusion of this paper was deferred until the next meeting.

2d. Some account of the *Koleesura* silk-worm, of the Deccan, by Lieut. Col. Sykes, of the Bombay army.

Colonel Sykes met with the cocoon of this insect during his researches in the country between the sources and junction of the Bhīma and Mota-mola rivers. He was unable to identify the insect with that described by Dr. Roxburgh, in the seventh volume of the *Linnean Transactions* (*viz.* the Arrindy silk-worm of Bengal), from his not having seen the caterpillar, which is described in that paper; while he possesses the *pupa* which is *not* there described : after all, however, if his account does not add a new species to the catalogue of the entomologist, the author thinks it may be of use in making known the existence of so useful an insect on the western coast of India. A minutely detailed description of the insect, in the various stages seen by Col. Sykes, follows. The advantages of the *koleesura*, it is remarked by the author, are that it feeds indiscriminately on the *sagwan*, or teak (*tectona grandis*), *ber* (*zizyphus jujube*), *asani* (*terminalia alata glabra*), and the *foot*, or mulberry (*morus Indica*). He has not been able to ascertain that any use is made of the silk of the *koleesura*, though the knowledge of its existence is general among the natives;

there being a proverb in Mahratta, "that a man, who voluntarily involves himself in almost inextricable difficulties, is like the *kolesura*, shut up in its cell." The cocoon is also extensively used by matchlock-men, when cut into strips, to bind the barrels of their pieces to the stocks; for which purpose they are well adapted, the thongs being stronger than leather. With respect to the strength of the fibre of the silk, Col. Sykes found that a single filament supported the weight of the cocoon with the moth in it, full of eggs; the total weight being seventy-two grains.

The meeting adjourned, over the Easter holidays, to Saturday, the 5th of May.

Captain Dillon introduced at this meeting a native of New Zealand, named *Tara*, or 'bread.' He has been in England since June 1831, but does not as yet speak much English. He appeared particularly struck with the figure of the *dirzee*, presented by Mr. Baber, and examined the various specimens of war-like instruments used in his native country, presented to the Society by Capt. Dillon, with much interest. He was deeply tattooed on the lower half of each cheek, and on the sides of the nose.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Bombay on the 3d November; J. Romer, Esq., the president, in the chair.

The usual business having been transacted, the president addressed the meeting as follows:

"Gentlemen: My approaching departure from this country, induces me to avail myself of the present opportunity to replace in your hands the office with which I was honoured. But before proceeding to do so, I would advert, very briefly, to the state of our institution during the short period it has been my good fortune to preside over it.

"Little, I have the satisfaction to observe, in the course of its successful progress, and in consequence of its admirably-constituted and well-executed management, has occurred, in which my particular services were required; they are, therefore, to be measured more by the will than the deed: but the continued prosperity of this Society will never cease to be an object of my warmest wishes.

"It is, I believe, a privilege conceded to your president to submit for your sanction the name of the person he would propose for his successor. In following this course, among the members of our institution distinguished by exertions to promote its interests, by connexion with the Society, long and honourable, and by literary attainments that may claim its just distinctions, I have found no one more eminent than the gentleman whose selection I persuade myself will meet your hearty concurrence: I beg to propose Colonel Kennedy for our president."

Colonel Kennedy then rose and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: It would be in vain for me to attempt expressing how highly flattered I am by the honour now conferred on me; and it would equally perhaps have the appearance of affectation if I declined this honour, on the plea of not possessing the literary qualifications requisite for the situation of president; but I do not hold that influential rank in society which the president ought to hold, in order to enable him to promote the success of this institution. My retired and secluded habits, also, render me the very last person who should be chosen to fill the chair. I must, therefore, beg leave to decline the distinguished honour now presented to me, and to request that the meeting

would re-consider its resolution, and elect some person better qualified than myself for the situation of president."

The meeting, however, very properly overruled this objection, and Colonel Kennedy was chosen president elect.

Colonel Kennedy then communicated to that meeting a letter from the Oriental Translation Committee in London to the Earl of Clare, recommending the formation of a similar committee, at that presidency, in connexion with the Oriental Translation Fund. Colonel K. observed, that he believed, however, he was the only subscriber to the Oriental Translation Fund under the Bombay presidency, and it would seem, therefore, that no other course for effecting a co-operation in the important labours of the committee of that fund could be pursued, than by forming for that purpose a corresponding committee, composed of members of this branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He read extracts of the Regulations of the Fund explanatory of its objects, and added, "an opportunity is thus afforded to such persons as are engaged in the cultivation of Oriental literature, of publishing the translation of many an interesting and valuable work, not only free from all expense, but also under the auspices of an institution composed of some of the most eminent Oriental scholars, and with the encouraging prospect of attaining literary distinction. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that such an opportunity, the want of which has long been in this country a subject of just regret, will be eagerly embraced by the numerous persons under this presidency, who are so well qualified by their abilities and acquirements to contribute in promoting the success of the Oriental Translation Fund. But I must beg leave to remind the meeting, that the effectual attainment of the objects contemplated on the institution of that fund, must necessarily be attended with great and continued expense, and to express a hope that it will receive not only literary, but also pecuniary co-operation, from all persons under this presidency who take an interest in cultivating or promoting literary pursuits.

"I beg leave, therefore, to propose that a committee of this branch of the Royal Asiatic Society be formed, for the purpose to which I have just adverted in so inadequate a manner."

This proposition having been seconded by the secretary (Mr. R. C. Money), it was unanimously resolved that a committee should be formed for the purpose just mentioned, to be denominated the "Oriental Translation Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society," and that it should be composed of the following gentlemen :

President.

Lieut. Col. V. Kennedy.

Members.

W. H. Wathen, Esq.

Capt. S. Hennell.

Major R. Taylor.

J. Bird, Esq.

R. C. Money, Esq.

J. McLennan, M.D.

Capt. G. R. Jervis.

Rev. J. Wilson.

Secretary.

Lieut. G. Popc.

Native Secretary.

Bal Gungadher Shastre.

A few appropriate regulations were then agreed to.

Thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. Romer, on his resignation of the chair.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Physical Class of this Society, on the 16th November, the following communications were read:—

A letter from G. Swinton, Esq., transmitting three balls received from Capt. Rawlinson, political agent at Rangoon, supposed to have fallen from the atmosphere during a thunderstorm near Tongho, in Pegu. Their exterior appearance precisely resembled that of rusty iron shot; weight 1,000 to 2,000 grains; sp. gr. 3·4; texture granular; colour grey; not attracted by the magnet. Analyzed by digestion in muriatic acid, subsequent acidification by nitric acid, &c., the composition was found to be:

Sulphur.....	20
Iron	34
Silex.....	39
Alumine and lime	7
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	100
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The absence of nickel, chrome, and manganese, was fully ascertained, and, consequently, the non-meteoritic origin of the balls: they differ in no respect from nodular pyrites, or impure bi-sulphuret of iron.

A letter from G. Swinton, Esq., communicating extracts of letters from Major Burney, resident at Ava, and forwarding other mineral productions of that country; among which the following were enumerated by the secretary in a report upon them.

1. Asbestos, or fine, silky, white amianthus, from the crevice of a rock among the hills of Tsa gain.
2. Small hexagonal plates of mica.
3. Crystallized and anhydrous gypsum.
4. Dark green prismatic hornblende; Schiller spar?
5. Quartz malachite, containing 18½ per cent. of oxide of copper.
6. Black oxide of manganese.
7. Pisiform oxide of iron.
8. Argentiferous galena, from a newly-discovered mine near Ava; it contains only ½ per cent. of silver, with slight contamination of copper.
9. Crystallized yellow oxide of lead, or litharge, in a confused aggregation of micaceous crystals, coated with white carbonate of lead.
10. Platina ore. In addition to our information respecting the locality of the platina of Ava, Major H. Burney has favoured us with the following interesting particulars:

“I find that a good deal of the platina ore is brought from some mountain torrents or small streams, which fall into the Kyendween river from the eastward, near a town called Kannee; and it is collected in a very curious manner, as Mr. Lane is informed, although he hesitates to believe the fact. The horns of a species of wild cow, in this country called *l'sain*, perhaps the same as the nylgao of India, have a velvet coat before the animal reaches the age of two or three years; a number of these horns are taken and fixed in the beds of the small streams; and at the close of the rainy season, when the water subsides, a cloth is put down over each horn separately, and the horn, as well as a portion of the sand around it, is taken up together. The horns appear to collect around them a good deal of gold dust, which the streams have washed down, and with this dust grains of platina ore are found mixed. The Burmese look chiefly for the gold dust, separating and bringing that alone, generally, to Ava; and although Mr. Lane has often urged the men, who are engaged in this

trade, to bring at once the whole of what they take up with the horns, he has not yet been able to persuade them to do so. These horns sell sometimes for twelve and thirteen ticals a-piece, and deers' horns are sometimes used instead of them. The Burmese call platina *sheenthan*: much of this ore is also found with the gold dust collected among the small streams which fall into the Irawadi to the northward, in the direction of Banman."

A series of geological specimens, from the range of hills at Chirra Punji, was presented by the president. They comprise varieties of granite, gneiss, mica and clay slate, bituminous shale, coal, sandstone and greenstone. The geology of the Kasya hills has already received elucidation from Lieut. Fisher's specimens and surveys.

A complete series of the rocks at Pinang, and the neighbouring islands, was transferred from the general secretary to the Physical Class; they were presented by the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, on the part of Dr. Ward, accompanied by a paper on the geology of the same islands, the reading of which was deferred to the next meeting.

Notices and drawings of the *ratwa*, deer; the *jhâral*, wild goat; and *nyaur*, or wild sheep of the Himalaya, were received from B. A. Hodgson, Esq., acting resident, Nipal. This zealous naturalist characterizes all three animals as of new species, and peculiar to those hills, unless the deer should prove to be the same with the *cervus manijac* of Java, hitherto but imperfectly described.

A paper on the migrations of the *natatores* and *grallatores*, as observed at Kathinandoo, by B. A. Hodgson, Esq., was then read.

The author commences by describing the local peculiarities in soil and climate of the valley of Nipal. It is an oval of about sixteen miles longest diameter, elevated 4,500 feet above the sea: temperature generally ten to fifteen degrees lower than that of India. The valley is populous, and industriously cultivated during the spring, the winter being too severe for vegetation. In the rains, plantations of rice cover the greatest part of the land, which is flooded for the purpose. The wading and swimming birds generally make a mere stage of the valley to and from the vast plains of India and Tibet. Mr. H. classes them under four heads: 1, those which pass the valley without alighting; 2, such as alight and remain a few days or weeks; 3, such as seek the valley for the entire season; and 4, such as do not appear to migrate at all.

The migration southwards of the snipes, teal, ducks, herons, storks, cranes, and woodcocks, respectively, follows in succession from August to November, and their return takes place in the same order, beginning with the commencement of March and continuing till the middle of May. The wild swan was seen but once in Nipal, in the midwinter of 1828, as a *rara avis*. The teal, widgeon, and coot remain for the whole season upon some few tanks; also cormorants upon the larger rivers within the mountains. The red-legged gull, the pelagic tern, and even the fishing eagle, have been met with at this distance from their natural habitat, the ocean.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal.—At a meeting of this society, on the 3d November, Sir E. Ryan, the president, gave some details respecting the Garrow Hills, which he had recently visited.

"After passing the valley of the Bogapawnee, about fourteen miles north of Cheera Poonjie, the whole character of the hills is changed. The atmosphere becomes dry and bracing, and instead of tropical plants and trees, those of Europe begin to present themselves. The lowest point of the valley of the Bogapawnee, in the road from Cheera Poonjie to Mofong, is higher than

Cheera. After passing Moflong, which is nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, the thistle, the fern, the nettle, the wild apple, the pine, and the oak, are to be seen, and there is every reason to conclude that most European trees and plants would flourish on this side of the valley. Of the variety of flowers which appear in the grass, which is never higher than two feet, and generally about one foot, only a very experienced botanist can attempt to give any accurate description; but certainly any common observer must be struck with the variety and beauty of the flowers with which the grass is so richly studded. Native huts and villages are but thinly scattered over the country; patches of cultivation, as is the case in all mountainous countries, appear on the sides of the hills, and the land seems to be selected with judgment, and is certainly very productive. Of the crops he observed growing, was a root called *sooplong*, which the natives sow in April and May, and which is ready for use in October. There were several pieces of land sown with a white seed called *kookooroo dhan*, which is also sown in April and May, and reaped in the beginning of November. The Indian corn is very fine and large, as is a species of cucumber cultivated by the natives."

A letter was also read from Captain Wade, dated Lodeanah, 15th August last, informing the Society that he had established a garden at that place for the purpose of acclimating plants from the Seikh country; and describing a mode of transmitting cuttings to distant places, practised in Cabool. Captain Wade says: "it will be satisfactory to the Society to learn, that I have established a garden at Lodianah, with the view of acclimating, if possible, at that station, some of the plants and herbs peculiar to the countries north of the Indus, which possess a climate nearly similar to that of Europe. Lodianah, from its high northern latitude, compared with other parts of India, is favourably situated for the trial of such an experiment, and through the assistance of Maharajah Renjit Singh, whom I have succeeded in interesting in the pursuit of my object, I have been enabled to obtain a quantity of slips of the celebrated grape of Cabool, which are in thriving condition. The mode in which these slips were brought down to me appeared to be quite novel. They were wrapped in several folds of felt. The slips varied in length from twelve to eighteen inches, and had been cut early in February, so as to admit of their reaching Lodianah in the middle of March, when the spring is about commencing. No care had been taken in packing the slips. They were huddled together like a faggot, and had not been opened from the time that they left Cabool to that of their arrival at Lodianah. The man in charge of them informed me, that the only precaution which he had taken for their preservation on the road was to sprinkle the envelopes with water every two or three days, so as to keep them moist. They were just beginning to feel the genial influence of spring when opened in my garden; several of them having sent forth small buds, and had not been planted many days before the principle of vegetation was fully developed."

A letter from Major Burney, on the cultivation of cotton in Ava, was also read. He states that the Burmese cultivate the same in almost every part of their country. The largest quantity, however, is grown in the districts lying between Ava and Prome. It is not grown as a supplementary, or secondary crop to rice, but on distinct lands allotted for the purpose. The seed is sown about the same time with the paddy, in the beginning of the rains, i.e. in April or May, and the cotton is gathered in October or November. The seed is sown *broad-cast*, after being well washed with water, and the ground is weeded three times before the plant attains the height of three feet. A scanty second crop

is sometimes gathered in February or March. Frequently at the same time with the cotton, brinjalls and other esculent vegetables are sown, the seeds of the two being mixed and thrown on the mould together.

The Burmese know only the annual plant. The nankin, called *wa-nee*, or red cotton, is often grown in the same fields with the white. In fact, no trouble is taken to keep the two seeds distinct. The red cotton is used by the Burmese to manufacture a description of cloth of which the women make their jackets. It does not require frequent washing, a grand consideration with the Burmese. The *mye-lat*, or middle-ground Shans, situated between Ava proper and the Saluen river, cultivate more of the nankin cotton; and manufacture a better kind of the cloth alluded to above, or *phyen-nee*, which they annually bring for sale to Ava. It is in pieces of 60 cubits long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits wide, each piece selling for 7 ticals, or 9 rupees 12 annas.

The Burmese clear their cotton from the seeds, as it is done in Siam, by a simple machine called *kyait*, consisting of two cylinders revolving close to each other, and moved by a handle. The person who separates the seed, it is said, can prepare ten viss, or thirty-six pounds, of clean cotton, per diem; and his usual hire is $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day. The price of cotton fluctuates from 10 to 15 ticals for the undressed, and 30 to 50 ticals for the cleared; but the average price of 40 ticals per 100 viss will be about 10 rupees 14 annas per Bengal maund.

The cotton of the Martaban province (Tenasserim cotton) appears to Major Burney to have a much longer staple than that of Ava. The Karians are the cultivators of cotton in Moulmein province, and their plantations are always in alluvial soil, on banks of rivers or islands in their course, which are overflowed during the height of the rains.

Royal Special School of Oriental Living Languages, Paris.—The courses of this useful institution for the current year, are as follows:—*Arabic*: Professor de Sacy will explain the *Coran*, with the commentary of Beïdhawi; his *Chrestomathie Arabe*, and Freytag's edition of the *Hamasa*. *Vulgar Arabic*: Professor Perceval will develop the principles of this dialect, for the use of traders, and explain the *Thousand and One Nights*, and the *History of Antur*. *Persian*: Professor de Chézy will explain select odes of Hafiz, extracts from the *Shah-nameh*, and some portions of *Mirkhond*. *Turkish*: Professor Jaubert will develop the principles of Turkish grammar, and explain the *Jehan-nameh* and the *History of the Maritime Wars of the Ottomans*. *Armenian*: Professor de Florival will develop the general principles of Armenian grammar, give exercises in reading, writing, and conversation, and explain F. Ingigian's *Description of the Bosphorus*, &c. *Modern Greek and Greek Palæography*: Professor Hase will develop the principles of vulgar Greek grammar, explain pieces of poetry in that language, as well as the *Description of European Turkey*, in modern Greek, by Daniel de Demetrias, and give lessons to facilitate the reading of Greek MSS. *Hindustani*: Professor de Tassy, after having developed the principles of the Hindustani, will explain Mr. Shakespear's *Muntakhâbat-i-Hindi*, Meer Hassan's *Masnawi*, and Wali's *Diwan*. He will give exercises in conversation and the epistolary style, in reading and writing the Shikasta and Nagari characters. *Archæology*: Professor Raoul-Rochette.

VARIETIES.

Mines of Silver in the Caucasus, and Manners of the Mountaineers.—Dr. Myer, one of the members of the scientific expedition despatched by the Academy of St. Petersburg, two years ago, to the Caucasus, has announced that, after indefatigable researches, the Russian general Engelhardt believes he has discovered in the mountain, about 120 versts from the fort of Grosnaïa, on the Sunja, the position of the rich mines of silver or of argentiferous lead, pointed out by the Circassian Kutchok Murza, son of Bi Temrak, who was sent, in 1627, from the banks of the Terek to Moscow, by his uncle, Pshimakh, son of Karbulat Cherkaski, to communicate to the czar, Michael Feodorovitch, the existence of a mine of silver in the canton of Taabyst, a dependency of Kabardah. In the old documents relative to this affair, an account is given of the ceremonious reception of Kutchok Murza at Moscow, the questions put to him, and his replies. Kutchok Murza stated, that to reach Taabyst, it was necessary to go to the town of Terki, on the river Sunja, which was two days' journey, on horseback, and then to ascend that river for four days. He gave the names of all the murzas, or chiefs, of the kabakis, or villages, of that district, and mentioned the persons who had smelted the silver, but who had ceased to do it through fear of being punished by the czar of Russia. He declared that, without a considerable armed force, it would be impossible to explore the mines, because no confidence could be placed in the Circassians, although the Russians kept hostages from them on the banks of the Terek; and he advised the erection of a fort on the Sunja, on a spot where one had formerly existed. He asserted, at the same time, that the Cossacks of the Terek, about 500 of whom, at times, inhabited the crest of the mountains, were entitled to full confidence. Upon the faith of these statements, in 1628, the German miners, Fritsch and Herold, were sent, with the voivodes, princes Dashnov and Priklonski, to Terki. They could not reach the mines, because the Circassians opposed it; but the specimens brought by Kutchok Murza, and which they examined at Terki, proved it to be an argentiferous galena sufficiently rich to be worked.

Mr. Hansel, who made a report to the Academy of St. Petersburg on this subject, remarked, that it would be interesting to ascertain whether the ancient position of the town of Terki, which was destroyed in 1728, is at present covered by the Caspian Sea, as it is alleged it was towards the middle of the last century. It is well known that Hanway and others speak of both the elevations and the depressions of the level of that sea, which occurred successively in periods of thirty years. From 1626 to 1629, a canal was cut above the town of Terki, to supply it with good water from the Bystaïa, a river which is commonly called the Terek, a branch of which, named the Tumen, upon which the town itself was situated, afforded only stagnant and brackish water, very injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The Dutch engineer, Cosmo Moucheron, first undertook this hydraulic operation: but as he died in 1627, at Astrakhan, the czar entrusted it to the miners Fritsch and Herold, when he sent them into the Caucasus to seek for the silver mines.

It would appear that, generally speaking, the northern face of the Caucasus is not destitute of mines of argentiferous galena; some are found in several parts of the country of the Ossetes and Doogors. The greater part of these people, until 1830, recognized no sovereign authority, and were retained in their natural relations only by ancient usages, which controlled, in some manner, their ferocious character. These customs, joined to a strict obser-

vance of hospitality, a distinctive trait in all the mountaineers of the Caucasus, constituted the sole social tie which subsisted amongst them. But for the respect in which they held those customs, these barbarous races would have long ago exterminated each other. The following are a few of the most remarkable of these oral laws, which are partly founded upon the code of George IV., who reigned in Georgia at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Murder, a wound, or even blows, entailed an inevitable and bloody feud, the reciprocal prosecution of which was transmitted from family to family, to an indefinite period; at least, until the hostile families became reconciled by means of a ransom, termed "the price of blood," or by a marriage. Every head of a family is bound to protect the life of an individual to whom he has afforded hospitality, and even to guarantee him from every wrong: in case the latter be killed, he is bound to revenge his death as if he had been a member of his own family, or to exact a ransom equal to that which would be enforced on his own murderer. The price of blood for the murder of a female is half the amount required for that of a man belonging to a rich and powerful family; it is higher than that of an individual of inferior class. The reconciliation of families by means of ransom is effected by the intervention of a tribunal of arbitrators. Although the husband has the power of life and death over his wife, in case of adultery, he is bound to furnish the relations of the latter the proof of her crime, in default of which, they may exact from him the price of her blood.

A man convicted of theft is bound to make restitution to the injured party, by paying twice the value of the article stolen; he is, moreover, required to pay to his lord a fine equivalent to five times the value.

There exists in the Caucasus a vast number of ancient churches, built by the kings of Georgia; they are regarded with peculiar veneration by the mountaineers, and are for this reason deemed sacred asyla, even to criminals flying from vengeance for blood: as long as they remain concealed in the interior of these churches, or their enclosures, they are in perfect security.

If an Ossete, when in imminent danger, finds access into the dwelling of a man of powerful family, and succeeds in getting hold of his cap, and placing it on his head, that implies that he has placed himself beneath the ægis of his power: from that moment he is taken under the protection of the family, and if he is killed or insulted, the perpetrator draws upon him the same vengeance as if the former had been one of the members of the family. This protection may also be acquired in the two following modes: one who is pursued and enters the house of a powerful individual, and puts round his neck the iron chain hung over the fire-place, denotes by this act that he places his fate in the hands of the master of the house, and hopes for protection. The other ceremony consists in clasping the knees of the person of whom protection is implored, and covering the head with the flap of his dress, exclaiming: "I have fastened my head to the flap of your garment; you and your gods must protect and defend me against every injury; I trust, therefore, my fate boldly to your magnanimity."

Every man who, either through anger, or intending to rob or injure, breaks the door of a dwelling, is bound to pay the master of the house a fine fixed by arbitration. The crime of violation is likewise punished by a fine, and the culprit is besides bound to marry his victim, or to pay a ransom according to the importance of her family. *

If a man, accusing another of theft, sacrifices an unclean animal on the tombs of the latter's ancestors, to determine his guilt, and, in the sequel, the

accused is found to be innocent, and the thief is discovered, the accuser is bound to pay to the person he had unjustly calumniated the price of his blood, and to provide, besides, for him and all his relations, a splendid repast on the tombs of his fathers.

An ancient and venerable custom amongst the Ossetes does not permit them to labour more than three days and a half in the week; the Sunday, Monday, Friday, and the early part of Saturday, are carefully kept as holidays: an Ossete must be very hard pressed to work on Friday or Saturday; and to obtain permission to do so, he must make a solemn sacrifice of a sheep, which afterwards furnishes a repast to his near neighbours.

Mount Wingen, the Burning Mountain of Australia.—The Rev. Mr. Wilton, of Sydney, has published, in the *Sydney Gazette*, the observations he made on a second visit to Wingen, the burning mountain in the vicinity of Hunter's River,* in October last.

"I set out at an early hour for the scene of ignition. The fire, since the period of my former visit, had, I found, been by no means inactive, having extended over a surface exceeding two acres, and was now raging with increased fury up the eminence to the south and S.S.W., and also on the hitherto extinct portion of the mountain, the northern elevation. There were still most splendid crystals of sulphur on the margins of the more extended crevices, where the fire was burning with a white heat, and of ammonia on those of the less, from both of which suffocating fumes were incessantly evolving. The fire continued roaring beneath, and stones thrown down into the chasms resounded to a great depth in an interior abyss. The scene of disruption—the rocks of solid sandstone cleft asunder—the innumerable pastures made on the surface—the pulling in of the strata—the half-consumed prostrate trunks of trees, and others only awaiting the slip of the rock beneath them to fall in their turn—the pernicious vapours rising around—the roaring of the internal fires, and the white and red heat of the burning crevices, present an appearance upon which the beholder cannot fail to gaze with wonder, and at the same time to lament his inability to account, with any degree of certainty, for the first natural cause of the spectacle before him.

"The cliff near Red Head, which is stated, in the Australian almanack for the present year, to be on fire, and which is now extinct, bears evident marks as to its mineral products, and its disrupted state of having been similar to Mount Wingen, though inferior in its operations.

"I have lately ascertained that the cliff on the coast of Newcastle, towards Red Head, has been, probably at no distant period, in a state of ignition, in two other localities."

Origin of the Name of 'Ziagatara,' given by the Japanese to Europe.—It may be concluded that Europe was not known even by name to the Japanese prior to the Chinese dynasty of the Mings. The Portuguese, then, and soon after other commercial nations of Europe, appeared in the seas of the eastern archipelago, conquered great kingdoms and established colonies there, so as, in many cases, to obliterate the indigenous people, and give a new aspect to the country. After some conflicts amongst the conquerors, there remained, in Asiatic Polynesia, only three European nations, the Portuguese, the Spanish, and the Dutch. They formed commercial connexions with China, and soon

* See vol. I. N.S. p. 73.

after with Japan. But the two Catholic nations being expelled from the ports of the empire, the Hollanders alone kept up their intercourse with Japan, and were confined to Desima, a species of lazaretto established to prevent the spreading of European civilization. This civilization was represented, thenceforward, exclusively by the Dutch, who were considered by the Japanese as the wealthiest and most powerful nation of the west: in the Japanese maps Europe was represented as a small insignificant-looking country beside the great kingdom of Holland. From this period a distinction was made, in the statistical system of the Japanese, between Europe of the maps and commercial Europe admitted into Desima. The name of the former was scarcely retained in the disguise of *Yaou-ru-pa*, in the names of fabrics brought from Europe by the Dutch. Commercial Europe, synonymous with Holland (*Ho-lan-to* or *Wa-ran-ta*), received from the Japanese the name of *Ziagataru* or *Jagatara*. The etymology of this name has often been sought, but, I believe, hitherto without effect. I flatter myself that the following explanation will approximate to the truth.

The Dutch traded with Japan directly from their colonial possessions in Java: Batavia is rather a central point of commerce than an entrepôt between Japan and Europe. It is, therefore, probable that the Japanese never took into consideration European Europe, but placed the country of the Hollanders in the island of Java,—colonization being strange both to their notions and their political habits. When they wished to apply a name to the country of the Dutch (that is, the Europeans) they looked to Java, and on information furnished by the Dutch themselves, they denominated Europe *Jacatra*, changing this name to *Ziagatara*, as compelled to do in adapting the pronunciation to their syllabic system. *Jacatra* is, in fact, the name of the district in Java, of which Batavia (the Amsterdam of the east) is the capital.* This name was formerly more in use than at present, the district having been lost in the great province of the Priangen Regenschappen.†

If an authority were wanting for this etymology, I should find it in the Japanese encyclopædia, which gives *Ziagatara* as synonymous with *Karafatsu*, a country situated in the island of Java. It is evident, therefore, that this name was applied only to Asiatic Europe and Holland in Java.

I am of opinion that it is by such misapprehension as this that we might explain various difficulties which occur in Asiatic geography. For example: the country of the Fo-lan-kis, or Franghis, is placed by Chinese authors near Malacca. Is it not also likely that it is because Passy was once, as it were, the metropolis of Islamism in Asiatic Polynesia, that the Burmese still designate a muselman by the name of *Passy*?—*M. Jacquet.—Journal Asiatique.*

Cremation of Poonghees.—While making inquiries into the prevailing religion of the Sandowayese, I learnt a curious account of the ceremony which is performed by the Aracanese, Burmans, and Peguese, on the death of a high priest. When dissolution takes place, the subject is disembowelled, and the whole person elongated; the lower extremities are tied firmly together, and the upper part fixed in like manner to the body. It is then beaten with sticks, and the whole of the blood pressed out: this process being completed, they next make

* Batavia was built by the Dutch Governor General Coen, in 1619, nearly on the site of the ancient town of *Jacatra*.—Ed. A. J.

† This is a mistake: the Priangen Regenschappen, or regencies, are distinct from (lying south of) the district of Batavia or *Jacatra*.—Ed. A. J.

diagonal cuts, half an inch apart, down the arms, legs, and body, which are filled with a compound of salt and camphor, together with the internal parts of the body. A string is then firmly convoluted over the whole, which effectually retains the embalming ingredients, and prevents decomposition. It is then strung to the roof of the house on bamboos, a pan being placed underneath for the purpose of receiving the oily particles as they guttate from the subject. When this has ceased, it is removed and sewed in wax cloth, and placed in a horizontal position, upon which a kind of preparation, composed of resin and oil, is spread, with a view, I suppose, of excluding the air. The deceased's expression being doubtless lost after exhumation, the likeness is now formed over the face with a coat of wax, with which also the whole body is covered; this is washed over with gold. A kind of table is now formed, which is covered with looking-glass, on which is enamelled all kinds of beautiful flowers; on this the body is laid, and being carried to a temple, about fifteen yards high, it is exposed, from one year to three years, for public worship, for which purpose thousands of Peguers, Burmans, and Arakanese, congregate, and meet at the shrine to offer all kinds of sacrifices for consecration. When the allowed period has expired, it is proclaimed in the most solemn manner by the priesthood, and an edict commands all to attend, in Burman, Pegue, or Arakan, as it is the most solemn and indispensable convocation of all their rites and ceremonies. The country, therefore, is thronged with multitudes of people from all the countries mentioned. A timber is now procured, about fifteen feet in length, and about eight in circumference; this is excavated and filled with gunpowder, and then placed on a small carriage; and when all is ready, thousands of people draw it along to the residence of the high priest, amidst the shouts of the multitude. Having arrived at the spot, the carriage which conveys the body is placed opposite the end of the timber to which it approximates, at the other end a light is applied, and an awful explosion takes place, which generally propels the body to a considerable distance, and which is ordinarily blown to atoms, the people believing that it has flown to heaven: should any fragments of the bones be found, they are collected and entombed.—*Pogson's Narrative.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Remarks on the Bible Chronology: being an Essay towards reconciling the same with the Histories of the Eastern Nations. London, 1830. Printed for the Author.

MR. YEATES, the author of these *Remarks*, has endeavoured to reconcile the conflicting chronologies of the Hebrew Bible, the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Septuagint version. In this very difficult and operose task he has exhibited learning, shrewdness, and patient labour. The biblical critic will derive much assistance and information from this little work. In his Synoptical Table of Universal History, from the Flood to the Exode, he comprehends the leading events in the Chinese and Egyptian history.

In his preface, Mr. Yeates seems to assume that the Jewish colony in China recognizes the same computation as the European Jews. This is not the fact. According to Father Gaubil, there is a difference in their respective calculations of the era of Abraham of about 300 years.

An Essay on the Hebrew and Chinese Chronology, from the pen of Mr. Yeates, may be seen in the ninth volume of this Journal,* p. 433.

* For May 1820.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vol. IV. London, 1832. Murray.

THIS volume brings the history of Lord Byron down to October 1820. It contains the details of his visit to Switzerland, and eventually to Venice and Ravenna, with the commencement of his extraordinary *tiaison* with the Countess Guiccioli and the particulars of his amour with the Fornarina, Margarita Cogni. All these blemishes in the noble bard's character are fearlessly laid open in his own correspondence, which exhibits an extraordinary compound of genius, wit, levity, and coarseness.

The History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. I. Being Vol. XXIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS (we are told) is the first attempt made in our language to compose, from the mass of original authorities, a general history of the Spanish and Portuguese peninsula. The author has the advantage of a long and intimate acquaintance with Spain—personal and literary—extending over a great part of the country. It must have required no little patience and perseverance to toil through the undigested mass of materials relating to the various periods of the Spanish history. As far as the first volume (of a series of four) will enable us to judge, the public are likely to acquire a highly valuable compendium of genuine Spanish and Portuguese history, which, with the forthcoming history of the Moors, by Dr. Southey, will make a knowledge of the Peninsula familiar to all readers.

The present volume brings the history down to A.D. 1030. The authorities for facts are carefully cited.

Samouelle's Entomological Cabinet. Nos. I. and II. With Six coloured Plates. London, 1832. Andrews.

THE author of this elegant little work has long been advantageously known to the world as an entomologist. The excellent works he has already published, and the situation which he has held for many years, of keeper of the insects in the British Museum, are a sufficient pledge of the character of the periodical before us. It combines, in an eminent degree, the *useful* with the *agreeable*; and we recommend it to all lovers of entomology, as a guide-book and companion in their healthful rambles, as well as an admirable garden-instructor, for the examination and comparison of insects. To our Indian friends, to whom novelty is ever desirable, we particularly recommend the *Entomological Cabinet*; and as many species of British insects have been lately found in India, more especially in the neighbourhood of the Himalaya mountains, it cannot fail to recommend itself to their notice.

Mélange in English and French, Prose and Verse. In Two Parts. By MARIN DE LA VOYE, DE L. R. London, 8vo. 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

THE author of this little work is, we believe, the French preceptor at the East-India Military Seminary at Addiscombe, who, a very few years ago, could not be understood in England without an interpreter. His principal motive, he tells us, for publishing it, was to disprove the assertion that a Frenchman could not write English poetry. M. de la Voyer has undoubtedly established his point, and has further proved that he possesses taste and imagination. His English verses are not, certainly, faultless; but some of the small pieces are really good.

Lectures, delivered at the Mechanics' Institution, on Carbon, Oxygen, and Vitality, the Three Great Agents in the Physical Character of Man. With Remarks on Cholera. By GEORGE REES, M.D. London, 1832. Highly. Hookham.

A FAMILIAR and perspicuous exposition of the functions of the internal organs of the human system, respiration, circulation, &c., and of the influence of the atmospherical phenomena upon them, with reference to the peculiar disease which has visited us, and is now ravaging a neighbouring country.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. C. A. Fenwick (an Indo-Briton) is about to publish, at Calcutta, an "Historical Sketch of the Khashias," with observations on the nature of the country, and its natural productions and curiosities, collected during a residence of three years on the hills.

The Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Vol. I., has been translated into the Bengalee language, by Dr. W. Carey, and published at Calcutta.

A work of popular zoology is in the press, containing the natural history of the quadrupeds and birds in the Zoological Gardens, with numerous authentic anecdotes; intended as a manual for schools and families, and a guide for visitors.

Travels of an Irish Gentleman, in search of Religion, with Notes, by the editor of Captain Rock's Memoirs, is in preparation.

We have seen a specimen of the Byron Gallery, to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., being a series of embellishments intended to illustrate the poetical works of Lord Byron, now publishing; the subjects to be taken from his poems. The work will therefore not interfere with Mr. Murray's illustrations. The plate contained in the specimen, subject from the Bride of Abydos, is exquisitely beautiful. The plates for this work, we understand, have cost a prodigious sum.

An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature, with a *Catalogue raisonné* of the works printed in that language, is in the press, and will be distributed gratis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes who inhabit the Two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands. Compiled from the best Authorities, with numerous Plates. By Chas. Coleman, Esq. 4to. £2. 2s.

The Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan; comprising the Annals of the States of Méwar, Bikanér, Jeasulmér, &c. &c. Personal Narrative of the Author's Journeys; with numerous Plates by Finden. By Lieut. Col. James Tod. Vol. II. Royal 4to. £4. 14s. 6d.

Observations made during a Twelve Years' Residence in a Mussulmaun's Family in India; descriptive of the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the Mussulman People of Hindostan in Domestic Life, and embracing their Belief and Opinions. By Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 1s.

Observations on the Law and Constitution of India; on the Nature of Landed Tenures, &c. &c. By Lieut. Col. Galloway. Second Edition. 8vo. 12s.

A Description of a Singular Aboriginal Race, inhabiting the Summit of the Neilgherry Hills, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore, in the Southern Peninsula of India. By Capt. H. Harkness. 8vo. 12s.

Memoir of the early Operations of the Burmese War. Illustrated by a Plan of the Neighbourhood of Rangoon. By H. Lister Maw, Lieut. R.N. 8vo. 3s.

Twenty-Four Coloured Plates illustrative of Hindoo and European Manners in Bengal, drawn on Stone by A. Collin, from Sketches by Mrs. Belnos. Folio. (Paris.)

Catalogue of several Hundred Manuscript Works in various Oriental Languages, collected by Sir William Ouseley, LL.D., &c. 4to.

Essay on the Right of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Law of Bengal. By Rajah Rammohun Roy. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Brief Outline of the Existing System for the Government of India; to which is annexed a Tabular Statement of Legislative Enactments, from 1773 to 1836. By Alex. Annand, A.B., of Lincoln's Inn. 4to. 12s.

India, or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants, being an Exposition of the Results of the East-India Company's Trade, &c. &c. By Robert Rickards, Esq. Part IV. (which completes the work). 8vo. 12s.

The Foreign Trade of China divested of Monopoly, Restriction, and Hazard, by means of Insular Commercial Stations. 8vo. 3s.

British Relations with the Chinese Empire in 1839.—Comparative Statement of the English and American Trade with India and Canton. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Adventures and Sufferings of Richard and John Lander, during their Expedition to discover the Termination of the Niger; with Views, Portraits, &c. 3 Vols. 18mo. 12s. (Written for the "Family Library.")

History of the Seven Churches of Asia; their Rise, Progress, and Decline, with Notices of the Churches of Tralles, Magnesia, Colosse, Hierapolis, Lyons, and Vienne. By the Rev. T. Miller, A.M. 8vo. 12s.

The Seven Apocalyptic Churches; or, a Description of the Present State of Smyrna, Pergamus, Sardes, Thyatira, Philadelphia, Laodicea, and Ephesus. By Chas. Mac Farlane. 8vo. with Map and Plates. 15s.

The Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events to the Deluge; attempted to be philosophically considered. By Sharon Turner, F.S.A., &c. 8vo. 14s.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THEORY OF MR. RICKARDS.

No. II.

THE preceding paper has demonstrated the train of errors and misrepresentations, into which his darling theory has led Mr. Rickards, "thorough bog and thorough briar," in treating of the early transactions of the East-India Company. The accuracy or inaccuracy of the statements put forth by that gentleman, respecting the losses sustained by the traders to the east, at that remote period, is a question, indeed, as we have already remarked, of no importance whatever to the point at issue, whether the Company can now administer the government of India without commerce: the sole use of such an examination as we have bestowed upon those statements, and which has refuted them out of Mr. Rickards' own authorities, is that of convincing those who have no leisure or no inclination to undergo the toil of investigating this subject, and who are liable to be imposed upon by his plausible assertions, how little they can rely upon Mr. Rickards, and how very obliquely the current of his judgment runs wherever his strange theory is concerned.

The great object of Mr. Rickards, in order to lay a ground for vitiating the whole series of the Company's public accounts since the year 1814, which is an indispensable preliminary, before he can contend they are in a condition to govern India independent of trade, is to show that, after the acquisition of territory, they came into the receipt of a large surplus revenue, which surplus was applied to the purchase of *free* investments, or cargoes which cost nothing, and that the debt in India is the consequence of this abstraction of the territorial funds, inasmuch as "the revenues of India, ever since 1765, were more than sufficient to discharge *all* their appropriate expenses, and to yield a large surplus." This is the subject of his fourth chapter, containing "A Review of the Company's Financial Affairs from 1761-2 to 1792-3 inclusive."

Taking into consideration the complex character and functions of the East-India Company, the gradual and unavoidable blending of their commercial with their political transactions, the obvious difficulty of defining with precision, in all cases, what are commercial and what political charges, and, lastly, reflecting that it was not until the year 1813, that Parliament prescribed the series of periodical accounts now exhibited, in which the two branches of the Company's finances are distinctly separated, it is not wonderful that it should be next to impossible to make out a correct exposition of the whole of the Company's affairs (especially for the period between 1765 and 1793), merely from disjointed and mutilated statements, some of them got up by individuals from erroneous or doubtful data, others submitted to Parliament for some specific purpose: *à fortiori*, an individual possessed with a theory, or eager in the pursuit of an object he is determined to find, is almost sure to obtain from such statements a result very remote from the truth.

The path of Mr. Rickards, however, is quite smooth; he finds no greater difficulty in the period subsequent to 1765 than in the antecedent periods. He dips into one authority and then into another, as it suits his convenience; wherever there is a chasm in the accounts, he supplies it by estimate; where there is a doubt, he interprets the matter in his own way, and throughout, he reasons on a *petitio principii*, assuming that he has already proved the two things he is trying to prove, namely, that there was always a large surplus territorial revenue in India and a loss upon our commerce with the East.

Our observations upon this surplus revenue, in the preceding article, would justify us in passing over Mr. Rickards' fourth chapter, and in proceeding at once to show the gross errors he and his accountant have committed in their analyses of the recent territorial and commercial accounts; but the misapprehensions which this part of his work are calculated to produce, if its misstatements remain unexposed, furnish an ample apology, if, indeed, apology be necessary, for expending a few pages in divesting this important subject of the disguise it has assumed, and the distortions it has undergone, in order to uphold a visionary theory.

Before the Company were in the receipt of territorial revenues, their sole source of profit must obviously have been their commercial transactions. Mr. Rickards' notion is, that these transactions were attended with loss, and that the commercial capital was dissipated, or fixed in dead stock, forts, factories, buildings, &c. Be it so. When they came into the receipt of a revenue from the territory ceded to them, the net surplus of that revenue, supposing any to have existed, was the legitimate product of the commercial capital thus sunk in the expensive wars in India, often prosecuted for purely national objects, in which the Company had triumphed, or applied to the actual purchase of some parts of the territory. This would be the equity of the case; and thus a surplus revenue clearly belonged to the commercial funds of the Company, until Parliament assumed a right to dispose of it.

Up to the date of the territorial acquisitions, the public had obtained loans of the Company, at a low rate of interest, amounting to £4,200,000,* besides £200,000 as a gift in 1729: so that the nation had not been without a direct participation even in the commercial profits of the Company.

That the reader may not be without proof that the Company's embarrassments arose from political causes alone, we cite a passage or two from the letters of the Court of Directors to Bengal. In the year 1759, complaining of the pressure upon the home treasury by bills, on account of loans and advances to the navy, they say: "we can seldom be in a condition to answer large drafts at a short date: formerly, indeed, we might; but our fortifications, large garrisons, and other military expenses, have absorbed and continue to swallow immense sums. The total amount of the invoices of all cargoes from Bengal and Bombay of the late ships falls very short of the amount of the bills drawn upon us by the ships on which such cargoes

* In 1696, a loan of £2,000,000 at 8 per cent. reduced in 1707 to 5 per cent., in 1729 to 4 per cent., and in 1749 to 3 per cent.; in 1707, a loan of £1,200,000 at 5 per cent., reduced in 1729 to 4 per cent., and in 1749 to 3 per cent.; in 1744, a loan of £1,000,000 at 3 per cent.

are laden." Again, in 1760, adverting to the great pressure upon the Company's finances and the subserviency of their commercial concerns to the supply of military resources, the Court observe: "we ourselves look back with wonder at the difficulties we have surmounted, and which, with our contracted capital, must have been impossible, if the proprietors generally, and without a murmur, had not consented to reduce their dividend 20 per cent." Before the acquisition of revenue, therefore, we find the commercial funds heavily burthened for political objects. With respect to the amount of these disbursements, it is stated, in the report of the Committee of Proprietors, 15th May 1781, that the military and other political expenses incurred by the Company from 1754 to 1766 amounted to £9,551,349, "which large expenditure has been principally supplied from commercial profits, insomuch that, in the year 1765, there was a balance of £5,000,000 and upwards in favour of commerce;" and the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1783, report, that, from a statement of Mr. Nicol, the Company's accountant, it appeared, that "the expenses sustained by the Company from their trading stock in England, on account of the hostilities in India, which ended in the cession of territory in 1765, was, from March 1751 to March 1766, £5,069,684."

Now this was a claim upon the future revenues of India; in short, a territorial debt. If the Crown or Parliament had, at that moment, seized the acquisitions, it must have repaid the Company that sum, at the very least, with interest to the day of payment. It could not be an imaginary outlay; the tenour of Mr. Rickards' arguments, the explicit language of his select authorities,—Mr. Mill for example,—declare a conviction that the Company had all along, imprudently as they allege, unavoidably, as the Company assert,* diverted their commercial funds into the channel of political expenditure.

When the acquisition of the Dewanny took place, very sanguine expectations were indulged that the revenues from the territory would yield a considerable surplus after the charges were defrayed. That the surplus could, however, have been considerable, even during continued tranquillity and under an economical system of government, Mr. Mill denies, founding his belief upon philosophical principles as well as facts. But soon after the Company became dewan, their territories were the scene of most expensive wars, and their servants, as Lord Clive observed, made the civil and military charges the means of carving out their own fortunes: the "vast increase of the charges in every department" was one of the reasons for the appointment of the Indian commission in 1769. Every sort of presumption, therefore, is against the possibility of a large surplus revenue, at least for some years after 1765; meanwhile, it is self-evident, that there could be no

* It is sufficient (in order to disprove the vulgar notion that the Company at this period thirsted for territory) to cite the following passages in the Court's letters to Bengal in 1763 and 1764: "we are well satisfied with our present possessions, and are by no means desirous of adding to them: their security, therefore, the preserving the country in a state of tranquillity, and the promotion of our commercial interests, are the objects which must be constantly in your view; and it is our positive order that no military enterprises or expeditions be undertaken or carried into execution, unless the Company's interest really or immediately requires them." Again:

"No schemes for military operations are to be adopted, unless they are evidently and most materially necessary for the Company's interest: conquests are not our aim."

more difficulty in the Company's carrying on trade, with their commercial capital alone, subsequent to 1765, when all political charges fell upon the territorial revenues, instead of burthening the commercial funds, than previous to 1765, even supposing the outlay of five millions sterling, on the account of the territory, to be fictitious. There can be no possible mistake or financial juggle in this.

Immediately on the acquisition of territory by the Company, Parliament, besides limiting the amount of dividend to the proprietors, put in a claim on the part of the nation to a participation in the revenues, and by the 7th Geo. III. c. 57, continued by 9th Geo. III. c. 24, the Company were required to pay annually on that score £400,000 into the Exchequer, which they continued to pay till the year 1773, that is for nearly six years. M. Moreau (we prefer citing Mr. Rickards' own authorities) observes, under the year 1773: "although the Company had acquired a large territorial revenue, yet the increasing expenses of their establishments in India, the mismanagement, profusion, and oppressive acts of some of their servants, the large sums remitted from Bengal to China, and the heavy drain of £400,000 a year paid to government, had hitherto rendered the acquisition beneficial *only to the individuals in their service in India and to government at home.*"

It appears from the report of the Committee of the Commons in 1783, that the sum realized in England from the territorial revenues from 1st February 1767 to the 5th July 1772, was £3,622,969, out of which had been paid into the Exchequer £2,169,398, leaving a balance of £1,453,571, which sum (the whole being appropriated to the reduction of the bond debt) still left a claim on the territory of £3,616,113, the difference between that sum and £5,069,684. From an official account laid before Parliament at that period, and cited by Moreau, it appears that in the eight years from May 1766 to April 1774, the total revenues of the British territories in India amounted to £26,400,000, and the disbursements to £22,523,000; leaving a surplus of £3,877,000, being little more than sufficient to pay the sum claimed by Parliament.

In opposition to this simple statement of the Company's concerns, Mr. Rickards opposes the following theory: he supposes (for the proof is absent) that the whole of the Company's original capital, as well as the sum of £5,000,000 borrowed under the sanction of Parliament in 1744, was, at the time referred to, "exhausted or absorbed in losses, wasteful expenditure, and the creation of useless dead stock, the Company being obliged to trade on credit;" that, after the grant of the Dewanny, "the territory alone supplied every resource, and was actually indispensable to their existence, there being at that time "no political charges payable in England, *except* the £400,000 a year and *a few* military stores," which would "only weigh a feather in the scale against the *many millions of revenue* supplied to commerce!" The manner in which the territorial revenues were thus diverted into the commercial channel, he tells us, was by "*free* investments; cargoes which *cost nothing*;" giving simple readers to understand, that the goods which the Company imported and sold in England were not really purchased by

them, but were in fact, territorial revenue abstracted from India in the shape of merchandize, which was divided as commercial profit, the charges of government being so far unprovided for.* As authorities for the assertion, that "India suffered what is tantamount to the plunder of its manufactures and produce to the value of £1,200,000 per annum," the average amount of the whole investments from India, Mr. Rickards cites, with apparent gravity, "the Committee of the House of Commons, the Committee of Secrecy, the Select Committee, the Government of India, and the Court of Directors at home!"

By virtue of the concession we have made, with regard to the motives of Mr. Rickards, we are bound to consider this as only a gross misapprehension on his part. It is most true that, when the Company became the receivers of territorial revenue, its employment, as a commercial capital, for the immediate purchase of merchandize, was considered not only beneficial to themselves, as a fair and just means of enlarging and facilitating their mercantile transactions, but to the nation, as the only practicable mode of remitting the revenue to England, in order to defray the territorial disbursements here, or to realize the surplus. Accordingly, instead of providing funds beforehand, when the orders for goods from home were transmitted by the Indian Government, through the boards of trade, to the parties who supplied the investments, they were accompanied by letters of credit, to the extent of the indent, on the revenue treasuries in the neighbourhood, which debited the commerce for the advances. In the celebrated Ninth Report of the Select Committee of the Commons, in 1783, which Mr. Rickards seems to have studied, but studied to very little purpose so far as his search for truth has been promoted thereby, the policy of this system of revenue-investment is disputed, more, with reference to the Company's own interests, and that of their subjects, than on any other account. The argument of the Committee is, that investments so supplied are transactions conducted not upon the common and wholesome principle of commercial barter, and that goods furnished in such a manner are likely to be of inferior quality. So far from asserting, or implying, or insinuating, that the amount of these investments was a mere tribute from the territory to the pockets of the East-India proprietors, the very tenour of the Committee's argument is to show that the proprietors would be better without them. Mr. Warren Hastings was of the same opinion, but lived to abjure it. If the Report of the Committee of 1783 really meant what Mr. Rickards has persuaded himself they did mean, how happened it that Mr. Fox, in introducing his India Bill that very year, in which he criticises with unrelenting rigour every item of the Company's financial statement, in order to make it appear that their condition was worse than they represented it, omitted to proclaim this fact? If it was so notorious, or if he was then in a condition to assert, that the Company took credit for £1,200,000 per annum, as the prime cost of goods which they got for nothing, and yet were in difficulties, why did he withhold such an

* Let our readers should conjecture that we have misunderstood Mr. Rickards, we cite one passage, out of many others. Speaking of an account of the trade from 1776 to 1779, he says: "this account shows that, if the Company had not received these cargoes or investments for nothing, it would have been impossible to have carried on the trade at all."

evidence of their insolvency? Mr. Burke, indeed, in that bitter philippic, wherein outrageous exaggeration glares through all the graces and ornaments of a wonderful effort of eloquence, declares that "the spoil of the revenue is the sole *capital* which purchases the produce and manufactures of India;" but is this an assertion that those products and manufactures were got for nothing? Mr. Burke's opinion respecting the extent of advantage which the commerce derived from the territorial revenues was expressed a short time before, in the same assembly. "The Company had carried on two distinct species of traffic," he observed, "one of power, the other of commerce; the former had been a *losing one*, the latter *lucrative*; but *all the profits arising from it had been consumed to make good the losses of the former.*"*

All this while, too, the Company's accounts exhibit a statement, apparently perfectly fair, of territorial receipts and territorial disbursements, the latter including not one farthing which is not strictly political. The Directors, so early as 1769, in writing to their Indian governments, observe, that "the union of interests between the nation and the Company, by the participation of revenues, under the present agreement with the Government, have made us in some measure responsible to the public for our conduct." Does Mr. Rickards mean to say that all this was fraud and hypocrisy?

He will probably reply that the question turns upon the point, whether there was or was not a surplus revenue larger than was accounted for by the Company: he assumes that there was.

We have already sufficiently shewn the fallacy of this notion. Mr. Mill (an unexceptionable authority with Mr. Rickards), in his summary of Mr. Hastings' administration, has shown† that, independently of the war and political expenditure, which increased to such a prodigious extent after the year 1765, the revenues had gradually declined, from 1776-7 to 1784-5, upwards of forty lacs, or about half a million sterling; the net collections being, in the former year, 1,52,04,895 rupees, and in the latter, 1,11,86,610: so that, as Mr. Mill observes, "the revenue of the Indian Government, at the close of the administration of Mr. Hastings, *was not equal to its ordinary expense.*‡ Nor were the other presidencies in better circumstances. "The scanty resources of Bombay," says the same author, "which seldom equalled the expenditure of a peace-establishment, had not, even with the supplies sent from Bengal, sufficed to save that presidency from draining the channels of loans, and from sinking deeply in arrear."§

It can hardly escape the observation of a considerate reader, however

* Speech of Mr. Burke, April 25th, 1783.

† From the printed Minutes of Evidence on Mr. Hastings' trial, p. 1273.

‡ Mill's Hist. of Brit. India, vol. iv. p. 444. Such is the practical comment on the testimony which Mr. Rickards extracts from Mr. Hastings' Review, noticed in our last article. It is sufficient to refer the reader for an estimate of the value of the early crude notions of Mr. Hastings, to that venerable personage's answer to a question put to him on the subject of his book, in his examination before the Committee on East-India Affairs in 1813.—"I do not come here to defend my own inconsistencies; if I have expressed myself in the terms I have listened to, and clearly understand them, I positively *abjure them*: they are not my present sentiments." This was with reference to the mode of providing free investments, which Mr. Hastings was told he had censured in his work.

§ Mill's Hist. *ut supra*, p. 258.

little versed in these financial details, that there is a manifest inconsistency and absurdity in the supposition that the Company's commercial investments were known to be purchased, without limitation, from the territorial funds, no account current existing between the two branches, whilst the Company were, at the same time, made trustees of the surplus revenue, for the benefit of the nation, which surplus, according to Mr. Rickards' notion, they could annihilate at will. If, therefore, the *fact* were as he represents, it is clear that the authorities he has cited for its notoriety must fail him, and that he is bound to prove the fact.

Although it is not in his power to adduce direct proof of the productiveness of the revenues, and the absorption of their large surplus at this period, Mr. Rickards does offer a sort of inferential evidence upon this point, with which he seems perfectly content. From the Appendix to his favourite Ninth Report he has extracted an account of the profit and loss on the Company's imports from India and China, in the seasons 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779. This account shows a net *loss* on the Bengal investments, in the four years, of £519,229; a net *gain* on the Madras investments of £278,928; a net *loss* on those of Bombay of £57,066; a net *gain* on those of Bencoolen of £107,760, and a net *gain* on the China investments of £874,096: showing, in the whole, a net *profit* of £684,489. This sum Mr. Rickards chooses to consider the *only* fund legitimately available for the payment of the dividends on the capital stock, which then amounted to £224,000 per annum.* But as such a deficiency would not be enough for his purpose, he proceeds to charge this commercial balance of £684,489 with the interest of *all the Company's home debts*, namely, the annuity debt, of £2,992,440, contracted towards the discharge of the bond debt; the bond-debt of £2,765,607, which was mostly, at that time, territorial; and the *floating debt*, of £2,206,039, that is, the Company's current mercantile obligations, some of which could bear no interest at all. The amount of average annual interest on the first two debts, he says, was £215,637; taking the last, or floating debt, to bear five per cent. (the obligations to the bank bore only four per cent.), the annual amount of interest on these debts would be £325,939, from which is to be deducted the interest received from Government on the loan of £4,200,000 to the public (admitted by Mr. Rickards), amounting to £126,000, which leaves a balance of annual interest of £199,939, amounting, in the four years, to £799,756. Mr. Rickards has contrived, indeed, to exaggerate this sum into £962,548, partly by charging, conjecturally, an exorbitant interest of twelve and fifteen per cent. on the floating debt, and partly by making, in contempt of Cocker, $215,637 \times 4 = 962,548$, instead of £862,548, a difference of *only* £100,000: one of the numerous mechanical blunders with which his work abounds.

The reader sees, that giving Mr. Rickards all the concessions he asks, namely, that his estimates are true, that the whole of the debts were commercial, and that the only fund of mercantile profits was derived from the *imports*; making, moreover, no set-off on account of interest upon

* The capital stock was then £3,200,000; the dividend seven per cent.

£3,616,113, the balance of the outlay from the commerce, previous to 1765, for the acquisition of the territory (amounting, at five per cent., to £723,222), allowing Mr. Rickards, in short, his own terms, all he can show is a deficiency of £28,817 per annum.*

But what of the *exports*? Does Mr. R. overlook them? By no means: he tells us that Mr. Bruce, the Company's historiographer, asserts, in a statement taken from official records, that "for six years, or from 1783-4 to 1789-90, the Company's losses on their export trade amounted to £4,625 per annum." Now we have referred to the passage in Mr. Bruce's work indicated by Mr. Rickards, and we do not find that Mr. Bruce says any such thing. All he says is, that in *two* articles of British manufactures (which, be it recollected, the Company took as a means of benefiting the national industry), namely, *woollens* and *metals*, the Company lost £4,652 (and not £4,625) per annum. Now, Mr. Rickards must have had before his eyes the statement given by his own authority, Moreau, showing the amount of the profits of trade in the very years, 1776 to 1779, in question, taken evidently from the same official sources as the preceding account of imports, adopted by Mr. Rickards, was deduced, since the figures correspond. The profits on the exports were not distinguished prior to 1793; but the profits on both branches of trade in the years just named amounted, according to that statement, to £1,146,827, from which, if we subtract the sum of £684,189, the gain on the imports, there is left a *profit* on the exports of £462,338, or £115,584 per annum! Why did Mr. Rickards shut his eyes on this statement? When he had before him an account of the whole profits of the commerce for the very years in question, deduced by his own authority from an official account he had already adopted, why did he go out of his way to *misunderstand* a statement of Mr. Bruce relating to the years 1784 to 1790? Was it in searching for truth he thus stepped out of his path?

The following account will exhibit the state of the case in a clear light:

£.	£.
Profits of trade for four years ending 1779-80	Dividends for four years
1,146,827	896,000
Interest of Government debt, at £126,000 per annum	Interest on debts (assumed to be commercial)
604,000	799,756
	Surplus of commercial funds...
	55,071
<u>£1,750,827</u>	<u>£1,750,827</u>

Thus, it appears that, contrary to Mr. Rickards' statement, the profits of trade and the interest paid by Government to the Company for the use of their money, at only three per cent., (assuming the debts mentioned by Mr. Rickards to be all commercial, and taking no credit for interest on the asserted territorial debt,) constituted a fund sufficient to meet all demands and leave a surplus of £55,071 applicable to the relief of the territory!

There is one observation we have to make upon the statement of losses on the imports, which Mr. Rickards has taken from the Ninth Report. The net loss on the Bengal investments, for the four years, he has stated correctly at £519,229; but it would have been but fair and candid on his part to have mentioned the real cause of this loss, namely, the extension of the raw-

* Thus: 799,756 - 684,400 = 115,267 ÷ 4 = 28,817.

silk fauture, which the Company undertook solely with a view to national benefit, and for which they readily sacrificed all sordid considerations of immediate advantage to themselves: The losses on the silk imports in these four years amounted to no less than £642,725, arising from no mismanagement on their part; for the Select Committee, parsimonious as they are of praise to the Company, render them a warm tribute of commendation for their motives in this scheme, and for the skilful manner in which they prosecuted it for the good of the manufacturing industry of Britain. Its policy, however, they questioned; and we subjoin a few of their observations on the subject, which are not inapplicable to present times:—

The trade in raw silk was at all times more popular in England than really advantageous to the Company. In addition to the old jealousy which prevailed between the Company and the manufacturing interest of England, they came to labour under no small odium on account of the distresses of India. The public in England perceived, and felt with a proper sympathy, the sufferings of the Eastern provinces, in all cases in which they might be attributed to the abuses of power under the Company's authority. But they were not equally sensible to the evils which arose from a system of *sacrificing the being of that country to the advantage of this*. They entered very readily into the former; but with regard to the latter were slow and incredulous. It is not, therefore, extraordinary, that the Company should endeavour to ingratiate themselves with the public, by falling in with its prejudices. Thus they were led to increase the grievance, in order to allay the clamour. They continued still upon a larger scale, and still more systematically, that plan of conduct which was the principal, though not the most blamed, cause of *the decay and depopulation of the country committed to their care*. With that view, and to furnish a cheap supply of materials to the manufacturers of England, they formed a scheme which tended to destroy, or at least essentially to impair, the *whole manufacturing interest of Bengal*. A policy of that sort could not fail of being highly popular, when the Company submitted itself as an instrument for the improvement of British manufactures, instead of being their most dangerous rival, as heretofore they had been always represented. They accordingly notified to their presidency in Bengal, 17th March 1769, that "there was no branch they more ardently wished to extend than that of raw silk;" they disclaim, however, all desire of employing compulsory measures for that purpose, but recommended every mode of encouragement, and particularly by *augmented wages*, in order to induce manufacturers of wrought silk to quit that branch and take to the winding of raw silk.*

From these passages, it appears that the Company, at that day, encouraged (not compelled, as our philanthropical anti-monopolists recommend) the transmutation of silk weavers into silk winders; that for this object they gave augmented wages; that this was done solely with a view of furnishing a cheap supply of materials to the manufacturers of England, at the sacrifice to themselves of £160,000 a year, which may be regarded as the purchase-money of that resource of manufacturing wealth, the raw silk of Bengal, from which the people of England (not the Company) are now drawing such large advantages. Yet it somehow happens that a writer, actuated by nothing but "a sincere desire to search after the truth," though he read

* Ninth Rep., 1783, p. 28.

the report, in which this subject is so conspicuously treated of, forgot what he read, or thought it not incumbent upon him to notice the circumstance, and avails himself of this act of disinterestedness for the purpose of fixing upon the Company what is neither more nor less than a charge of fraud.

In the foregoing examination, we have confined ourselves to the statements in Mr. Rickards' work, and have tracked him through the authorities he quotes for them, in order that no exception may be taken to the mode in which his gross errors are exposed. But this subject had been, previous to the publication of his book, fully investigated by the Select Committee of the Commons (1831), in their examination of Mr. Melvill (the Company's auditor) and Mr. Langton, and wherein the fallacies and mistakes of the latter witness are made so palpable, that it was scarcely necessary to resuscitate a question now, we imagine, set completely at rest. Mr. Rickards, however, with an unaccountable degree of infatuation, has referred to the "able" evidence of Mr. Langton, as establishing the doctrine he endeavours to maintain in his work! It will, consequently, be proper that we should cursorily notice this able evidence.

Mr. Langton is a merchant at Liverpool, and was one of the deputation sent from that port to oppose the renewal of the Company's charter. He tells the Committee that he has given particular attention to the financial accounts of the Company; "few persons," he says, "I believe, have given more attention to them than I have." He then entertains the Committee with a variety of imposing statements, purporting to be drawn from official documents, whereby he makes it appear, as any one could do who has all his own way, that instead of the commerce aiding the territory, commerce derived aid from the territory, in the years from 1765-6 to 1778-9, to the extent of no less than six millions sterling.* Mr. Rickards is quite satisfied with this result as it so stands; but being ourselves "searchers after truth," we deemed it not inconsistent with that character to look a little further into the evidence, and we found that Mr. Melvill† was called upon for his remarks on those statements of Mr. Langton, the blunders of which, after a most clear and satisfactory elucidation of the whole question at issue, Mr. Melvill proceeds to point out.

Blunder 1st. Mr. Langton has totally omitted the home charges (Mr. Rickards, we remember, asserts that there were no political charges payable in England, at this time), which amounted to £706,514. "Now this is a remarkable omission," observes Mr. Melvill, "because the Committee of Secrecy, to whose reports and documents Mr. Langton thinks I might have had recourse, state in their Third Report, 9th Feb. 1773, p. 72: 'Several articles of expense, which ought to be charged to the account of the territorial acquisitions, are involved in the expenses incident to the commerce of the Company, and to the general management of their affairs at home.' The Committee then enumerate several items. Now supposing Mr. Langton to have overlooked this passage, yet the very accounts to which he refers, and which he produced, as copies of those from which he supposed my statement to have been taken, show, upon the face of them, that an expense

* Minutes of Ev., 21st July 1831.

† *Ibid.*, 30th August 1831.

had been incurred 'for raising and transporting troops for the defence of the territories, with other charges not relating to commerce, paid here.' So dim-sighted are these gentlemen when items occur in the accounts which are a little in their way.

Blunder 2d. Mr. Langton has omitted the payments to Government, under the agreement for a participation in the territorial revenues (from 1767 to 1772), amounting to £2,169,398 *only*, on the ground that "it would be unjust to claim as a debt from the territory, the amount paid to Government for permission to appropriate the surplus territorial revenue!" A doctrine, upon the face of it, preposterous and absurd.

Blunder 3d. Mr. Langton has charged the trade with the whole amount of losses by batta or exchange, which must principally have accrued to the territory in the collection of its revenue, owing to the state of the coinage. "I am aware," adds Mr. Melvill, "that Mr. Langton has also credited the Company with gains on batta and on European goods; but that the larger portion of that was commercial will be apparent to the Committee if they will turn to the account (printed in Mr. Langton's evidence, and examined by him in the presence of the Committee), which shows a profit upon exports of £1,140,424;* with which sum, at the least, I conceive, commerce should have been credited."

These are some of the blunders with which Mr. Langton was charged; and now let us see how he deals with them. In his subsequent examination,† he admits blunder the first (the omission of the home charges), alleging, as the cause, a want of "a more intimate acquaintance with the Reports and Appendixes," and that the account, in which the home charges are stated, and which stands as part of his own evidence, he had only "a transient inspection of!" Blunder the third he likewise admits; "it is one," he says, "in which I could not help falling!" Blunder the second he is very unwilling altogether to admit; nor is it necessary he should, for it is, on the very face of it, a gross misapprehension, which a child could detect. He says: "neither of these errors, though they may prove me to have *over-rated* the amount drawn from the territory during this period, affect the *principle* for which I contend. Surplus revenue, to a considerable extent, has been drawn from the territory," thus begging the question; "and though, from the claim of Government to three-fourths of it, the commerce may not have been aided to the full amount, *the territory has undoubtedly been so burthened!*" No doubt it has.

In point of fact, therefore, the "able evidence" of Mr. Langton, one of the broken crutches upon which Mr. Rickards' decrepid theory leans, fails him wholly; for Mr. Melvill being asked: "Do you conceive that the explanations you have now given account sufficiently for the discrepancy

* Our readers will recollect that a fundamental principle of Mr. Rickards' theory is, that there was no profit, but a loss upon the exports, at this period. "Now if (he observes, in his beautiful hypothetical style of argument) the Company's import trade previous to 1780 is shown, on competent authority, to have been regularly a losing trade, and that in subsequent years the Company had been losing at the rate of £4,625 (£4,682) per annum on their exports, it would be satisfactory to know from what prolific sources they have been able to repair these losses, and to advance at the same time nearly twelve millions more in aid of territory." P. 558.

† Min. of Ev. 15th Sept. 1831.

between your result and that of Mr. Langton?" answers: "I do; I have little doubt that if it were practicable accurately to correct the several items in Mr. Langton's accounts, which I have enumerated, and to adjust the difference of period,* the result would be the same as mine, and what Parliament has admitted, namely, that in 1780, the sum of £3,616,000, besides interest, remained due to the Company on account of the wars." Moreover, Mr. Langton, so far from participating in the opinion of Mr. Rickards, that the commerce was always a losing concern, avows his belief that the Company's commerce, both before and after their connexion with the territory, was in a flourishing state.†

There is an insinuation, if not a direct charge, of Mr. Langton, which demands particular notice. In several passages of his evidence‡ he taxes the accounts of the Company with obscurity. This accusation might be charitably excused, and set down to pure vexation at the revelation of his blunders, some of which, be it recollected, are not the result of the obscurity of the accounts, but apparent on the face of his own statements, and are ascribed by him to "want of intimate acquaintance with," and the having only "a transient inspection of," documents which, he had previously told the Committee, "few persons had given so much attention to as he had!" But Mr. Langton goes further, and ventures a serious charge—for we can consider it nothing less—of wilful sophistication of these accounts, and studied concealment for the purposes of fraud, on the part of the Company, the India Board, and their servants. We cite some of the passages in his evidence, which appear to convey this charge. He says: "my opinion (of the general character and manner in which the accounts presented to Parliament by the Company are framed) coincides with that of every one with whom I have ever conversed on the subject, and who had *looked into* the accounts. *What that opinion is, I hardly need say.* I am disposed to believe, not only from my own limited experience, but from the sentiments of many other mercantile men, that there can be no transactions, however complicated, which accountants of talents, ability, and experience could not set forth and display in such a form, as that they should be intelligible to all men of a plain understanding, and not unacquainted altogether with the nature of accounts; and wherever, between individuals, accounts of an unintelligible character and contradictory in their details are presented, there will never be but one inference drawn from them—that *either ignorance or bad faith presided at their preparation.*"§ The presumption of ignorance, Mr. Langton repudiates. "I am far from wishing to insinuate," he remarks, with reference to the evidence of Mr. Melvill, "anything against the *competency* of the Company's officers in the conduct of their business; but as to their being exempt from that *bias*, that *esprit de corps*, which it is rare that any human being can guard himself from,|| *they must not expect credit for it.* Faithful and zealous ser-

* This gentleman (in Mr. Rickards' manner) picks out different periods for the two accounts, commercial and territorial, which do not correspond. † Min. of Ev., 15th Sept. 1831. No. 4800.

‡ *Ibid.*, Nos. 2926, 2936, 4833.

§ Min. of Ev., 9th July 1831. No. 2022.

|| This witness, a Liverpool merchant and a member of the deputation from Liverpool to oppose the renewal of the Company's charter, does not, of course, pretend that he is without *bias* or *esprit de corps*.

vants generally form *stronger** opinions of the rights and interests of their principals than the principals themselves; and *errors of importance* may easily, and do *often*, creep into accounts from such causes:† such important errors Mr. Langton has abstained from pointing out in Mr. Melvill's calculations, though he has made a pretty ostentatious display of his own. "Whether justly or not," he proceeds to say, "great doubts are entertained by many *liberal* men, not in general of a suspicious turn of mind, as to the correctness of the Company's accounts." Undoubtedly, *liberal* and unsuspecting men, who could not conceive the possibility of such *errors* being committed by Mr. Rickards, for example, as we have detected, would naturally "doubt the correctness" of the Company's accounts, which are irreconcilable with the results that gentleman has arrived at. This is a most pernicious, because a permanent, evil consequence of these perverted statements. Referring to some accounts furnished by the India Board, Mr. Langton, conceiving there is a discrepancy between them and those furnished by the Company (though he presumes they were both derived from the same source), observes: "their effect raises the idea of studied concealment, and in many cases, no doubt, the suspicion that *there must be much to conceal where there is so much mystery.*"†

The fair and true construction of these expressions we leave to our readers; our opinion is, that Mr. Langton intends to insinuate, at least, that the accounts presented to Parliament are deliberately fabricated for purposes of fraud or deception.

If we could suppose that Mr. Rickards, in triumphantly appealing, in support of his theory, to the "able evidence" of Mr. Langton, meant to adopt this charge or insinuation, we should wash our hands of him and his theory at once; for besides that certain old-fashioned moral feelings withhold us from entering into controversy with individuals who are so ready to impute base motives, there would be no common ground upon which we could meet him, no middle terms wherewith to argue. Convinced, however, that a gentleman, who has recorded his unreserved belief, that the Company constitute "by far the best organ or instrument for the political administration of India," and which belief he sounds chiefly upon their integrity and honourable conduct, are not knaves and forgers, or patrons of such characters, we do him the justice of assuming that he does not concur in this charge of the Liverpool merchant, and shall bestow a final consideration upon his theory in our next article.

* This word is in *italics* in the printed Minutes.

† Min. of Ev., 15th Sept. 1831. No. 4833.

COLONEL GALLOWAY'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.*

WE reviewed Colonel Galloway's valuable work when the first edition appeared. It is, therefore, unnecessary to say more than that the additions made to it in the present edition materially enhance its value. These additions are chiefly in the three last chapters, on the judicial administration, on the police, and on the Government of India; the latter of which, indeed, is entirely new.

In this chapter, Colonel Galloway considers the structure of the home and of the local Government of India. With respect to the former, he is of opinion that the Board of Control has encroached too much on the functions of Government. He submits the following scheme of improvement for this branch :—

1st. That the Board of Control should be so modified as to admit of a more ample share of the government of India being really administered by the Court of Directors.

2d. That the members of that court should be selected with reference to the experience and knowledge of the affairs of India, as well as to talent and general competency; and that, instead of the Company's servants being excluded from the direction, either for a time or totally, during the period of their service, as at present, that service of the Company in India, especially service recently performed, shall be deemed a special qualification for the office of Director.

3d. That, in the distribution of the business of the court, the individuals chosen for the several departments, or as they are termed, committees (if there must be such), be selected by ballot; the avowed principle of fitness, and not mere seniority, to regulate the choice.

4th. That the patronage remain, as at present, in the hands of the Directors, or the appointments be sold; but that the patronage shall, by no means, be placed at the disposal of any other body or individual whatsoever; and,

5th. That the maximum age, at which the servants of the Company may be sent to India, both civil and military, be extended to twenty-five years.

With regard to the government abroad, he thinks the Governor General has more real power than the theory of the government strictly confers upon him; but the system of record operates as a great check on his measures. He urges that both branches of the Company's service ought to be equally eligible as members of council. He recommends the abolition of one if not both the subordinate presidencies of Madras and Bombay, as a salutary measure whether as respects vigour and utility of government or economy. He deprecates more governments in India for the same reason, namely, that they create separate interests and add to expenditure. |

Col. Galloway concludes with some reflections upon the projected plan of a supreme council for India, to consist of the Governor General, the King's

* Observations on the Law and Constitution and Present Government of India, on the Nature of Landed Tenures and Financial Resources, as recognised by the Moohumudan Law and Moghul Government, with an Inquiry into the Administration of Justice, Revenue, and Police at present existing in Bengal. By LIEUT. COL. GALLOWAY, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service. Second Edition, with Additions. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

judges, certain Company's servants, and individuals from the mercantile community. He says:—

Until it can be shewn that the education and pursuits of the projected members are such that they must, of necessity, qualify them in a pre-eminent degree for ruling India; unless, indeed, it can be shewn that men are better qualified for the government of a country for being strangers to the people, to their language and laws, I shall take leave to submit, that out of the great body of the Company's servants, a council may be found for India, without the aid of the King's justice or a free-merchant. Have the men who have distinguished themselves in India been King's judges or free-merchants? Is it to the actions, or to the writings, of either class that we are to appeal for their competency? I am far from wishing to disparage the valuable classes of men now in question, but to bring them forward, on such an occasion, and for such a purpose, is a glaring and an obvious disparagement to the whole of the public servants of the state. The government of India is not, cannot be, representative. In comparison with the *general* welfare, the classes to which those men belong would, at all events, be too insignificant to warrant representation. As yet, if they have separate interests, it is in England, and not in India, that they can be represented.

DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Having studied Chinese with the view of imparting knowledge to the natives, I availed myself of Dr. Morrison's most excellent Dictionary, and arrived by means of it, not only at a knowledge of the characters, but could also render myself intelligible in speaking, by adhering to the system of tones laid down in the second part. Many learned natives, to whom I showed the work, admired it highly, and would scarcely allow that a *barbarian* could produce so perspicuous a work, considering merely the Chinese. I have now spent about five years almost exclusively amongst Chinese, in different places, and from different provinces, and still I am always recurring to Dr. Morrison's Dictionary for explanation of characters, whilst reading, or for proper phrases whilst writing. Having derived such great advantages from this work, I am astonished that my countryman, M. Klaproth, inveighs so vehemently against a work of such great utility and research, which hitherto has not yet had any rival. The charges brought against it are futile, and scarcely deserve an answer. But as my countryman seems to intimate that he possesses more profound knowledge than the author of the Dictionary, I wish that this might be exerted in behalf of China: there is a wide field for authorship, to enlighten the degraded and narrow-minded inhabitants of the celestial empire. How gladly should I hail so distinguished a scholar in the ranks of those who find it a pleasure to rescue their fellow-creatures from degrading ignorance! Essays, written to this purpose by M. Klaproth, could be printed, and I would pledge myself for the distribution of them. A little work, composed by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, of Batavia, entitled 東西史記, *Tung se she ke*, "Parallel between the History of the East and West,"* has struck many

* Is this a correct rendering of the title? Should it not be "Historical Records of the East and West?" Dr. Morrison renders *ke* "records," and *she ke* "historical records," and "history."—Ed.

Chinese with astonishment. Similar works, destroying their national prejudices and enlarging their views, would be highly acceptable. So long as the Chinese see no similar production issue from Paris, they will doubt that the capital of France numbers amongst its inhabitants men who, in the knowledge of their vernacular language, outshine a person, whom they themselves do not scruple to pronounce worthy of the title of *Han lin*.† I challenge, therefore, as a friend of China's regeneration, all the European sinologists to come forth in this great cause, for the benefit of two hundred millions of unenlightened fellow-mortals, instead of exercising an undue criticism, and being satisfied with now and then translating a small work, by which Europe comparatively is very little benefited. This is a wide sphere for shewing ingenuity, classical taste, superiority of understanding, and deep research. If such works be sent, under my address, to Singapore, I shall circulate them in China, and state to the authors the sentiments of their readers.

In regard to the Chinese language, joint co-operation would have been better than repeated criticism; and an acknowledgment of partial ignorance of this gigantic language, than an assuming tone, which surely indicates ignorance. Frequent blunders in the assertion of European sinologists shew the vast superiority of those who are on the spot, and who, in case of doubt, can consult natives.

The inexhaustible Chinese language will demand a more copious edition of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary. Considering Dr. Morrison as a translator and Chinese author, he has paved the way, and has not yet met any body who could execute a similar work with superior skill. Let there be a fair competition, and something essential may be effected, without derogating from a man's merits, too evident to form an object of dubious dissertation.

But that I may not appear merely a censor, I have written essays,—not for the *Journal Asiatique*, but for the Chinese. These I intend to print; yet, in order to elicit the critical remarks of the Parisian sinologists, I will send them a copy, accompanied by a Chinese letter, requesting them to give the substance of their remarks in the Chinese tongue, and send it to me, whilst I shall be highly pleased to see the whole work narrowly criticised in the *Journal Asiatique*, sentence for sentence, word for word, every blunder and solecism pointed out, and, above all, the method of writing with more elegance and succinctness set forth, by which I shall be highly benefited. At the same time, I humbly confess, that, whilst composing, I frequently referred to the *useless* Dictionary of Dr. Morrison, to the great advantage of my lucubrations. I made use of his writings in Chinese as a pattern for a lucid style; I took many phrases verbally from native books, and consulted frequently Chinese upon the proper mode of expressions; so that I by no means claim the title of an original author.

By inserting these few remarks of an unknown individual, you will oblige,
Mr. Editor,

A GERMAN CHINESE TRAVELLER.†

Macao, Dec. 16th, 1831.

* "A learned person." The members of the chief college in the empire (the *Han lin yuen*) are termed *Han lin*.—ED.

† It is necessary to state that the writer is the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, missionary of the Netherlands Missionary Society.

RASHID-UD-DEEN'S DESCRIPTION OF CHINA UNDER THE MONGOLS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN, WITH NOTES,

By M. KLAPROTH.

M. von HAMMER, of Vienna, whose extensive acquisitions and noble zeal for Oriental literature are universally acknowledged, communicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, last year, a translation of an account of Khatay, or China under the Mongols, inserted in the General History, entitled *Jami-ul-tawarikh*, written in Persian by Rashid-ud-deen, vizir of the Mongol king of Persia, Oljaitoo Khan, and finished A.H. 706, or A.D. 1307. The Geographical Society was somewhat precipitate in giving this translation a place in its *Bulletin*;* for if the Society had consulted some Orientalist capable of verifying it by comparison with the Persian text in the King's Library, it would have been discovered that M. von Hammer's version is not always correct, and that, in many places, the sense of the original is badly rendered. We are satisfied that these defects ought, in a great measure, to be placed to the account of the inaccuracy of the only manuscript of Rashid-ud-deen which the learned orientalist of Vienna had it in his power to consult. It is, however, of little use to translate historical fragments from Oriental languages, unless they are accompanied by explanatory notes calculated to make the contents clear and intelligible. With respect to the fragment in question, as explanatory matter can be obtained only from Chinese books, which are not accessible to M. von Hammer, we have deemed it worth while to re-translate the fragment of Rashid-ud-deen, explaining its contents to the best of our ability.

It is entitled, in the original, *حکایت عازات که قاآن در ولایت ختای فرموده و قواعد و رسوم و ضبط و ترتیبی که در آن ممالک معهودست*

"Account of the Establishments which the Kaân has ordained in the Country of Khatay, and of the Institutions, Laws, Regulations, and Arrangements existing in that country." We are not aware why M. von Hammer has substituted for this title that of "Topographical and Statistical Description of the city of Khambaligh (Peking)." The following is a translation of this fragment, to which I have subjoined the requisite elucidations.

"Khatay *ختای* is a vast and extensive country; it is in the highest degree cultivated. Authors, worthy of the utmost credit, affirm that there is not in the whole earth a country so well cultivated or so populous as this. A gulf of the ocean, which is not very great, bounds it on the south-east."

In the original, *دریا محیط خلیجی نه بس بزرگ* : M. Von Hammer has mistaken the last word *buzurg*, "great;" he has read it *تزرک* *Tezrek*, which he supposes to be a proper name; as well as *khalij*, "gulf," which he reads *Kaledge*. Thus he translates it: "Khatay extends from the great sea, Kaledge, as far as Tezrek. (?)"

"It extends along its shores, which are between Manzee and Kolee."

M. von Hammer, who has misapprehended the whole of this passage, translates it thus:—"On the south, the frontier is formed by the shores of Menree and Kokee." The text, however, is *از طرف جنوب شرقی بیرون آمده در سواحل*

* No. 98, June 1831, p. 265 et seq.

ساحلي کہ میان منزي وکولي است. *Manzee* is the Chinese word *Man tsze* (7496.11233), by which term the Chinese of the north, as well as the Mongols, designate the inhabitants of the southern provinces of this country. *Kolee* is Korea; in Chinese *Kaou le* (5136.6999). Rashid-ud-deen comprehends only northern China under the denomination of Khatay: the gulf of the ocean, of which he speaks, is the Yellow Sea, between China and Korea.

"It comes into the middle of Khatay, four parasangs from Khanbalik, and vessels reach as far as there. The proximity of the sea occasions frequent rains there. The climate of the country is in part hot and in part cold. Chingeez Kaân conquered, in his time, a large proportion of its provinces, and in the reign of Ogotaï Kaân, they were entirely subjugated. Chingeez Kaân and his sons had no residence in Khatay, as has been mentioned in the narratives relating to them; but Manggoo Kaân, having consigned this empire to Koobilaï Kaân, considering the distance, and that the empire was very populous, and the most esteemed of all countries and kingdoms, took up his residence there, and fixed his winter abode (قشلاق) in the city of Khanbalik (جونگدو), called in the language of Khatay Jungdoo.

Jungdoo or *Chung too* (1664.10338) signifies 'middle residence.' This name was given to the present city of Peking by the fourth sovereign of the Kin dynasty, A.D. 1153. He had transferred his court thither two years previously.

"This city had been the residence of the kings of the country. It was built in ancient times, conformably to the directions of the most learned astrologers, under the most fortunate constellation, which has always secured to it felicity. As it had been destroyed by Chingeez Kaân, Koobilaï wished to rebuild it, in order to gain a name to himself thereby: he accordingly built it close to another city called Daïdoo."

Daïdoo is the Chinese *Thae too* (9722.10338), which signifies "grand residence." The building of this city, which was situated three *le* north-east of the ancient Chung too, was completed in 1272.

"The wall of this city has seventeen towers; each tower is distant one parasang from the other. Daïdoo is so full of people, that beyond these towers there are great streets and dwellings; various kinds of fruit-trees, brought from all parts, are planted in gardens there. In the midst of this city, Koobilaï Kaân fixed one of his *ordoo*s, in a very grand palace, giving it the name of *Karshi* (قرشي). The pillars and slabs are all of hewn stone and the most beautiful marble. He surrounded it and fortified it with four walls. From one wall to another the distance is a bow-shot, drawn with force."

In the MS. in the King's Library, فاصله تیرپرتاو بازوي; in that of M. von Hammer there is only فاصله تیرپرتاوي, "the distance of a bow-shot." He has, however, taken these words for the name of an alcove.

"The outer court is appropriated to the guards of the palace (کریاس); the next to the princes (امرا), who assemble there every morning; the third court is occupied by the *kerenkinân* (کرنکینان), or grand dignitaries; and the fourth by those who are on terms of familiarity with the sovereign. The Kaân passes the winter in this palace. The picture of this palace is drawn after that which was painted (on the spot)."

In the MS. in the King's Library, و نموداران بران هیاتست که نفس شره
According to M. von Hammer, "the specimen (*koomondār*) and the drawing are taken in miniature from that which was painted for his Majesty Ghazan Khan."

"At Khanbalik and Daïdoo are two great and important rivers."

In the original: خان بالیق و دایدو دو رودخانه عظیم بزرگست. M. von Hammer translates these words: "at Khanbalik and at Daïdoo are two large houses which are used as dwellings!" Yet *roodkhaneh* is the word most commonly used in Persian for 'river.'

"They come from the north, where is the road which leads to the summer camp (of the khan), on the frontier of Janjūl (جمجال), and they unite with another river. Without the city is a considerable lake (نار), which resembles a sea: there is a mole here, to enable boats to be launched. Farther off, the water of these rivers forms a canal, and falls into the gulf of the ocean which comes up to near Khanbalik. It is said, that this canal being (formerly) too narrow, so that vessels could not get so far as this place, and goods being obliged to be transported on the backs of cattle to Khanbalik, the geometers and philosophers of Khatay represented that it would be practicable to bring up, as far as the city, vessels from the provinces of Khatay and from the capital of the kingdom of Machin, as well as from the cities of Khing-sai (خینگسای) and Zeytoon (زیتون), as well as other places."

Khingsai, and not *Husksai*, as M. von Hammer reads, is the Chinese word *King sze* (6380.9665), that is, 'imperial residence.' Under this denomination is always designated, in Rashid-ud-deen, the present city of Hang chow foo, in Chê keang, which was the residence of the emperors of the Sung dynasty. *Zeytoon* is the celebrated port of southern China visited by the Arabs and other Musulmans. It is the present Tseuen chow foo, in Füh këen, formerly named 桐刺 *Tse thung*, which the Arabs converted into *Zeytoon*, signifying 'olive' in their language.

"The Kaân thereupon directed a large trench to be made, to unite in one bed the waters of the canal and of the river which comes from Karanuran, as well as other rivers from other cities and provinces. The canal, accordingly, extends from Khanbalik to Khingsai and Zeytoon, which is the port where vessels arrive from Hindostan and the capital of Machin. Ships can navigate it, and it is forty days' journey in length. When the ships arrive at the sluices they are raised up, whatever be their size, by means of machines; and they are then let down on the other side into the water, in order that they may continue their voyage. The width of the canal is thirty ells."

In the original: و عرض آن نهی گز زیادت باشد. M. von Hammer translates this: "the width of this canal is 1030 giz." There must have been, in his text, the word *hazâr*, 'thousand,' before *si*; but such a dimension is extravagant, for it is well known that the great canal of China is not very wide. The گز *gaz* is a Persian measure for cloth and other stuffs.

"Koobîlâi Kaân directed the parapet of the canal to be made of stone, to prevent the falling down of the earth: the line of the canal follows the great road leading into Machin, in forty days; it is paved, in order that, during the rainy season, men and beasts should not sink into the mire. On both sides of the road, willows and other trees have been planted, which shade it the whole way.

Soldiers, and all other persons, are forbidden to break down a single branch of these trees, or to give the leaves to animals to eat. The road is embellished on both sides with villages, shops, and inns; so that the whole country, in the space of this forty days' journey, is everywhere inhabited and cultivated."

The great canal of China was not the work of a single generation. Its southern portion, from Hang chow foo, in Ch'ê keang, to Hwae ho, in the north of Keang nan, was opened at the beginning of the sixth century; but it was not constantly kept in order, because the succeeding dynasties repeatedly changed their residence. The Mongols, after conquering China, fixed their abode at Peking. As the tracking along the coasts of the empire was too uncertain for the supply of provisions to this city, Koobilaï khan resolved to form a new communication by water with the interior of China, in order that the boats, which brought rice and grain from the southern provinces, might come without danger to his new capital. Under his reign this communication was carried as far as Karamuran, or Hwang ho. In 1289, the works were commenced at Thung phing chow, in Shan tung, and completed through an extent of 250 *le*, as far as Lin thsing chow: the Wei ho was joined to the Tse ho, and the latter to another Wei ho, a river of the province of Ch'ih le. This communication received the name of *Yun ho*, 'imperial river'; it had thirty-one *cha*, or sluices. In 1292, the works were begun in order to effect the water-communication named *Ta thung ho*, or *Loo ho*, by bringing the Shin s'ien tseuen, a small stream from the village of P'ih few tsun, in the district of Ch'hang phing h'ien, now Ch'hang phing chow, to the north of Peking, into the Juho, which was made to join the Yu ho, or imperial canal; all the other streams of water in the vicinity were united to the latter, which was conducted to the capital, where it formed a small lake; thence it flowed, first to the east, and soon after to the south, in order to join the Kew ho. At every ten *le* there was a sluice made, for the superabundant water to run off at the time of increase. These particulars, which are extracted from Chinese books, will serve to explain the account given by Rashid-ud-deen.

"The ramparts (بارو) of the city of Daïdoo are of earth. The custom of the country, in constructing a rampart, is this: boards are put up, between which moist earth is thrown, which is rammed down with large wooden blocks until it becomes firm; the boards are then removed, and the earth, thus consolidated, forms a wall. Towards the latter period of his life, the Kaân directed stone to be brought, with the intention of facing these ramparts; but he died, leaving to Timoor Kaân the task of completing this undertaking, if it pleased God.

"The intention of the Kaân was to build a similar palace for his winter-residence in the city of Kaïminfoo, which is fifty parasangs from Daïdoo, and to dwell there.

Kaïminfoo is the Mongol pronunciation of the Chinese name K'hae phing foo, which was the denomination, in the time of Koobilaï Khan, of the city of Shang too, situated in Mongolia, to the north of the province of Ch'ih le and of the great wall. Marco Polo calls it *Clemenfu*. The site of this city was the same on which the Mongol temples, called *Jao naiman soome*, are now placed, on the northern bank of the river Shangdoo.

"From his winter-residence thither, three roads lead; one is the hunting-route, reserved to ambassadors alone; the second goes towards Joojoo جو جو, on the border of the Sangeen, سنگین, where there is abundance of grapes and fruit."

Sangeen, or *Sangkan*, is another name of the Yung ting ho, which flows to the west of Peking; it is crossed in order to go to Tso chow, which is the Joojoo of our text; but this city is situated on the bank of another small river, which, lower down, joins the Sangkan.

"In the vicinity of this city is another, called Simâles سیمالی, the major part of the inhabitants of which are natives of Samarkand; they have planted many gardens there, in the style of those of Samarkand. Another road leads to the crest of the mountain, which they call Senking سنکینگ. After passing this crest, we enter a country of meadows and plains filled with game, which extends as far as the city of Kaïminfoo, where the summer residence is. This residence was formerly on the frontiers of the Joojoo territory; but latterly, the neighbourhood of Kaïminfoo was chosen for the summer residence, and on the eastern side of this city a *karshi*, or palace, was constructed, named Leng tin لنگ تن, because the Kaân had seen it in a dream and had drawn the plan of it."

Leng ting, in Chinese, signifies 'pavilion of coolness.' Chinese authors speak of these palaces of the Mongol sovereigns; they say there were two of the same name; the eastern one was fifty *le* to the south of Khaï phing foo. It still existed in the time of the Mings, and the founder of that dynasty often went there in summer.

"The philosophers and geometers advised him to build another pavilion, and all agreed that the best site for it was in the neighbourhood of the city of Kaïminfoo, in the midst of a swamp, which it was necessary previously to drain. There is in this part of the country stone which may be cut like wood; a vast quantity of it was collected, as well as much coal, of which a mass of masonry was constructed to intercept the water from the springs, and it was held fast together with lead and pewter melted. This mound was raised to the height of a man above the level of the ground, and here the foundation was laid (وصفه بالي آن ساختند). The water, passing, consequently, through subterranean conduits, took its course towards another side, and was lost in the other swamps, where it formed springs and streamlets. Upon this foundation was raised the pavilion, in the Chinese taste, and it was surrounded with a wall of marble; from this wall was drawn a wooden enclosure, to prevent persons from entering the plain, in which was all kinds of game, which multiplied greatly there. Within the same city are other palaces and pavilions, a bow-shot apart from each other; but the Kaân dwells, most of the time, in the outer pavilion.

"In this empire are many considerable cities, each of which bears a name derived from some particular circumstance. The rank of the governors may be known from the denominations of these cities, so that it is not necessary to write them in their appointments, or to inquire which of them takes precedence of the other. It is, therefore, known before-hand which is to give way to the other, which ought to come to another, or to bend the knee before him. The ranks and titles of the cities are determined in the following manner:

1st degree, كينگ, *King* (in Chinese *King*, capital of the empire).

2d — دو, *Doo* (*Too*, 'residence').

3d — فو, *Foo* (*Foo*, city of the first order).

4th — جو, *Joo* (*Chow*, city of the second order).

5th — (is wanting in the original; M. von Hammer has *Goor*).

6th — کون, *Koon* (*Khun*, 'district,' 'principality').

7th — هين, *Heen* (*Hien*, city of the third order).

8th degree, جين , *Jeen* (Chin, 'town').

9th — سون , *Soon* (Tsun, 'village').

The first degree denotes a vast extent of country, like Room, Fars, or Bagdad. The second, a kingdom in which is a royal residence; the rest gradually diminish; the seventh denotes small cities; the eighth, towns; and the ninth, villages and fields. The ports on the shore are called *Ba to* با تو .

Ba to is the Mongol pronunciation of the Chinese word *Ma tow* (7463.10366), which signifies 'port.' The Vienna MS. has *Mar to*, where the *r* is redundant.

"These institutions and ranks do not exist in other countries; and the kingdom is governed in this manner with much severity.

"Account of the Princes, Vizirs and Bilkeji, or Secretaries, of Khatay, their Distinctions and Ranks, the Institutions and Regulations which concern them, and their Names in the Dialect of this People.

"The great princes, which with them have the rank of vizirs, are called by them جيگنسانگ , *Jingsang*; the commanders of the army طايفر *Thai foo*; the chiefs of 10,000 men ونگشي *Wangshce*."

Jingsang appears to be the Mongol pronunciation of the Chinese term *Tsae sang* (10424.8858). *Thai foo* is the Chinese *Thae foo* (9722.2357), which signifies 'general-in-chief.' *Wangshce* comes from the Chinese *wan* (11583), which means 'ten thousand.'

"The princes, vizirs, and chief persons of the divan, who are Tajiks (Persians), Khatays (Chinese), and Yeghoors, bear the name of كنجان *Kabjân* or *Kanjan*. According to rule, a grand divan consists of four Jingsangs, or great princes, and four Kabjans, of the Tajik, Chinese, Yeghoor and Erkevan nations: these are inspectors of the divan. The rank of these princes and chiefs is as follows."

Erkevân, ارکوان , is the name which the Mongols apply to Christians.

1st. Jingsangs, who have the rank of vizirs.

2d. Commanders of the army, who, although of very high rank, are bound to make their reports to the Jingsangs.

3d. Kabjans, who are the assessors of the divan.

4th. يرجينگ , *Yerjings*, or first Jings.

5th. ورجينگ , *Oorjings*, or second Jings.

6th. سمجينگ , *Samjings*, or third Jings.

7th. (is wanting: according to M. von Hammer, *Semi*).

8th. سيسم بلجون , *Seesem Beljoon*, who are the holders of books, in subordination.

"From the time of Koobilaï Kaân, the Jingsangs chosen from amongst the princes were اولجاي ترخان *Haectoon noyan*, اوچاجي *Oojajee*, اولجاء تارخان *Oljace tarkhân*, and داشمن *Dashman*. At the present day, the *Haectoon noyan* no longer exists; but the others all remain in place, as the Jingsang of Timoor Kaân. Formerly, the office of *kabjân* was given only to Khatays

(or Chinese); but at present, they are also conferred on Mongols, Tajiks, and Yeghoors."

M. von Hammer has translated the last passage: "At present they are also 'given to Mongols, Ooigors, Persians, and Hindees." He has confounded the last syllable of the verb *می دهند*, 'they give them,' with *هند Hind*, which signifies 'India.'

"The first Kabjân is called *سو قباچان*, *Soo Kabjân*, that is, "the chosen amongst the Kabjâns." From the present time to the period of the reign of Timoor Kaân, the chief of all is Bâyan Kabjân, son of Seyed Nasir-ud-deen, who was the son of Seyed Ejel, and who was so called. The second is Omar Kabjân, who is likewise a Mongol. The third, Eke Kabjân, is a Yeghoor: prior to him, his place was filled by Lâjin Kabjân, brother of the prince Soo Kabjân, and whose son is named Kermânch. The fourth, Peyghamish Kabjân, has the place formerly occupied by Temoo Kabjân; he is a Yeghoor.

"As the Kaân remains most of his time in the city, he has constructed for the grand divan a place which is called *سینک* *sing*, where the divan is held. According to their custom, there is a lieutenant who has the inspection over the gates. The *بالارغوی* *balarghoee*, or official papers, which come, are first delivered to and examined at the divan, called *Een*. All are then copied and forwarded, with the *belarghoee*, to the divan *Loo see*, which is a higher office than the preceding; thence they are transmitted to the third divan, named *Khalioon*; and afterwards they reach the fourth divan, called *Kuee-joon*. This divan has the superintendence of the *yam*, or posts and couriers. The three first-mentioned divans are under the direction of the last, whence matters are carried to a fifth, denominated *Roosnayi*, which has the management of all affairs relating to the army. From thence they go to a sixth divan, named *Siooshteh* (or *Sioonslieh*), to which all ambassadors and (foreign) merchants, who pass and repass, must go; it is also charged with the duty of granting *yerlights* (imperial licenses) and passports. At present, this office belongs wholly to the Dashmân. When matters have passed through these six divans, they are conveyed to the grand divan, called *Sing*, where, after being discussed, they are attested by the *خطانگشت* *khathangosht*, or 'finger-mark,' of those who have the right to give their opinion. The term 'finger-mark' implies that the matter has been taken into consideration, and that it is certified by the joint of the finger of the persons to whom it was submitted, and is definitively decided by them: thus, the papers relative to the affair have passed through their fingers, and they place upon the back, as evidence of their authenticity, their seals instead of the impression of their finger-joint, in order that if, at any subsequent period, their authenticity be called in doubt, or they should be attempted to be revoked, they may by this means be verified; and if they be found true, they cannot be rejected."

It is to be observed, that the custom amongst the Mongols, and other people of Central Asia, is to dip their fingers in a red colour, and to affix the mark of them on writings of which they desire to attest the authenticity: this mark serves as a signet. The Dalaï Lama still continues to sign in this manner certain official papers.

"When a matter has passed, in this way, through all the divans, and has been confirmed by them, a summary is made, and it is submitted to the supreme decision, with which it returns to the office from whence it first came.

"It is the custom for the princes before-mentioned to be present daily at the Sing, in order to learn what passes there. The affairs of the empire are very

numerous ; and the Jingsangs sit there, as well as the other councillors, whose titles have been specified, each according to his rank. Before each is placed a kind of table, upon which he places the writing-stand. Each prince has his seal (نیشان) and his appropriate coat of arms (تمغا). Some of the private secretaries (بینجی) are employed in writing the names of all those who come there during the day, in order that a deduction may be made from the salaries of the absent, according to the number of days they fail to attend. If any one appears but very seldom at the divan, without a valid excuse, he is dismissed. The reports to the Kaân are made by the four Jingsangs. The Sing of Khanbalik is the highest of all. The transactions and records are preserved there; great care is taken of them, and the books of notes (دساتیر) are well kept. There are nearly 2,000 persons employed at this Sing. Every city has not a sing, but only those which are capitals of kingdoms, such as (with us) Bagdad, Shiraz, Konieh or Room."

The word سینگ *sing* is the same as *säng* (8820), which still denotes the provinces of China and their administration.

"In the empire of the Kaân there are twelve Sing; but in the other Sing there are no Jinsangs, as in that of Khanbalik, but merely princes who bear the title of شیجینکی *Sheejinkee*; these are the presidents; they have under them four kabjâns, and four assessors of the divan, whose ranks and dignities are proportioned to their functions. The places of residence of the twelve Sing are in the following order:—

"1st Sing, of Khanbalik or Daïdoo (the modern province of Ch'ih le, or Peking).

"2d Sing, in the country of the جورجه *Joorjeh* and the سولانگکه *Solangkeh*; it is fixed in the city of مووچجو *Mooccjoo*, which is the largest of those of the Solangkeh. There are ten divans: Ala-ud-deen, son of Hayâm-ud-deen, of Almalik, and Hassan Joojak, reside there."

The country of the *Joorjeh*, who are the *Joo ch'ih* (and not the *Neu ch'ih*) of the Chinese, is that of the Manchöos of our time. *Solangkeh* is the Mongol name of northern Corea: Corea is still called in Manchöo *Solkho*.

"3d Sing, of the country of کولی *Kolee* and اوکولی *Oo Kolee* (*Kaou le*, the Chinese name for *Corea*), which form a distinct kingdom, whose king bears the title of *wang*. He has two daughters, and his son is There are no forests in this country.

"4th Sing, of نمکینگ *Namking*, which is a large city belonging to the kingdom of Khatay; it is situated on the banks of the Kara mooran; it was one of the residences of the kings of Kathay."

The city here referred to is the modern Khaefung foo, the capital of the province of Honan, which was, in fact, the *Nan king*, or southern residence of the emperors of the Kin dynasty, who possessed Khatay, that is, northern China. Kara mooran, or the 'Black River,' is the Mongol name of the Hwang ho, or 'Yellow River.'

"5th Sing, of سکیجو *Sokjoo*, a city situated on the frontier of Khatay; it is the chief place of the Turks."

Sokjoo is the city of *Sikh chow*, situated at the extremity of the north-west frontier of

the province of Kan süb. In the time of the Mongols, as well as at the present day, the country situated to the westward of that city was occupied by Turkish tribes, the descendants of the Yegloor Turks.

"6th Sing, in the city of خینگسای *Khingsai*, which was the capital of the kingdom of Manzee. Ala-ud-deen Kabjân, his son, Seyf-ud-deen and Taghâjân noyan Batoo Kerklâhy are the three governors there; and Omar Khoja, son of Say, and Bik Khoja, of Thoos, are kabjans there."

This is the modern city of Hang chow foo, which was the *King sze*, or residence of the emperors of the Sung dynasty, who reigned in Manzee, or southern China.

"7th Sing, of لوجو *Loejoo*, which is one of the cities of Manzee. This Sing was formerly at زیتون *Zeytoon*, but was subsequently fixed here, where it still continues. The governors here are Ran, brother of Dashmân, and Halla, brother of Bâyan Kabjân. Zeytoon is a harbour for ships; Baha-ud-deen Kandari is governor there."

Loejoo (and *Kijoo*, in M. von Hammer's copy) are errors of the copyist. The city meant is *Foo chow*, the capital of the modern province of Fûh këen. We find, from the history of the Mongols in China, that the government of this province was first fixed, in 1277, at 'Hseuen chow, or Zeytoon; that, in 1281, it was transferred from thence to Foo chow; that, in 1282, it was re-established at Zeytoon, and in the following year was once more removed to Foo chow, where it also remained in the time of Timoor Khan, the successor of Koobilaï Khan.

"8th Sing, of لو کین فو *Loo kin foo*, which is a city of the Manzee country; it has on one side the country of تنگکوت *Tangkoot*; a brother of Bâyan Kabjân, and one of Lajin Kabjân, are governors there."

Loo kin foo appears to be a name so disfigured, that it is impossible to say what city and province are referred to here. It is probably the province of Hoo kwang, since it is the only province of southern China (or Manzee) which bordered upon Tangkoot, except Honan, which has already been mentioned.

"9th Sing, of کونکلی *Kwangle* or *Kwangke*, which is called the fortress of entry for the ships of China (بارکابان چین کلات). It is a tolerably large city, on the sea-shore, above Zeytoon (زبر زیتون), which M. von Hammer renders improperly below "Zeytoon"). It has a large harbour. Tookaï Nam and Rokn-ud-deen Abishari Kabjân are governors there.

"10th Sing, of قراجانگ *Karajang*. This is a distinct kingdom; it contains the great city called یاجی *Yajee*, in which the Sing is fixed. The inhabitants are all Musulmans. The governors are Beyan Nekin and Yakoob Beg, son of Ali Beg, of the tribe of Baloojees."

The *Karajang* of the Mongols, in the time of Rashid-ud-deen, was the western portion of the province of Yun nan, which Marco Polo also calls *Karazan*. Its capital, likewise, in his time, was *Yaci*, that is, the modern city of Tszee heoong foo, which, under the Mongols, bore the Chinese name of *Wei tshze*, whence they made *Yaji* or *Yaci*, according to the vulgar pronunciation of the country. M. von Hammer has made *Karahana* of *Karajang*, and *Waji* of *Yaji*.

"11th Sing, of کین جانفو *Kin janfoo* (according to M. von Hammer, *Kirkhankoo*), is one of the cities of Tangkoot, and for this reason, نومووغان *Noomooogan* was established in this country. The present governors are Kash,

brother of Dashmán, and the Kabjān Omar Hae. They reside in a palace built expressly for them."

The city of *Kin janfoo* is that of Koong ch'hang foo, in Kan sūh, which is the western part of the ancient province of Shen se. From the name of this city, the whole of Shen se is still called *Ken janfoo* by the Persians, and other Muslims of Central Asia. The prince Noomooghan referred to in our text was the fourth son of Koobilaī Khan. He was placed there, with the title of *Pih phing wang*, in 1282, and died in 1301, after having governed the eastern portion of Tangkoot, or Tangoot, for twenty years. This name belonged originally to that part of Central Asia comprised within 85° and 105° of longitude, and 33° and 45° of latitude. It designated the north-west part of China, situated on the left bank of the Hwang ho, the country about Lake Khookho-Nör, the vast plains watered by the Chaidam, the country of Sha chow and Kwa chow, that part of the desert of Gobi situate between China, Khamul or Hami, and Lake Lob, and the principalities of Khamul, Bar Kol, Ooroomitsi, and Toorfan, which formerly constituted the country of the Ooigoors. Tangoot is, therefore, bounded to the east by the Hwang ho and the southernmost branch of the great Altai; to the south by the chain of the Bayankhara mountains, which separates it from Tibet proper; to the west its limits are lost in the desert, and on the north they overpass, in some places, the chain of the T'ien shan, or Celestial mountains.

The name of *Tangoot* is derived from that of the great Tibetan tribe, called by Chinese authors *Thang heang*. They were the descendants of the *San meao*, or ancient aboriginal inhabitants in the north-west of China, who were repelled by the Chinese into the mountains of the Khookho-Nör country, and of eastern Tibet. The *Thang theang*, as well as their progenitors, the *Thang ch'hang* and the *Pih lang*, boast, like the Tibetans, of descending from a large species of apes. They occupied, at first, the country of Sih che, situated to the west of the modern district of Lin thao, in the province of Kan sūh. This country is traversed by the Hwang ho, which, previous to entering China, forms a great number of windings there. In the third and fourth centuries, the emperors of the Wei and Tsin dynasties succeeded in subduing the power of the eastern Tibetans named *K'heangs*. In the sixth, the emperors of the Chow dynasty destroyed that of the *Thang ch'hangs*. After these, other Tibetans, named *Teng che*, became powerful; they were displaced by the *Theang heangs*, or *Tangoots*, who, about the beginning of the tenth century, formed the empire of *Tangoot*, denominated by the Chinese *Se hea*, and which comprehended all the country mentioned above. The capital was *Ning hea*, a city situated some distance from that part of the left bank of the Hwang ho, where this river quits the province of Kan sūh to enter Mongolia. The kingdom of *Se hea*, or *Tangoot*, was overthrown by Chingiz Khan, who, in 1227, obtained possession of its capital.

The word *Tangoot* is in Mongol the plural of *Tanggoo*, the name of the four eastern tribes of the *Thang theang*, three of whom—namely, the *Itsi Tanggoo*, the *Kara Tanggoo* (or *Black Tanggoo*), and the *northern Tanggoo*—dwelt within the limits of the empire of the *Leao*, or *Khitans*; whilst the *southern Tanggoo* were included in those of *Se hea*. The *Tanggoo*s, or *Tangoots*, were the Tibetans who dwelt nearest to the Mongols, and on this account it is that the latter have applied the name to the whole Tibetan nation, so that, at the present day, the names of *Tangoot* and *Tibetan* have become synonymous in their tongue. For the same reason, and because the kingdom of *Se hea*, or *Tangoot*, was inhabited by several nations of different origin, frequent confusions take place: amongst others, the *Ooigoor Turks*, or *Yeghoors*, who inhabited, and still inhabit, *Tangoot*, have been regarded as Tibetans, because, in a Mongol work, published, without much critical judgment, at a recent period, a passage occurs, according to which the *Tangoot* people were called *Ooigoors* in the thirteenth century of our era. At the present day, the term *Tangoot* is no longer employed to denote the country it formerly indicated; it is no longer used, except amongst the Mongols, as synonymous with that of *Tibet*.

"12th Sing, of *ميجوہم* *Mejooheem* (according to M. von Hammer, *Kom-*

khon), a city of the Tangkoot country; it is a province which is not too large, but bristling with lofty peaks of mountains, where can be heard.....

(وولایت ئی اندازه تیغ آست و*احقی آجا شیند).

"As these cities are remote from each other, there is in each a prince of the blood, or of elevated rank, who superintends the troops, the inhabitants, the course of business, the regulations and their observance. The Sing of each province is fixed in the most considerable city. Each Sing resembles a village of itself, by reason of the numerous dwellings and pavilions built for the different officers and those who belong to them. Many slaves and artizans are also attached to it, to do menial offices for the subordinate chiefs of the divans. It is the custom of the country for malefactors and criminals to be either put to death, or deprived of their houses, families, and goods (moveable and immoveable), and employed as porters, or in drawing carriages, or in transporting stones: each according to his destination.

"The government-officers and respectable persons thus receive the honour due to them, and their orders and ranks are very varied. With respect to the history of the kings of this country, from time immemorial, we propose to give it in the appendix (ذیل) to this work; for we are obliged to be brief here."

* The diacritical points are wanting in this word.

REGENERATION OF EGYPT.

THE following is an extract of a letter addressed by Sheikh Refah, one of the pupils of the Egyptian mission in France, who has returned to Egypt, to M. Jomard:

"Cairo, 16th August 1831.

"Upon my arrival at Alexandria, I had the honour to inform you that his Highness Ibrahim Pasha had employed me to prepare an Arabic and French dictionary, on the plan of that of the Academy. When I was about to begin upon it, M. Clot, chief physician of the Hospital, and Director of the School of Medicine at Abuzabel, applied to his Highness to attach me to the school, as professor, to teach translation, pointing out the advantages likely to result from my presence in the establishment. His Highness, deeming the request conformable to his interest, deigned to take the subject into consideration, and appointed me to the office, doubling my salary. I am entrusted with the instruction of twenty pupils, selected out of 300, of which the school consists. I propose to teach, besides, history and geography to all the pupils: by and bye, I will give you an account of their progress.

"As my uncle, who is now my father-in-law, is now the mufti of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, I am generally well-received amongst the ulemas; and a circumstance, in favour of the civilization of Egypt, is, that several of them, of their own accord, have sought me to request I would teach them the French language. The Sheikh-ul-Islam himself has read the account of my journey, is pleased with it, and has promised me he will write to his Highness to prevail upon him to have it printed, considering that the publication would be the most efficacious means of inducing Musulmans to go abroad in quest of knowledge, with the view of propagating and naturalizing their acquisitions in their native country."

COLONEL TOD'S HISTORY OF RAJPOOTANA.

No. II.

AFTER completing the annals of the different states of Rajast'han, of which we have given a succinct analysis, the author resumes and concludes his Personal Narrative. In the first volume, he conducted the reader through Mewar and Marwar, the Oodipoor and Jodipoor of modern days; in the present, he starts from the valley of Oodipoor eastward for Kotah and Boondi, traversing the great Pathar, or plateau of central India, which had been rarely, if ever, trodden by the foot of Europeans, abounding with natural scenery of the wildest and grandest character, as well as with relics of the arts, the specimens of which should exalt our ideas of the refinement of the ancient Hindus.

Passing the remains of various antique temples, Saiva and Jaina, Colonel Tod brings us to Khyroda, a fortress, the history of which affords an excellent illustration of the feuds of the Mewar clans, and of the peculiarly courtly manners of the higher classes. In 1818, when Khyroda was, by treaty, appropriated to the Rana of Mewar, the transfer was resisted, and the walls were manned against its new sovereign. Jey Sing, the chief of Khyroda, was at that time at court, and the daily companion of the Rana.

He was at that moment a rebel both to his prince and the paramount protector, yet not an uncourtly phrase was ever heard, nor could it be discovered that the Rana and the Rawut stood in any other relation than as the gracious sovereign and the loyal subject. These matters are conveniently managed: all the odium of discussion is left to the *kamdars*, or delegates of the prince and the chief, between whom not the least diminution of courteous etiquette would be observable, whilst there remained a hope of adjustment. Asiatics do not count the moments which intervene between the conception and consummation of an undertaking as do those of colder climes. In all their transactions, they preserve more composure, which, whatever be its cause, lends an air of dignity to their proceedings. I have risen from discussion with the respective ministers of the sovereign and chieftains, regarding acts involving treason, in order to join the principals in an excursion on the lake, or in the tilt-yard at the palace, where they would be passing their opinions on the points of a horse, with mutual courtesy and affability. This is no unamiable feature in the manners of the East, and tends to strengthen the tie of fraternity which binds together the fabric of Rajpoot policy.

At Heentah, Colonel Tod came upon the remains of a Brahmin colony, said to have been founded in the *Treta-yug* by Raja Mandhata, a traditional sovereign of central India anterior to Vicramaditya, and with whose fame this part of India is eloquent. Whatever doubts may be cast upon the founder's existence, that of the supposed colony is too well-established for the welfare of the Mewar state. Twenty families are all that is left of this holy colony, who fatten upon 16,000 acres of the richest crown-land, which is resumable only at the price of a residence of 60,000 years in hell! Our author in vain offered to imprecate upon his own head the sin of the Rana's resuming all beyond what the remnant of the colony required. The

risk was still too great. Such facts as these show, in the strongest point of view, the pernicious effects of obstinate Hinduism. Heentah is celebrated for a feat of valour displayed by a small band of Suktawuts against an army of Mahrattas. Like other places on the frontier, it was the subject of contention, at the period of our author's visit, who had the delicate office of mediating between the parties, and arranging the separation of Heentah from the fisc. The history of its chief is a curious picture of Rajpoot politics.

At Morwun we reach the modern Mewar frontier, which once extended to the Chumbul. Here the grasp of the destroying Mahratta, or his Pathan auxiliary, still retains possession of a fine district, mortgaged for a war-contribution, and alienated to Meer Khan. Colonel Tod reiterates his regret that the Mahrattas, whose destructive ravages were continually before his eyes, had not been wholly banished from central India. The town of Morwun claims remote antiquity. At Unair, in its neighbourhood, were some inscriptions, but none earlier than A.D. 1514. Colonel Tod's *guru*, however, discovered, in a temple at Palode, an inscription of some importance, dated A.D. 1151, demonstrating, in conjunction with another inscription given in the first volume, an historical fact connected with the conquests of the Solanki dynasty of Anhilwara Patun.

Murlah, another township in the alienated territory, is inhabited by a community of Charuns, professional or rather hereditary bards, who pursue, however, the more gainful profession of bunjarris, or carriers. The reason of this apparent degradation reveals another evidence of the power of superstition. The sanctity of their persons communicates itself to the goods with which these carriers are entrusted, so that they are not only exempt from pillage, but from all imposts. The Charunis, or female bards, of Murlah, have a singular privilege, originating in an incident in the history of Rana Hamir,—that of being allowed to make captive any Rana of Mewar who should happen to pass through the place, till he redeemed his person by a *gote*, or entertainment. Colonel Tod, as the Rana's representative, was complimented in the same manner. He was not aware of the custom when the procession advanced; the fair Charunis waved their scarfs over him, and he was "fairly made captive," as he expresses it, "by the muses of Murlah."

Of this bardic community, consisting of some thousands of both sexes, Colonel Tôd gives an interesting account. The colony originally accompanied Rana Hamir from Guzzerat, in the beginning of the fourteenth century. They retain all their nationality; their air, manners, and dress being quite foreign to India. "Their affinity to the ancient Persians is striking: the loose robe, high turban, and flowing beard, being more akin to the figures on the temples of the Guebres than to any thing appertaining to the *Char-burrun*, or four classes of the Hindus."

We now enter upon a new country; at Jawud commences the ascent of the *Pat'har*, or grand natural rampart, which defends Mewar on the east. The rich flat, intervening between one table-range and the other, appeared like a deep basin, fertilized by numerous streams and studded with towns.

The summit of the Pat'har, or *Oopermal*, as it is also termed, which is not at first more than 400 feet above its western base, has a fertile soil, well-watered and well-wooded: the whole, with the exception of a small district, as far as the Chumbul, is in the possession of the Mahrattas, originally mortgaged for contributions which have been paid over and over again. The highest point of the Pat'har, where the descent to the Chumbul commences, is Oomur.

This highland tract resounds with traditionary tales of the brave Hara tribe, who, from a very early period, were the lords of this region, acknowledging the supremacy of the Ranas of Mewar. Colonel Tod gives a sample of these traditions, in a tale of Aloo Hara, of Bumaoda, one of the twelve castles built by the Haras in this Alpine country. Although some centuries have elapsed since the expulsion of the Haras, the name of Aloo is still fresh in the memory even of the savage Bhil. The tale, which is too long for insertion, would afford an admirable subject for a melo-drama.

Descending the eastern extremity of the Pat'har, our traveller proceeded to Bhynsrur, on the Chumbul, the fall of the country being rapid; the Bhamuni, one of the feeders of that river, has a fine cascade of fifty feet, and, in the lapse of time, has completely scarp'd the rock on which the castle of Bhynsrur is built. Near its junction with the main-stream are the *choolis*, or whirlpools of the Chumbul, whence the circular stones are taken, rounded by attrition in the eddies, which consecration and a little paint convert into symbols of a deity. Two inscriptions were found at Bhynsrur, which is an ancient foundation, dated in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Of the benefits resulting from the British alliance, even in these remote regions, Colonel Tod met with repeated proofs. At this part of his journey, he says:

This tract was grievously oppressed by the banditti who dwell amidst the ravines of the Bunas, on the western declivity of the plateau. "Who durst," said my guide, as we stopped at these *tumuli*, "have passed the Pat'har eighteen months ago? they (the Meenas) would have killed you for the cakes you had about you; now you may carry gold. These green fields would have been shared, perhaps reaped altogether, by them; but now, though there is no superfluity, there is 'play for the teeth,' and we can put our turban under our heads at night without the fear of missing it in the morning. *Atul Rāj!* may your sovereignty last for ever!" This is the universal language of men who have never known peaceful days, who have been nurtured amidst the elements of discord and rapine, and who, consequently, can appreciate the change, albeit they were not mere spectators.

In rather more than three weeks from his departure from Oodipoor, our author reached Kotah, which is very imposing on approaching it, and exhibits a greater appearance of wealth and activity than most cities in India. The unhealthiness of the place, during our author's residence there, which was some months, must, however, have left a dreary impression upon his mind. Suffocating heat, day and night; diseases of the spleen; cholera morbus; tertian ague, and every form of fever, thinned the party, and reduced the survivors to "ghosts." "But even these physical ills," he adds, "were nothing compared to the moral evils which it was my duty

to find remedies for or to mitigate." These offices met with no ungrateful return from Zalim Sing, the aged regent of Kotah, of whom we spoke in the preceding article. When Colonel Tod took leave of this extraordinary personage, then in his eighty-second year, "his orbless eyes (he says) were filled with tears, and as I pressed his palsied hands, which were extended over me, the power of utterance entirely deserted him."

From Kotah our traveller proceeded to the other Hara state, that of Boondi, the two capitals being not more than about twenty miles (of direct distance) apart. The site of Boondi is most picturesque: its castellated palace is reckoned the most striking in India, and the plate shows that this compliment is not undeserved. "It is an aggregate of palaces, each having the name of its founder, the whole so well harmonizing, and the character of the architecture so uniform, that its breaks or fantasies appear only to arise from the peculiarity of the position, and serve to diversify its beauties." The prospects from the commanding terraces are superb.

Upon this occasion, Colonel Tod staid about a week at Boondi and returned to Oodipoor *via* Mandelgurrh and the Mesopotamia of the Bunas and the Bairis, which include the most fertile part of Mewar. Mandelgurrh was founded by a chief of the Balnote tribe: the founder, according to a tradition, very common in the Rajpoot country, found a substance which transmuted baser metals into gold, and was thereby enabled to construct its walls.

In the course of this journey, Colonel Tod met with several ancient inscriptions, mostly grants of land and privileges, and sumptuary laws; one was of a whimsical character, "prohibiting the ladies from carrying away under their *ghagra* (petticoats) any portion of the *sad*, or village-feast!"

Enfeebled by sickness, our author was meditating to embark for England, when he received an express announcing the sudden death, by cholera, of the Rao Raja of Boondi, who had nominated him guardian of his infant son, or, in his own phrase, "left *Lalji* in his lap." Our author promptly obeyed the call, which was as much one of friendship as of duty.

In passing through Bhilwara, of whose restoration to prosperity (by the sagacious plans of Colonel T.) so interesting a statement is given in the first volume, he experienced that sort of reception which might be expected from a people, whose grateful recollection of their benefactor is recorded, in such a pleasing manner, by Bishop Heber. Colonel Tod observes:

Bhilwara is perhaps the most conspicuous instance in all India of the change which our predominant influence has effected in four short years; and to many it must appear almost miraculous that, within that period, a great commercial mart should be established, and 3,000 houses, 1,200 of which are those of merchants or artisans, be made habitable, the principal street being entirely rebuilt; that goods of all countries should be found there; bills of exchange to any amount, and on any city in India, obtained, and that all should be systematically organized, as if it had been the silent growth of ages. To me it afforded another convincing proof, in addition to the many I have had, of the tenacity and indestructibility of the institutions in these regions, and that very

little skill is requisite to evoke order and prosperity out of confusion and distress. I have no hesitation in saying that, were it not now time to withdraw from interference in the internal concerns of Méwar, the machine of government having been once more put into action, with proper management this place might become the chief mart of Rajpootana, and 10,000 houses would soon find inhabitants: such are its local capabilities as an entrepôt. But while I indulge this belief, I should at the same time fear that the rigid impartiality, which has prevented the quarrels of the sectarian traders from affecting the general weal, would be lost sight of in the apathy and intrigue which are by no means banished from the councils of the capital.

On arriving at Boondi, the *raj-tilac*, and other ceremonies of inauguration, were performed towards the new sovereign, under the auspices or by the hand of Colonel Tod. The details afford a lively picture of the formalities of Hindu courts, as well as of Rajpoot manners. The next measures which devolved upon our author were less mechanical. He had to arrange the complicated state-affairs of Boondi, to bring refractory chiefs to a sense of duty to their sovereign, to curb powerful ministers, who were unwilling to produce their accounts of the finances, and who trafficked with the funds of the state. All this was to be done with the concurrence of the rani mother, with whom he conferred in person (a jealous curtain interposed between them), and found her sensible and intelligent, with a perfect knowledge of all the routine of government and the views of parties. The evidence which Colonel Tod repeatedly adduces respecting the capacity and accomplishments of Rajpoot females justifies his favourable estimate of their character.

After adjusting these important matters, our author departed for Kotah, and found the junior branches of the Haras in the condition which he has minutely described in his annals of the Kotah state, arising from the conflict between the prince and the regent.

Taking leave of Kotah, Colonel Tod and his party set out upon a highly interesting tour through the southern districts of Harouti and Upper Malwa, previously to their final return to Oodipoor.

They proceeded through the too-celebrated pass of Mokundurra, associated as it is with an event (Monson's retreat) disastrous to the British arms. They then diverged from the south to the west, skirting the range which divides Harouti from Malwa, and revisited Bhynsrar on the Chumbul, and the splendid architectural remains at Barolli. Of these relics our readers have been enabled to form some idea from the description which we inserted, from Colonel Tod's work, in our April number; we shall, therefore, only observe, that the plate representing a fragment, with the figures of Siva and Parbutty, and the figures in compartments (delicately drawn by Captain Waugh, and beautifully finished by Finden), with the outlines of the elaborate details of the portico, the vestibule, the columns, and the ceiling, fully bear out the author in the encomiums he has pronounced upon these "unrivalled specimens of art." The beautiful circular column, supposed to be the remains of a *torun*, or triumphal arch, which Colonel Tod characterizes as "excelling every thing yet described," if it had stood in

Greece or Italy, would have had admirers and worshippers from every country in Europe.

From Barolli, the party proceeded to another depository of the wrecks of ancient Hindu architecture,—Ganga-bheva, 'the Circle of Ganga,' also on the Chumbul, and but a short distance from Barolli. "What a scene burst upon us," our author observes, "as we cleared the ruined wall and forced our way over the mouldering fragments of ancient grandeur!" This temple was likewise dedicated to Mahadeva, and evinces the same skill and taste as the structures of Barolli. It is melancholy to find that vegetation, in this climate, silently co-operates with ignorance and bigotry in dilapidating the remains of art. A gigantic *koroo* has implanted itself in the principal temple, and rent it to its foundation.

From hence the party retrograded to the south, in order to view another stupendous monument of Hindu art and superstition,—the caves of Dhoomnar, in upper Malwa. These caves, the description of which will supply further data for the elucidation of the subject of cave-worship in India, Colonel Tod considers as evidently more ancient than the sculptures on the rocks at Ellora, Carli, or Salsette. They bear decisive indications of Jain worship; one of the temples is dedicated to the *Tirthancers*, or deified *Jin-esuars*, 'lords of the Jains!' The other relics of cave-worship in India are Brahminical, mostly Vishnué, and the principal temple in these caves is dedicated to Vishnu, as the four-armed divinity. The hill in which these caves are pierced (our author counted 170 of them) is between two and three miles in circumference, and about twelve miles S.W. from Gurrote. The rock is a cellular iron-clay, so indurated and compact as to take a polish. The caves were merely the entrances to the temples and extensive habitations of the ancient Troglodytes; and there are also traces of an external city, and the remains of a Cyclopean wall, about nine feet thick. In exploring these caverns, our author noted a curious fact, namely, the distinct separation of the Jain and Brahminical superstitions: "while every thing on one side is Budhist or Jain, on the other, all is Sivite or Vishnuvi."

At Jahlra Patun, on the western bank of the Caly Sindé, and S.E. of Gurrote, are the ruins of the ancient Chandravati, the sculpture of which, though reckoned by our author far inferior to that at Barolli, seems, from the engraved specimens, to be in a style which a modern European sculptor might envy: *sudet multum, frustra que laboret, ausus idem*. The foliage, tracery and other ornaments of one of the shrines, indeed, he says, "no artist in Europe could surpass." The oldest inscription found here was dated A.D. 692.

At Morakuro and Mynal, but especially at the latter place, the author met with further evidence of the state of the arts in ancient India, and the pencil of Captain Waugh has delineated some beautiful specimens. At Cheetore, the ancient capital of Mewar, the monuments of antique greatness, splendid as they are, as works of art, possess a higher interest from their associations with history. Colonel Tod has given full details of the remains of Cheetore, which he surveyed ichnographically. The sculpture

on the *Kheerut Khoomb*, the "ringlet on the brow of Cheetore," the pillar erected by Rana Khoombo, in 1461, and on the columns in the ancient fortress, is of a peculiar but light and tasteful character.

Very many of these specimens remind us of the best Egyptian style. We have no violent predilection for the doctrine which connects the architecture of Egypt and India, but the resemblance is certainly too strong to be overlooked. Colonel Tod, with reference to the *Chaori of Bheem*,* one of the most striking remains of art he had met with in India, observes: "the columns possess great originality, and appear to be the connecting link of Hindu and Egyptian architecture."

These splendid remains are, of course, examples of the *rudeness* of the ancient Hindus; they are, we suppose, proofs of "the imperfection of their arts, particularly that of architecture,"† on which certain authorities dilate!

The favourable picture which was given of the Rajpoot character in the preceding volume of this work is not deteriorated in the present, which treats of some of the ruder and less polished of this martial race. Of sturdy and devoted patriotism we have many examples, and the exceptions are so blazoned in the glaring colours of scorn, that, as exceptions, they prove the rule. "Let those who deem the Hindu warrior void of patriotism," says Colonel Tod, speaking of the native annals of the war in Marwar, 1681-1711, "read the rude chronicle of the thirty years' war; let them compare it with that of any other country, and do justice to the magnanimous Rajpoot. This narrative, the simplicity of which is the best voucher for its authenticity, presents an uninterrupted record of patriotism and disinterested loyalty. It was a period when the sacrifice of these principles was rewarded by the tyrant king (Arungzebe) with the highest honours of the state; nor are we without instances of the temptation being too strong to be withstood: but they are rare, and serve only to exhibit, in more pleasing colours, the virtues of the tribe (the Rahtores) which spurned the attempts at seduction."

Of the bravery of these tribes it is superfluous to adduce evidence: valour is one of the essential attributes of the Rajpoot character, and has been commemorated (as M. Burnouf remarks) in the historical records of the Musulmans.‡ An incident in the history of Devi Sing, of Pokurn, shows how this quality is modified, amongst all Asiatics, by the pride of etiquette. Devi Sing was a son of Raja Ajit, the murdered sovereign of Marwar, and was adopted by the family of the deceased chief of Pokurn, who had no sons. He gave umbrage to the reigning Raja of Marwar, Beejy Sing, who decoyed him, and other malcontent chiefs, into the fortress of Jodpore, where they were made prisoners, and condemned to die. Devi

* The subject of the frontispiece.

† Tennant's *Indian Recreations*, from which Mr. Mill has, unfortunately, taken most of his notions respecting Hindu arts and manners, in his *History of India*: he describes that writer as one who "has risen higher above travellers' prejudices, in regard to the Hindus, than most of his countrymen." Tennant was a chaplain in Bengal, who saw but little of India, where he was but a short time, and his work (we believe) professes to be no more than a mere compilation from others.

‡ Notice of the first vol. of this work, *Nouv. Journ. Asiatique*, t. iv. p. 374.

Sing, being of the blood royal, was not doomed to fall by "the unsanctified ball of the mercenary," or by the sword; his death-warrant was sent him in a jar of opium. On receiving it, he exclaimed, "what! shall Devi Sing take his *uml* (the term for the ordinary opiate) out of an *earthen vessel*? Let his *gold cup* be brought and it shall be welcome!" The request being denied, he enfranchised his proud spirit by dashing out his brains against the walls of his prison.

The quality which most uniformly tempers and tinctures the valour of the Rajpoot is superstition. Of this defect (we must so call it) the examples in the annals are innumerable. Almost all their traditions respecting the foundation of cities and the origin of communities, though of comparatively recent date, are miraculous. We subjoin that respecting the singular community denominated the Shekhawut federation, of which scarcely anything is known even in British India. The Shekhawuts originated from Mokulji, the son of Baloji, a younger son of the Raja of Amber.

Mokul had a son who was named Shékhi, in compliment to a miracle-working Islamite saint, to whose prayers the childless chief was indebted for a son destined to be the patriarch of a numerous race, occupying, under the term Shekhawut, an important portion of the surface of Rajpootana. Shékhi Boorhan was the name of this saint, whose shrine (still existing) was about six miles from Achrole, and fourteen from the residence of Mokul. As the period of time was shortly after Timoor's invasion, it is not unlikely he was a pious missionary, who remained behind for the conversion of the warlike but tolerant Rajpoot, with whom, even if he should fail in his purpose, he was certain of protection and hospitality. The Shékhi in one of his peregrinations had reached the confines of Amrutsir, and was passing over an extensive meadow, in which was Mokulji. The *Mangta* (mendicant) approached with the usual salutation, "have you any thing for me?"—"Whatever you please to have, *Babaji* (sire)," was the courteous reply. The request was limited to a draught of milk, and if our faith were equal to the Shekhawut's, we should believe that Shékhi Boorhan drew a copious stream from the exhausted udder of a female buffalo. This was sufficient to convince the old chief that the Shékhi could work other miracles; and he prayed that, through his means, he might no longer be childless. In due time he had an heir, who, according to the injunctions of Boorhan, was styled, after his own tribe, Shékhi. He directed that he should wear the *buddea*,* which, when laid aside, was to be suspended at the saint's *durgáh*; and further, that he should assume the blue tunic and cap, abstain from hog's flesh, and eat no meat "in which the blood remained." He also ordained that at the birth of every Shekhawut male infant a goat should be sacrificed, the *Kulma* (Islamite creed) read, and the child sprinkled with the blood. Although four centuries have passed away since these obligations were contracted by Mokul, they are still religiously maintained by the little nation of his descendants, occupying a space of 10,000 square miles. The wild hog, which, according to immemorial usage, should be eaten once a year by every Rajpoot, is rarely even hunted by a Shekhawut; and though they have relaxed in that ordinance, which commanded the suspension of the *buddens* at the shrine of Boorhan, still each infant wears them, as well as the blue tunic and cap, for two years after his birth; and a still greater mark of respect to the memory of the saint is evinced in the blue pennon which sur-

* Strings, or threads, worn crossways by Mahomedan children.

mounts the yellow banner, or national flag, of the Shekhawuts. It is even gravely asserted, that those who, from indolence, distance, or less justifiable motives, have neglected the least important injunction, that of depositing the initiatory strings or *buddeas*, have never prospered. But a still stronger proof is furnished of the credulity, the toleration, and yet immutability of the Rajpoot character, in the fact, that, although Amrutsir, and the lands around the *durgah*, are annexed to the fisc of Amber, yet the shrine of Shekh Boorhan continues a *sirna* (sanctuary), where lands are assigned to almost a hundred families, the descendants of the saint, who reside in the adjacent town of Talla.

We referred, in the former article, to the Ossianic style of the Hindu chronicles, of which Colonel Tod has given some extracts. We subjoin a specimen, from the chronicle of Marwar, relating to the rescue of the infant raja, Ajit, from the malice of Arungzebe.

"Arung offered to divide Maroo amongst them if they would surrender their prince; but they replied, 'Our country is with our sinews, and these can defend both it and our lord.' With eyes red with rage, they left the *Aum-khâs*. Their abode was surrounded by the host of the Shah. In a basket of sweetmeats they sent away the young prince, and prepared to defend their honour; they made oblations to the gods, took a double portion of opium, and mounted their steeds. Then spoke Rinchor, and Govind the son of Joda, and Chundurbhan the Darawut, and the son of Raghoo, on whose shoulders the sword had been married at Oojein, with the fearless Bharmul the Oodawut, and the Soojawut, Raghoonat'h. 'Let us swim,' they exclaimed, 'in the ocean of fight. Let us root up these Asuras, and be carried by the Apsaras to the mansions of the sun.' As thus each spoke, Soojah the bard took the word: 'for a day like this,' said he, 'you enjoy your fiefs (*puttas*), to give, in your lord's cause, your bodies to the sword, and in one mass to gain *swerga* (heaven). As for me, who enjoyed his friendship and his gifts, this day will I make his salt resplendent. My father's fame will I uphold, and lead the death in this day's fight, that future bards may hymn my praise.' Then spake Doorga son of Assoh: 'the teeth of the Yavans are whetted, but by the lightning emitted from our swords, Dehli shall witness our deeds; and the flame of our anger shall consume the troops of the Shah.' As thus the chiefs communed, and the troops of the king approached, the *Raj-locas** of their late lord was sent to inhabit *swerga*. Lance in hand, with faces resembling Yama,† the Rahtores rushed upon the foe. Then the music of swords and shields commenced. Wave followed wave in the field of blood. Sankra‡ completed his chaplet in the battle fought by the children of Doohur in the streets of Dehli. Rutna contended with 9,000 of the foe; but his sword failed, and as he fell, Rembha§ carried him away. Dilloh the Darawut made a gift of his life;|| the salt of his lord he mixed with the water of the field.¶ Chundurbhan was conveyed by the Apsaras to Chandrapoor.** The Bhatti was cut piece-meal and lay on the field beside the son of Soortân. The faithful Oodawut appeared like the crim-

* A delicate mode of naming the female part of Jeswunt's family; the 'royal abode' included his young daughters, sent to inhabit heaven (*swerga*).

† Pluto.

‡ 'The lord of the shell,' an epithet of Siva, as the god of war; his war-trump being a shell (*sankh*); his chaplet (*malâ*), which the Rahtore bard says was incomplete until this fight, being of human skulls.

§ Queen of the Apsaras, or celestial nymphs.

|| Pope makes Sarpedon say:

The life, that others pay, let us bestow,
And give to fame what we to nature owe.

¶ I. e. blood.

** 'The city of the moon.'

son lotos; he journeyed to Swerga to visit Jeswunt. Sandoh the bard, with a sword in either hand, was in the front of the battle, and gained the mansion of the moon.* Every tribe and every clan performed its duty in this day's pilgrimage to the stream of the sword, in which Doorgadas ground the foe and saved his honour."†

We had marked a variety of other passages for insertion, but have not space. We add one only, on which it is unnecessary to make a comment:

At this period (1819) an envoy (the author) was appointed, with powers direct from the Governor General to Raja Maun (of Marwar), but he was for some months prevented from proceeding to his court, from various causes. One of these was an unpleasant altercation, which took place between the towns-people of the Commercial Mart of Palli and an English gentleman, sent unofficially to feel his way as to the extension of commercial enterprise, carrying specimens of the staple commodities of our trade. This interference with the very fountain-head of their trade alarmed the monopolists of Palli, who, dreading such competition, created or took advantage of an incident to rid themselves of the intruder. The commercial men of these regions almost all profess the Jain religion, whose first rule of faith is the preservation of life, in beast as in man. By them, therefore, the piece-goods, the broad-cloths and metals of the Christian trader, were only less abhorred than his flesh-pots, and the blood of the goats, sworn to have been shed by his servants within the bounds of Palli, rose in judgment against their master, of whom a formal complaint was laid before Raja Maun. It lost none of its acrimony in coming through the channel of his internuncio at Oodipoor, the Brahmin, Bishen Ram. Mr. Rutherford rebutted the charge, and an investigation took place at the capital on oath, upon which, as the merchants and the governor of Palli (a nephew of the minister) could not substantiate their charge, the latter was severely reprimanded for his incivility. But whether the story was true or false, it was quite enough for their purpose. The interdict between Mr. Rutherford and the inhabitants of Palli was more effectual than the *sanitary cordon* of any prince in Christendom. The feeling of resentment against him reached the agent of government, who was obliged to support what appeared the cause of truth, even according to the deposition made before their own judgment-seat, and he was consequently deemed inimical to the prince and the faction which then guided his councils. Mr. Rutherford proceeded afterwards to Kotah, to exhibit the same wares; but he was there equally an object of jealousy, though from letters of recommendation from the agent, it was less strongly manifested. It furnished evidence that such interference would never succeed. It is well his mission did not appear to be sanctioned by the government. What evil might not be effected by permitting unrestricted and incautious intercourse with such people, who can and do obtain all they require of our produce without the presence of the *producers*, who, whether *within* or *without* the pale of the Company's service, will not I trust be prematurely *forced* on Rajpootana, or it will assuredly hasten the day of inevitable separation!

In forming an opinion of the value of the work before us, we will place entirely out of view the opinions of the author, and consider solely the nature of the facts which it has revealed to us. In respect to the geography,

* The *lunar abode* seems that allotted for all bards, who never mention *Bhānloca*, or 'the mansion of the sun,' as a place of reward for them. Doubtless they could assign a reason for such a distinction.

† This is but a short transcript of the poetic account of this battle, in which the deeds, name, and tribe of every warrior who fell, are related. The heroes of Thermopylæ had not a more brilliant theme for the bard.

the history, the arts, the antiquities, the manners of Hindustan, ancient and modern, Colonel Tod has contributed a mass of entirely new information, equally valuable and authentic. Our map of Rajpootana was antecedently a blank, or disfigured by blunders, the position of the two capitals, ancient and modern, of Mewar (for example), being exactly reversed. The history of this portion of India was almost equally a blank, for the Mohamedan historians, it now appears, are meagre and inaccurate in their details. Colonel Tod has, moreover, the glory of having been the first completely to establish the fact that India, properly so called, has a national history. Of the flood of light which he has poured upon the arts of India, sufficient evidence may be seen in the plates contained in his work. The value of his discoveries in archæology may be partly estimated from the impartial observations of very competent persons on the ancient coins and ancient inscriptions which Col. Tod has brought from India.* Considering, therefore, the extent and value of the additions which this great work has made to our stock of knowledge concerning the Hindus, we do not scruple to repeat, as our sincere and honest opinion, that "this is one of the most valuable publications, respecting India, which have ever appeared in any of the languages of Europe."

* See Mr. A. W. Von Schlegel's Observations on the Bactrian and Indo-Scythic coins discovered by Colonel Tod, in the *Journ. Asiatique* of Paris for November 1820; and M. Burnouf's Account of the Ancient Sanscrit Inscriptions. *Ibid.*, May 1828.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I have read with no little surprise a letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Tod, and inserted in the number of your Journal for May last (just received here): for I perfectly agree with you, that the remarks, to which he so angrily objects, "do not exceed the bounds of fair and liberal criticism." On the contrary, I consider that the public is much indebted to the writer of them, and of others of the same kind, if I mistake not, which have appeared in your Journal, for thus attempting to expose the singular misconceptions which prevail with respect to the antiquities, the history, and political institutions of India. What Lieut. Colonel Tod, at the same time, may mean by *recorded facts*, I do not understand: because he appears before the public as a single witness, and such testimony may, I cannot but think, be doubted, without in the slightest degree affecting the "moral responsibility" of the witness; though it may certainly tend to call in question his powers of judicious research and accurate investigation.

On reading, therefore, the following passage of the review of Mr. Gleig's History of India,—“even Colonel Tod will be startled to find a grave epitomizer of Indian history, beneath the shelter of his authority, impressing, as an historical axiom, on his youthful readers, that the ancient state of Hindu society resembled that which prevailed in England under the immediate successors of the Conqueror; and that the entire chain of feudal incidents—reliefs, fines of alienation, escheats and forfeitures, aids, wardships, marriage, some of which that ingenious writer saw, or thought he saw, in some scattered usages of Rajpootana, were the genuine institutions of ancient India,”—the remark seemed to me to be most just. Lieut. Colonel Tod, however, replies:

"if, amongst the numerous nations of ancient India, whose social and religious observances are so amalgamated as to admit of no ameliorating innovation, a system is found, which is at variance with the principles of the Hindu Lycurgus, we have a right to infer that exotic laws, as well as exotic races, have been incorporated with the indigenous:" and thus takes shelter under a mere hypothesis. For there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the northern parts of Hindustan were ever invaded and occupied by Indu-Scythic Getes,* Takshakas,* Sacæ, Aswa,* or Medes. But admitting such immigrations, is it intended to maintain that the feudal system existed amongst all these different nations, and that it was through their means that it was introduced into Rajpootana? If so, in what manner can Lieut. Colonel Tod explain how it continued to prevail, when that country was reduced under the dominion of Hindu princes, glorying in their descent from the principal regal race that had reigned in India?

Nothing, however, can more clearly prove that such a system cannot possibly exist in Rajpootana, than the account which Lieut. Colonel Tod himself gives of the tenure under which land is held, and of the village communities. For, in the *Annals of Rajasthan*, p. 494, he says, "the *ryut* (cultivator) is the proprietor of the soil in Mewar;" in p. 496, "this fact affords additional evidence of the proprietary right being in the cultivator (*ryut*), namely, that he alone can confer the freehold land which gives the title of Bhomia, and of which both past history and present usage will furnish us with examples." In England, however, under the feudal system, the villeins, or cultivators, according to Blackstone, "could not leave their lord without his permission; but if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action, like beasts or other chattels."—"A villein could acquire no property either in land or goods; but, if he purchased either, the lord might enter upon them, oust the villein, and seize them to his own use, unless he contrived to dispose of them again before the lord had seized them; for the lord had then lost his opportunity."†

Again, in p. 495 of his work, Lieut. Colonel Tod says: "if we consider the system from the period described by Arrian, Curtius, and Diodorus, we shall see in the government of the townships each commune an *imperium in imperio*; a little republic, maintaining its municipal legislation independent of the monarchy, on which it relies for general support, and to which it pays the *bhog*, or tax in kind, as the price of this protection." But Hume has remarked: "it appears from Domesday, that the greatest boroughs were, at the time of the conquest, scarcely more than country villages; and that the inhabitants lived in entire dependence on the King and the great lords, and were of a station little better than servile. They were not then so much as incorporated; they formed no community; were not regarded as a body politic; and being really nothing but a number of low dependent tradesmen, living without any particular civil tie, in neighbourhood together, they were incapable of being represented in the states of the kingdom."‡

In fact, the peculiar constitution of Hindu society, political and religious, must alone shew that the feudal system never could have existed in India. But in the monarchical and aristocratical form of the government of all Hindu states, whether of greater or less extent, there are certainly strong resemblances to the form of government that prevailed in Europe during that system.

* What people are these?

† Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. II. pp. 92, 93.

‡ Hume's History of England, vol. II. p. 117.

For there is a sovereign attended upon by various hereditary office-bearers, and a warlike nobility holding their estates under no other tenure than that of attending the king in war with a certain number of armed vassals. A powerful prince, however, may have been occasionally enabled to impose and enforce other conditions, but this depended entirely on the abilities and valour of the prince. So far, therefore, the assimilating the political constitution of India to the feudal system would be unobjectionable, were it not that it leads to mistaken notions with regard to the real state of the great mass of the people. In his letter, however, Lieut. Colonel Tod himself states that the proprietary right is vested in the cultivator, who remains unaffected by foreign invasion, and inviolable in the midst of war and battle; and he must admit that the numerous mercantile class in India find every facility for commerce and security for their property. But the preceding extracts, and the slightest reference to history, will evince that, during the feudal system in Europe, the great mass of the people enjoyed no such advantages, but was subjected to the greatest suffering and misery.

Before, also, giving publicity to such crude remarks with respect to primogeniture, as are contained in his letter, it would have been as well had Lieut. Colonel Tod read the valuable work of Sir Thomas Strange, entitled *Elements of Hindu Law*; as I may suppose that he would not treat that learned chief-justice, Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Ellis, and other gentlemen thoroughly versed in Hindu law, with the same contempt that he does *Menu* and *Jaganatha*. For the following passage would probably have rectified his notions on this point: "wherever a plurality of sons exists, the inheritance descends to them, as *coparceners*, making together but one heir: like the descent with us, by the common law, to females, or by particular custom, as *gavelkind*, to all the males in equal degree. To this descendibility of estates, by the Hindu law, to all the sons in common, there appears to have been ever, in point of fact, an exception in the case of the crown; as it is with us, at this day, in the same case, where there are females to inherit. The exception, arising from the nature of the thing, is noticed by *Menu*, who speaks of a dying king 'having duly committed his kingdom to his son;' a course which *Jaganatha* refers to usage rather than to law. Upon the same principle of usage, stands, with respect to many of the great zemindaries of Bengal, and other parts of India, at this day, the exclusive succession of the eldest son, or of a *jobrai* (yuva raja, *juvenis rex*), a young prince associated to the empire, as coadjutor to the king, and his designated representative."* The last sentence will perhaps explain the cause of the mistake into which Lieut. Colonel Tod has fallen; for observing that, among the principal Rajpoot princes, the succession was hereditary, he has been led to infer, without due inquiry, that such was the general custom, and to affirm that primogeniture prevailed in India.

Adverting, therefore, to the high authorities on which the opinions contained in Sir Thomas Strange's work are founded, I was much surprised to find it stated, in the 138th page of the number of your Journal for June last, that there is no point which is less determined than whether there exists a preference in the distribution of property amongst inheritors on the ground of primogeniture. The writer of this letter is not a civil servant, but, during a long residence in this country, he has had much intercourse with the natives, and though this subject has repeatedly come under discussion, he never heard

* *Elements of Hindu Law*, vol. I. p. 196, ed. 1830.

a doubt expressed with respect to it. Because the natives universally admit that primogeniture is of no avail whatever, and that as long as the property remains undivided, all the heirs are entitled to enjoy it equally. In fact, strictly speaking, there is nothing, according to Hindu law, which can be properly denominated *inheritance*, except in the few cases that family property has been divided, to adopting which measure the Hindus have a decided aversion; for otherwise, on the death of a member of an undivided family, the property still remains in common as before, and the children of the deceased merely succeed to the benefits which their father derived from it.

I much suspect that the writer of the article on the LAW OF SUCCESSION IN INDIA has never read the *Annals of Rajast'han*, as otherwise, I think, he would have hesitated before he denominated its author an unexceptionable authority, whose *dicta*, with respect to primogeniture, are of almost equal weight with the first native authority. For never was there a work written which so betrayed, in every page, the fixed determination of viewing every circumstance that came under observation in that point of view only which rendered it subservient to preconceived opinions. In what manner, indeed, it could have ever occurred to Lieut. Colonel Tod to attempt identifying the Jauts of India with the Getæ seems inexplicable; but it is in support of this hypothesis that he has indulged in what one of your contributors has very justly characterized as *dreams*. For these reveries are in direct opposition to philology, geography, chronology, and history. The whole, also, of the first six chapters, and various other passages of the work, are written precisely in that spirit of speculation, resting merely on bare assumption, without the least attempt at proof, by which the papers of Wilford were so remarkably distinguished. But the slightest examination of ancient history would have at once shewn how hopeless an endeavour it must be to bring the *Massagetæ* into India, and thus to connect the usages and religions of Rajpootana with those of Germany and Scandinavia, by means of supposed migrations of *Massagetæ* into these latter countries. For, even after reading all that Lieut. Colonel Tod has written, it is impossible, though *all his perversions of mythology and history* were admitted, to discover any trace of resemblance either in the characters or in the social and religious institutions of the Rajpoots, the Germans, and the Scandinavians:—do what the Colonel will, the Rajpoot most provokingly remains a Hindu, and nothing but a Hindu.

But in expressing so unfavourable an opinion of this work, it may be expected that I should support it, even within the limits of such a communication as this, by producing at least one example of those perversions; and for this purpose it will be sufficient to refer to the twenty-second chapter, respecting the Worship of the Sword. For in it (p. 583) occurs this passage: "if we look westward from this (Central Asia), the central land of earliest civilization, to Dacia, Thrace, Pannonia, the seats of the Thyssagetæ or western Getes, we find the same form of adoration addressed to the emblem of Mars, as mentioned by Xenophon in his memorable retreat, and practiced by Alaric and his Goths, centuries after, in the Acropolis of Athens.* If we transport ourselves to the shores of Scandinavia, amongst the Cimabri and Getes of Jutland, to the *ultima Thule*, wherever the name of *Gete* prevails, we shall find the same adoration paid by the Getic warrior to his sword." That the Scythians worshipped the sword is well known; but on what authority is the same worship ascribed to so many other people? On none whatever; but Lieut. Col. Tod

* In p. 75 this circumstance is ascribed to the Getic Attila, who, unfortunately, never approached Athens.

assumes that the Scythians migrated from Central Asia and occupied those countries; and hence he concludes, without troubling himself about proof or probability, that their inhabitants must also have worshipped the sword. The practising, however, of this worship by Alaric and his Goths, in the Acropolis of Athens, is a circumstance with which Gibbon was entirely unacquainted, and it may be supposed that Lieut. Colonel Tod does not mean that the retreat of the ten thousand was through Dacia, Thrace, Pannonia, &c.

But it is singular that Lieut. Colonel Tod should have given so erroneous an account of so well-known a festival as the *Nau-rattri*. For he states, in p. 582: "KARGA SHAPNA, *worship of the sword*.—The festival in which this imposing rite occurs is the *Noratri*, *sacred to the god of war*, (!) commencing on the first of Asoj. It is essentially martial, and confined to the Rajpoot, &c." It is not quite clear here whether it is the rite or the festival that is confined to the Rajpoot; but from what follows it would seem to be the festival that is intended: in which case, the reader will be rather surprised to be informed that this festival is no other than the one which in Bengal is called the *Durga Puja*, and which has been repeatedly described. But it is inexplicable how Lieut. Colonel Tod, who, in describing the ceremonies practised on this occasion, correctly states that the victims were offered to *Devi*, or the *goddess*, should at the same time state that the festival was sacred to the *god of war*; for it was instituted to commemorate the victory gained over *Mahishasura* by *Parvati* in her character of *Durga* or *Devi*. It is, if possible, still stranger, that he should, in p. 584, call *Heri*, one of the most common names of Vishnu, the *god of battle*, and that, in p. 585, he should assign the same character to *Shiva*, though he had mentioned, in p. 68, that *Kumara** is the Rajpoot god of war. But in Hindu mythology there is no *god of war*, in precisely the same sense as this term was understood by the ancients, though several of the attributes given to Mars might, without impropriety, be applied to Skanda (the same god as Kumara), but never to Vishnu or Shiva.

If, however, Lieut. Colonel Tod merely intended that the worship of the sword was peculiar to the Rajpoots, I am not certain whether this ceremony prevails in all parts of India or not; but, instead of searching for its origin in the wilds of Scythia, he might have found an ample account of what led to the institution of the festival of the *Nau-rattri*, and of the rites to be performed at it, in the *Prabhava Kshetra Khand* of the *Skanda Puran*. Amongst these, the worship of the sword is expressly prescribed, as a certain means of propitiating *Devi*, and ensuring victory in this world and immortal happiness in

* To this name Lieut. Colonel Tod has added the following note: "*Cu* or *Ku* is a mere prefix, meaning *evil*, 'the evil striker' (*Mur*). Hence, probably, the Mars of Rome. The birth of *Ku-mar*, the general of the army of the gods, with the Hindus, is exactly that of the Grecians (!), born of the goddess *Jahnuvi* (*Juno*), without sexual intercourse. *Kumara* is always accompanied by the peacock, the bird of *Juno*." I quote this note, in order to shew that a person who indulges in such speculations, and the *Annals of Rajasthan* are full of them, ought not to be offended at finding his name placed in juxtaposition with that of Wilford. It will, also, evince that the author of that work was as little acquainted with the Sanscrit language as with Hindu mythology; for *Kumara* is a simple word meaning *child*, and was one of the names given to Skanda, because he slew a powerful Asura when he was only seven days old. Nor had *Jahnavi* (a name of the Ganges) any thing to do with the birth of this god, as Lieut. Col. Tod would have been aware had he been acquainted with the meaning of the word *Skanda*, and the

cause of this appellation having been given to him. स्कंदनात् रेतसा (शिवस्य)

भूमौ स्कंध इत्येव सादरं • The peacock is the peculiar vehicle of Skanda, on which he is always represented as riding, and not merely as attended by it.

* This explanation of the name is given in the *Nagar-Khand* of the *Skanda Puran*.

the next. It appears, however, evidently from this legend, that the sword thus worshipped was never considered as the symbol of the *god of war*, but merely as a memorial of the sword with which *Devi* smote off the head of *Mahishasura*. To find, therefore, any resemblance between this worship and that described by Herodotus as existing among the Scythians, may display ingenuity, but it unquestionably betrays at the same time a want of that sound judgment, which is so indispensable in all antiquarian researches. Nor is it likely that an author can be capable of illustrating the obscure, of all subjects, the origin of nations, who publishes such conclusions as these; "the worship of the sword (*asi*) may divide with that of the horse (*aswa*) the honour of giving a name to the continent of Asia. It prevailed amongst the Scythic Gætæ, and is described exactly by Herodotus.* To Dacia and Thrace it was carried by Getic colonies from the Jaxartes, and fostered by these lovers of liberty when their hordes overran Europe."

I hesitate not to make these remarks, in the hope that they may tend to prevent persons who have passed many years in India from venturing to discuss subjects, with which it was impossible that they could be competently acquainted. For, had Lieut. Colonel Tod confined his work to what he had himself seen and observed, he would have no doubt produced a most entertaining and valuable volume, and one that might have been found as attractive as Bishop Heber's Journal. Of this, I think, there can be little question: at least, after perusing the work, I was forcibly impressed with the notion, that it must have been written by two distinct persons, as the style in which the first 653 pages are written is completely different from that in which the author's PERSONAL NARRATIVE is expressed. The latter part is highly amusing and interesting; but the former, with exception of some pages in the Annals of Mewar, is absolutely unreadable. It seems, therefore, strange, that Lieut. Colonel Tod should not have been aware, that by attempting to support an hypothesis, to render which even plausible, required the most intimate conversancy with various languages and with ancient history, he was deliberately defeating the object which he had in view in composing his work, *that of benefiting the races whose history he describes*. For he surely cannot have expected that even the persons who were interested in the prosperity of India, or who had the means and power of promoting it, would read, or even open a quarto volume of such an alarming size as his. The originality, also, of the Colonel's labours applied only to Rajpootana, and he could not possibly have supposed that much that is contained in his work has the slightest claim to originality. It is, consequently, much to be regretted that the valuable materials which Lieut. Colonel Tod had collected had not been employed in a more judicious manner, and that the results of his long and persevering researches are not likely to contribute, *in their present form*, to the correct illustration of the antiquities, history, and social and political institutions of a part of India of which so little is at present known.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 6th October, 1831.

CRITES.

P.S. Invidious as it may appear, I cannot avoid adding that, had the praises conferred on his work, which Lieut. Col. Tod so complacently quotes, been bestowed by the Director of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, they would have conferred such a value upon it as would probably

* What does this mean? For, that the description of this worship in Scythia given by Herodotus in no manner applies to the same worship as practised in Rajpootana, is clearly proved by Lieut. Colonel Tod's own work.

have prevented any person from venturing to criticize it. But on subjects so multifarious as those discussed in that work, and such as have any claim to originality being restricted entirely to India, I may be allowed to express my opinion, that neither the Baron de Sacy nor the Asiatic Society of Paris were competent judges to decide on the merits or demerits of the *Annals of Rajasthan*, either as a mythological, antiquarian, or historical work, and particularly as one which professed to exhibit the manners, customs, and *actual state* of Rajapootana.

C.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

MEDICAL ADVICE TO INVALID OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I have often witnessed, with compassion, the difficulties which captains and subalterns on medical certificate suffer from the narrowness of their means. My sensibility has probably received some accession from the circumstance of my bad fortune, or, as some of my friends say, my bad morals, having placed me in that class; but this gives me a stronger right to speak on the subject. The pay of a captain on sick leave is £190 a year, of a Bengal subaltern £170 a year; a Madras subaltern receives considerably less, owing to the unfavourable state of the military fund. Officers of their ranks on *furlough*, aided by the seat at table and the bed which they usually receive from their friends, for any relief in the shape of money is generally out of the question, live on their pay in tolerable comfort and respectability. Not such is the case with the invalid. His complaint is usually chronic, which requires long care, attention, and indulgence; and all these things are expensive. But what chiefly consumes his slender means is the necessity of frequent attendance at the residence of a physician, and each of these visits costs half-a-guinea, which to him is an important sum. Add to this, he is commonly obliged to visit Cheltenham, and that most expensive watering-place is a severe drain on his purse. My object in addressing you is to bring these circumstances before the eye of some compassionating Director, with the hope that his benevolence may suggest some plan of relief to the Court. My own scheme of alleviation is, that the Court of Directors should take into their pay a surgeon in the metropolis of each of the United Kingdoms, and perhaps another at Cheltenham. The salary would be moderate, as the duty would not be heavy, and if the Court thought proper, the expense to the Company might be lightened by obliging every officer requiring the assistance of the surgeon to pay him a fee of three or four shillings. Should this proposal of engaging so many medical men be considered extravagant, the establishment of one at London may perhaps be not deemed unreasonable. I know of no mode in which the Company might display their affectionate kindness to the officers of their army, and at such moderate expense.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.

THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

SINCE the year 1819, when the salubrity and inviting properties of the climate of the Neilgherries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore, were first discovered, various accounts of these hills, their geography, inhabitants, climate and productions, have been given to the world: the best is that of the Rev. Mr. Hough, of Madras, which appeared about three years ago.* A volume has recently been published by Capt. Harkness, of the Madras army,† on the same subject, which is, however, chiefly devoted to a description of the Tudas, or Thodawurs, as they are termed by Mr. Hough.

The peculiarities of this race seem justly to have struck Capt. Harkness very forcibly, and he accordingly applied himself to obtain all the information he could collect respecting their origin and habits.

These Tudas, or Thodas, represent themselves, and are considered by Capt. Harkness, as the aborigines of the hills; but in this opinion Mr. Hough, who has given a very good succinct description of them, does not concur. He says: "no account of their origin can be obtained, nor have they a vestige of tradition from which a conclusion can be drawn; neither is any thing that they relate of their ancestors to be depended on, beyond the individual recollections of the oldest man." The hypothesis, or rather suggestion, of Mr. Hough, would make them descendants of an ancient Roman colony, who, "there is reason to believe, settled in many parts of southern India." This conjecture is founded on the resemblance of their persons to those of the Romans, the apparent analogy of some of their customs to the same classical model, and lastly, on the articles found in one of their barrows or tumuli, which contained a coin (from the description) evidently Roman. Mr. Hough draws the following picture of their persons:—

The Thodawurs are, in appearance, a noble race of men, their visages presenting all the features of the Roman countenance very strongly marked, and their tall, athletic figures corresponding with the lineaments of the face: some of them stand upwards of six feet high, and differ, in every respect, from all the tribes of Asiatics with which we are at present acquainted. They wear no turban, their fine, black, bushy locks forming a sufficient protection to the head, whether exposed to the vertical sun or a pelting storm. Their bodies are well-proportioned, and their limbs remarkably muscular, possessing Herculean strength. They are remarkably frank in their deportment, and their entire freedom from Hindoo servility is very engaging to an Englishman. Both sexes wear the same description of clothing, but folded in a different manner. The dress consists of two long, heavy cloths, made of cotton thread, and of a dirty drab, i.e. the natural colour of the web. Two of them are stitched together in the middle, for one dress, and are worn by the men, simply wound round the body as low as the knees, passed under the right arm, which is left at liberty, and the end is thrown loosely and not ungracefully over the left

* *Letters on the Climate, Inhabitants, Productions, &c. &c. of the Neilgherries.* By JAMES HOUGH, of Madras. London, 1829. Hatchard.

† *A Description of a singular aboriginal Race inhabiting the Summit of the Neilgherry Hills.* By Captain HENRY HARKNESS, of the Madras Army. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

shoulder. I have often thought that the appearance of this dress resembled that of the Roman toga. Be that as it may, I cannot imagine the ancient Roman (if we except the quality and cleanliness of their habiliments) to have presented a finer figure than those of some of the Thodawurs.

The male figure, in Capt. Harkness' plate of a Tuda family, is exactly conformable to this description; and the resemblance of both person and dress to the Roman is so obvious, that it is probably the first reflection which would occur to an examiner. Capt. H.'s description of the Tudas is in the following terms:—

The appearance of the Tudas is certainly very prepossessing. Generally above the common height, athletic and well made, their bold bearing and open and expressive countenances lead immediately to the conclusion that they must be of a different race to their neighbours of the same hue. They never wear any covering to the head, whatever the weather may be, but allow the hair to grow to an equal length, of about six or seven inches: parted from the centre or crown, it forms into natural bushy circlets all round, and at a short distance more resembles some artificial decoration than the simple adornment of nature. The hair of the face also is allowed a similar freedom of growth, and in every instance, except from the effect of age, it is of a jet black, and of the same degree of softness as that of the natives of the low country. A large, full, speaking eye, Roman nose, fine teeth, and pleasing contour, having occasionally the appearance of great gravity, but seemingly ever ready to fall into the expression of cheerfulness and good humour, are natural marks prominently distinguishing them from all other natives of India.

Their dress consists of a short under-garment, folded round the waist, and fastened by a girdle; and of an upper one, or mantle, which covers every part except the head, legs, and occasionally the right arm. These are left bare, the folds of the mantle terminating with the left shoulder, over which the bordered end is allowed to hang loosely.

The Tudas follow a pastoral life, and do not congregate in towns. The little communities termed *morrts* by Capt. Harkness, and *munds* by Mr. Hough, consist each of a family; the habitations, five or six in number, with a dairy, are rude huts or cabins, with semi-circular roofs like the tilt of a waggon. The products of the Tudas are milk and ghee; the men exclusively conduct the operations of the dairy.

The religion of this singular race is, like the rest of their characteristics, peculiar. Capt. Harkness, who appears to have been diligent to discover the exact nature of their religious creed, is only enabled to say that, as far as he was able to judge, it has no resemblance to that of the Buddhist, the Moslem, or any other people of the present day. "They salute the sun on its rising," he adds, "and believe that after death the soul goes to Humannor, or Om-norr (the great country), respecting which they seemed rather to look to me for information, than to attempt to give any account of it themselves." Mr. Hough says, "they are not entirely devoid of all idea of religion, having some notion of a superior being, and some form of religious service;" but he adds, that they have no idea of the immortality of the soul, or of future rewards and punishments. Both authorities attribute

to them some vague traditions about Rama and Ravana; Mr. Hough states that the Thodas believe that their ancestors were accompanied to the hills by the god *Ravel*; Capt. Harkness repeats a tradition amongst them that their forefathers were the subjects of *Raven*, and being unable to bear the severities of Rama, they migrated from the low countries to the hills. These crude notions have, no doubt, been adopted from the Hindus of the plains, or from some of the other hill tribes, especially the Buddagurs, Baddacars, or north-men, who are Hindus of the Brahmin caste. The Thodas are decidedly hostile to Hinduism, entertaining so thorough a contempt for even a Brahmin, that they will not suffer him to enter one of their temples, if that title be due to a rude hut, or an apartment of their dairies, where the only sensible object of worship which could be discerned by Capt. Harkness was a shining stone. "Of the Hindu triad," he remarks, "or of their progeny, in any of the numerous ramifications, they have no notion; and independently of the absence of idols, their disbelief in transmigration plainly shows that, whatever their religion may be, it is not a branch of the Brahminical faith."

On the subject of their language, we subjoin the respective reports of Mr. Hough and Capt. Harkness. The former says:—

They have neither any written character, nor hieroglyphic. In their intercourse with other castes, they speak a compound of Canarese, Tamil, and Malayalam, the languages of the countries surrounding the hills. But they evidently have a language of their own, to comprehend which has hitherto baffled the skill and attention of all the gentlemen and natives who have endeavoured to discover its origin. Their pronunciation is deeply pectoral at all times, but more so when conversing with each other than with strangers. In an extensive vocabulary which I have had taken down from their lips,* there are two words which seem to favour the notion of their Roman origin: *homu*, 'a man,' and *pomu*, 'fruit.' The other terms which they gave were taken from one or the other of the three languages that I have mentioned, nor could they be induced to apply any other appellations to the objects they were desired to name.

Capt. Harkness gives the following particulars respecting the language of the Tudas:—

Their language, the pronunciation of which is deeply pectoral, appears to be quite distinct from the languages of the surrounding countries. With the Sanscrit it has not the least affinity, in roots, construction, or sound; and if I may venture to say so, as little with any other Asiatic language of the present day. It may, perhaps, be said to have some resemblance to the vernacular Hindu languages of the Peninsula, but only in so far as these languages still possess simple words, not of Sanscrit origin; and the Tamil possessing by far the greatest number of such words, the resemblance to it is consequently greatest. There are also two sounds, the *zha* and the *rekh*, which are of constant occurrence in the Tuda, and which, in respect to the vernacular languages of the plain, are peculiar to the Tamil and its sister dialect, the Malayal'ma. Besides these, the pronouns, the plural, the honorary termina-

* This vocabulary, unaccountably enough, is not given in Mr. Hough's work.

tions of verbs, and the negative verb, come nearer to the Tamil than to any of the other dialects. With these exceptions, however, it differs widely, and bears so little affinity in genius either to it or to any of the dialects of the present day, that although these hills have now been the seat of the principal collector's cutcherry for the last ten years, there is no instance of its having been acquired by any one of the native servants sufficiently for them to understand the expression of the simplest occurrence. The other tribes, also, who inhabit these hills—a circumstance still more surprizing—have not become conversant with it. However, the Tudas generally have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Carnataca and the Tamil to make themselves partially understood. They have no written character, nor any visible symbol by which to communicate their thoughts.

The manners and customs of these people, which likewise discriminate them from other tribes, it is unnecessary to describe: they indicate either a total degeneracy from a refined state of civilization, or a condition of society primitively rude. One disgusting feature of their manners is common to them and many of the hill-tribes of India, and tends more than any thing to shew that these Tudas or Thodawurs belong to the stock of the aboriginal inhabitants of India, who, when the country was invaded by the ancestors of the present Hindus, now pretty generally admitted to have been of foreign origin, sought security in the highest and least accessible parts. We refer to the custom of polyandry, or plurality of husbands, which has been discovered amongst the hill people of the north, the south, the centre, and the west of India, without, in any one case we know of, being ostensibly attributable to any peculiar condition of the society, or relative disproportion of the sexes, but existing apparently as a relic of ancient national manners.

In all speculations regarding the affinity of different nations, too much weight is almost always given to analogies of language, of religious superstitions, of laws, and of manners, which, if not imaginary, may be accidental. That of language, usually the most relied upon, is generally the least decisive, especially if it be an unwritten dialect. Where the resemblance between two languages is radical or grammatical, and where the same superstitions and manners (like the rite of *suttee* and the custom to which we have just referred), running counter to the general current of human feelings, are met with amongst races living remote from each other, their common origin may be suspected.

We should certainly recommend a closer investigation of this singular race: not, indeed, because there is much probability that a people without a written language, and destitute of even traditions, can throw much light on their own origin; but some records may possibly be found amongst them, of the value of which they may be themselves ignorant.

ON THE USE OF COWRIES IN CHINA.

BY M. KLAPROTH.

A SCHOLAR of considerable learning, who pays some little attention to the study of the Chinese characters, has recently made the ingenious remark, that most of the ideographical signs of the Chinese, which relate to wealth and value, discover, for the most part, in their composition, the character 貝 *pei*, which signifies 'shells.' He thence draws a conclusion, rather subtle, it must be confessed, that the Chinese must have deduced their origin from India, "because it is only in the Maldivé islands that cowries are found," the small shells, which are employed as money in various countries of southern Asia.

The radical character *pei* signifies not only 'sea-shells,' but also 'wealth,' 'value,' and 'expenditure,' for a great portion of its compounds have senses analogous to these three ideas. *Paou* (Morrison, Alph. Dict. 8259) signifies 'a precious thing;' *thsaé* (10408) 'wealth, things of value;' *lung* (6581), 'tribute, presents offered to a king;' *pin* (8549), 'poor;' *mae* (7480), 'to buy;' *mae* (7482), 'to sell;' *fe* (2321), 'to scatter wealth;' *fan* (2194), 'to buy cheap and sell dear,' &c. &c.

In order to fix the true sense of the word *péi* or *paé*, I shall translate the article in Kang-he's Dictionary appropriated to it. This learned work, after having determined, in the first place, the proper pronunciation of this character, which is *paé*, cites the following passage from the book *Pe-ya* :

"*Paé*, because its *péi* (8468), or 'back,' is employed in ordinary use, is also pronounced *péi*." The classical dictionary *Shwǎ wǎn* says: "*paé* denotes those sea-animals which have shells (*kae*, 5443). Anciently, buying and selling were transacted by these *paé* or 'shells' and valuable tortoises. Under the Shang dynasty, coin called *thseun* (10,851) was made; but the Thsins abolished the *paé* altogether, and put into circulation *thseun*," pieces of copper with a square hole in the middle, still in use.

In that ancient vocabulary the *Urh ya*, we read, that "the *paé*, or creatures provided with shells, if they live on land, are called *pcaou* (Morrison, Rad. Dict., iii. p. 427); those which are in the sea bear the general denomination of *han* (*ibid.*, p. 259); the large ones are called *kang* (*ibid.*, p. 796), and the small ones *tsth* (*ibid.*, p. 274)." The Commentary on the *Urh ya* adds, that the largest *paé* are the enormous sea-shells called *Ch'hay kheu* (Alph. Dict., 451, 6020, or the *pecten roseus* vel *afer*); and the smaller ones are of a reddish colour. The text of the *Urh ya* continues: "Other shells called *chhe* (Rad. Dict., iii. p. 419), are yellow with white spots; those, on the contrary, named *thseun* (Alph. Dict., 10851) are white with yellow streaks or spots. The *pha* (Rad. Dict., p. 245) are wide in the middle and pointed at each end; those named *k'heun* (*ibid.*, p. 258) are slight and easily break." The Commentary on the *Urh ya* adds: "all these shells are found either on land or in the sea; they differ from each other in size as well as in the streaks and figures they bear, and each species has a peculiar name."

The book named *Seang pae king*, which Choo chung received from Khin kaou, was consigned by him to the hands of Yen too, the governor of Hwuy ke (the modern Chay keang), by whom it was abridged. In this we read that

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"the *paé* which measure less than a foot, and the marks on which are like purple lightning on dark clouds, are called *tsze paé*, or 'reddish shells;' those in which the ground is purple and the marks red are named *choo paé*, or 'pearl shells;' the blue and green are called *show paé*, or 'lock of silk shell;' those which have black spots and yellow marks are called *hea paé*, or red clouded shells. Inferior qualities are the *fow paé*, or 'floating shells;' *chö paé*, or 'washed shells;' *tseü paé*, or 'glittering white,' and *hwuy paé*, or 'ingenious shells.'"

In the *Shan hae king* we read: "in the river Yeu shwy of Mount Yn shan, are many striped *paé*. In the Mung shwy of Mount Kwei shan are found many yellow."

In the *Yih king*, at the *kwa*, Chin says: "he occasioned the loss of much *paé* (or wealth)." The Commentary adds: the *paé* are used to purchase all the necessaries of life."

The chapter *pan-käng* of the *Shoo king* says: "if they had collected *paé* ('shells') and precious stones." The Commentary explains *paé* by 'aquatic animals:' "the ancients used their shells for buying and selling, just as copper coin is used now." Another chapter of the *Shoo king*, named *kung ming*, speaks of the great *paé*: the Gloss states that these are large like the *ch'hay kheu*.

The treatise *Phing tsun shoo*, which forms a part of the *Szee ke* of Szee ma thsëen, says: "farmers, artizans, and traders, for the purpose of buying and selling, make use of tortoises, *paé* or 'shells,' gold, pieces of copper, coin denominated *taou* (9907, 'knives'), and *poo* (pieces of cloth): these are the chief instruments of exchange." The comment adds, that, according to the treatise on provisions and merchandize (under the Hans), they used to reckon by the ten pair of *paé*, or shells; that the latter were of five species, of different sizes, all of which were employed as symbols of value in commerce; that two *paé* made a *phung* (pair), and ten *phung* were worth 216 pieces of copper.

Paé was also the name of a silk fabric worked with gold. We read in the *Yu king*, a chapter of the *Shoo king*, that, in the province of Yang chow (which includes a part of the modern Keang nan), there were kept, in the store-chests, silks flowered and embroidered with sea-shells, which resemble mother-o'-pearl, and which are speckled.*

An ode of that part of the *She king*, named *Seaou yu*, says: "making a dress embroidered with shells, which exhibits but little variety of figures."

Paé, moreover, is the name of a musical instrument, and the dictionary *Ching tsze thung* says: "the large shells of India, which could hold several *tow* (or bushels), serve the barbarians of the south as wind-instruments in their music."

Paé is also an ornament. We find it said in an ode of that part of the *She king* called *Loo sung*: "a neck-piece of shells and a string of pearls." The Gloss adds, that such a neck-piece of shells was an ornament; and the Commentary says: "shells with pretty figures are employed in this kind of ornament."

It is likewise the name of a *chow*, or city of the second order. The dictionary *Kwan yun* says: "Under the Chow dynasty (from A.D. 557 to 580), the city of *Paé chow* was founded, which takes its name from the hill *Paé kheu*.

* Father Gaubil and M. Deguignes the elder have mis-translated this passage of the *Shoo king*, "in the store-chests are put shells and fabrics of divers colours." The Mandchou version, however, which guided the former, has "today shoolkhood de tebookhe Oodeau ilkhanggra oodje." See the *Shoo king* published by Deguignes, p. 47.

Paé is, besides, a family name. The dictionary *Yüeh pien* says: "the *Paé* family was originally from the hill *Paé khew*, in the district of *Thsing ho*; it has the surname of *Yuen*. In former times it had the sage *Paé tüh thso*, and under the *Thangs*, a man named *Paé thaou*."

According to the dictionary *Tsü yun*, the character *paé* is also employed for *paé* (8149).

The foregoing is a translation of the article *Paé* in the dictionary of *Khang he*; it is the first complete version of an entire article of that celebrated work which has appeared in any European language. Dr. Morrison has, indeed, pretended to have translated this dictionary; it may, therefore, be worth while to exhibit what he says of "*Paé*" in contrast with the article from *Khang he*:

Pei (he says, *Rad. Dict.*, iii. p. 415) denotes "the tortoise-shell, or pearl oyster-shell, which were used as a circulating medium in the exchange of commodities till about B.C. 200, when the *tseuen*, or copper coin, were introduced. *Pei* is now used for any thing valuable and precious; certain ornaments of military armour; name of a silk, of a musical instrument, and of a district; a surname. *Paou pei*, any thing valuable; much esteemed; precious. *Foo sin tsü*, 'faithless thief,' an expression used by lovers.

This is the extraordinary way in which Dr. Morrison translates and disfigures the articles of *Khang he*'s Dictionary! *Paé* or *pei* never denoted 'tortoiseshell,' nor 'pearl oyster-shell;' the latter is called in Chinese *chin choo pang* (925, 1255, 8174), and the former *kwei kea* (6811, 5411). Yet, throughout the whole of his work, Dr. Morrison, whenever he meets, in a Chinese explanation, with the character *paé*, translates it 'pearl-oyster;' so that, under the radical *pei*, all the shells are converted into 'pearl-oysters.' The remainder of his article is a confused and erroneous extract from that of *Khang he*, and the concluding phrase, "*foo sin tsü*, 'faithless thief,' &c.," does not belong to the character *pei*, where it is put by mistake, but to *foo*, the fourth character following *pei*.

But it is time to return to the shells formerly used in China instead of money. The small glossy shells, vulgarly termed "cowries" (*cypræa moneta*), bear in China the names of *paé che* (8471, 648), 'teeth of shells;' *paé tsze* (8471, 11233), 'small shells;' *püeh paé* (8526, 8471), 'white shells;' and *hae fe* (3104, 2304), 'sea-fat.' "They come," says the *Pen thsau kang mûh*, "from the Eastern sea, and are also found in the lakes and marshes; those from the Southern sea (the China sea) are smaller." It appears, however, that it was not only these small shells which were employed in China, anciently, in commerce, but that larger ones, of different dimensions, were also used, as may be seen from the following passage in the Treatise on Provisions and Merchandize, which forms part of the private history of the Han dynasty: "From the time of Wang mang (A.D. 6 to 23), the *phung*, or pair of large *paé*, measuring upwards of 4½ Chinese inches long, were worth 216 *thsên*, or small pieces of copper; the pair of strong *paé* (*chuang paé*), being upwards of 3½ inches, were worth fifty pieces; the pair of *yaou paé*, or lesser, of upwards of 2½ inches, was thirty pieces; that of the little *paé*, of 1½ inches

and upwards, was worth ten pieces; and all under that, and which could not be sorted into pairs, were only worth three pieces. These were the five sorts of *paé* used in commerce; those below three-fifths of an inch were excluded." The same treatise states that tortoiseshell, called *yuen kwei*, being one foot two inches long, was worth 2,160 pieces of copper, or ten pairs of great *paé*.

Marco Polo relates* that the inhabitants of the country of Karaian (in the Chinese province of Yun nan) used instead of small money white shells, which were found in the sea. Eighty of these shells were worth a *saggio* of silver, or two Venetian draclms. In the succeeding chapter, he says that these shells were not found in the country, but were brought thither from India. Yun nan is still the only Chinese province in which they employ cowries, which come thither from Assam and Bengal. The Chinese of Yun nan call them *hae fe*, 'sea-fat.' A single shell is called *chuang*; four *chuang* make a *show*; four *show* a *meaou*; and five *meaou* (or eighty shells) are a *süh*. According to others, ten *show* (or forty shells) are denominated a half-*hwuy*, and twenty *show* make a whole *hwuy*, which is equivalent to six *le*, or six-thousandths of a *tael*, or Chinese ounce of silver, reckoned by the East-India Company at 6s. 8d.

* Book ii. c. 39, p. 425. Marsden's edition

THE CLEPHT.

A TALE OF THE MOREA.

UPON the establishment of the Moslems in Greece, many of its natives withdrew from the plains and fixed their abode in the mountains and natural fastnesses of the country, preferring the scanty and precarious means of subsistence they found there, to plenty with Turkish tyranny. Here they organized a system of plunder, which, though more frequently exercised against the Moslem agas, was too indiscriminate to exempt them from the hatred and execrations of their lowland countrymen, whose herds and flocks, corn, wine, and money, were frequently transferred to the *limeris*, or mountain-stations of these descendants of the heroes of the Peloponnesus.

It was in the lofty ranges of mountains, which diversify the surface of the Peloponnesus, or modern Morca, that these *Clephts*,* or robbers, as they were denominated, were found in the greatest numbers. Here their communities bore some semblance of government, if it could be so called. Freedom, for which they had renounced the luxuries of life and even security of existence, was too precious in their eyes to be bartered for any equivalent. Their head-men, or captains, therefore, had, generally speaking, as little real power over them as any other chiefs of freebooters; but in some parts of the Morea, they were selected from an ancient family, and were conspicuous for valour or personal prowess, which circumstances gave them a moral influence over these hardy and fearless mountaineers.

* Κλέφται in Romaic; from the ancient Greek κλέπτω, 'to rob.'

A band of Clephts had taken possession of a very strong part of that lofty range which the ancients named Taygeton, and which is called at the present day Makrynon. Its precipitous cliffs, snowy crests, and terrifico defiles had cost the Turks dearly in their repeated attempts to expel the "robbers;" whilst the richly cultivated slopes, in the middle region, and the plains of the Eurotas, or Iri, towards the valley of Sparta, afforded the Clephts abundant resources both in winter and summer.

Tradition amongst these people, as well as amongst their lowland neighbours, reported that they were the pure, unmixed progeny of the ancient Spartans, and there were many traits in their manners which showed, at least, a resemblance between them. Their songs discovered a strange medley of Christian and Pagan images, and the great personages of Læonian antiquity were not unfrequently referred to, though the actions attributed to them savoured strongly of the legends of the caloyers or monks.

Cruel when engaged in their raids, or in an affray, showing no mercy towards a Turk and little towards a monk, for whom they felt almost equal hatred, these outlaws manifested for their friends and connections, even those of the plains, the kindest feelings, and towards the fair sex, of whatever rank and nation, a degree of gallantry and chivalrous devotion, in which the most polished nation could not excel them.

A party of these Taygetian Clephts had descended the western side of the mountain, towards Kalamata, one dismal night—they usually chose a dark and stormy night for their raids. Their object was to sweep the farm of a rich and niggardly aga of his sheep and *diminion* (wheat), of which these ancient Spartans were in need.

"*Poios eisi?*" exclaimed the foremost Clepht, raising his long gun to his shoulder. "Who art thou?"

The question was addressed to a figure in white, seated upon an antique door-way, buried by time almost to the soffit.

As no answer was returned, the unerring aim was taken, but before the querist could fire, a companion seized his arm. "Be still! 'tis a woman: *an thel' o Theos*, 'please God,' we will know what she does here."

It was, indeed, a Turkish maiden; one of matchless beauty;—young and weeping. Her tender form, which had long borne the pelting of the pitiless elements, drooped with fatigue; but the expression in her face was that of grief,—of that grief which seemed to say "all other ills are nothing."

The rough Clephts, though on an expedition of robbery,—perhaps of murder,—were not proof against a sight which melts the roughest,—beauty in tears. "Tsara," said one of them; "do you wrap your cloak* about the woman, and stay with her till we return: she shall be taken care of, but must go to our limeri. Her ransom will be worth looking for."

The man complied, and whilst his fellow pallicars† departed on their raid, he tended the weeping girl in the most delicate and feeling manner.

"Whence and what art thou, maiden; and why here, in this lone wood,

* The cloaks are made of goats' hair, and a good defence against the weather.

† The usual designation of the inferior men of any irregular force in Greece: the independent Guerrillas of the Morea were so termed.

when the tempest is abroad?—Has a cruel father thrust thee forth, or has a faithless lover"—here the sobs of the mourner became more audible. The tender-hearted Clepht, albeit a robber by profession, a Spartan by descent, and a sworn foe to the Toork race, was infected with her grief, and if the sacred drops of pity could perforce have found egress, his weather-beaten cheeks would have been bathed with tears. By slow degrees he extracted from the sorrowing girl the sad tale, that her affections had been captivated by a young Greek; that her parent, on discovering their passion, had ejected her from her only home, and she had wandered from place to place till compelled by the storm to seek a shelter in the wood.

The *eclaircissement*, which seemed to relieve the poor girl, had scarcely ended, when the other pallicars hastily returned. They had been discovered or betrayed; and some Albanians were in pursuit of them.

"Away!" said the leader of the disappointed Clephts; "let us leave the woman, Tsara; we cannot encumber ourselves; we must take our route through the ravines, and up the steepest path.

"Dmetri," replied the other, the maiden is in distress; she will be safer with us than with the villainous Arbanites. Let us convey her to our chief; I will bear the burthen."

With this, Tsara, nothing loth, raised the Turkish damsel in his vigorous arms, and bore her along as if she were but a pigeon. The party plunged into the thickest part of the wood, gained the green ravines, smiling with corn and olive-trees, climbed the almost perpendicular crags, aided by casually grasping an arbutus, or a lentisk, or an oleander, and reached their limeri, where their captain greeted them.

"Brothers! God be praised! ye have a goodly booty. How? could ye find nothing in the farm of Aga Hassan but a woman? A little maize or diminution, or a sheep or two, would have been as well. But, *agios Petros!* the girl is beautiful—she is an angel!"

"She will be ransomed, no doubt," said Tsara; "and ten purses will reward us for our disappointment to-night. We entrust her to your care, capitan."

This captain was a Colocotroni,—brave, that is, fearless, but somewhat of the ruffian predominated in his character. "What am I to do with her?" he asked, his eyes fixed upon the trembling, blushing Toorki. "We *confide* her to your *care*," repeated several voices, laying a stress upon two of the expressions.

The wildness of the scene, the rough manners of the Clephts, the inauspicious reception given her by the capitan, and perhaps the keenness of the air in this high region, gave a new impulse to the feelings of the Osmanli nymph, who forgot, for a moment, her late griefs in the peculiarity of her situation. She was at the mercy of the chief of a band of robbers.

She was conducted to their best apartment, a natural cavern, in which their powder, and stores, and provisions were deposited. Assurances of safety, of protection, of assistance, were made to her; she was told to "fear nothing."

The helpless condition of a defenceless female is of itself a sufficient protection to her against nine-tenths of mankind; with the one-tenth it is an invitation to cowardly insult. The Clephts were proverbially forbearing on such occasions; there were some exceptions; Captain Colocotroni was one.

The charms of the Osmanli damsel overpowered the sentiments of honour, the pride of Clephtic magnanimity, the severity of even Spartan discipline and self-denial, in the breast of the capitan. The wretched girl sunk under his brutal violence. She proclaimed the wrong she had endured, and expired in a kind of frenzy, produced by the combined operation of grief, compunction, and the bitterness of shame.

"Capitan," said Tsara, who had began to cherish an interest towards the young female, which, in a bosom less rough, might have merited the name of love, "you have violated the sacred law of hospitality; you have disgraced the name of a Spartan Clepht; you are unworthy of your post."

"How is this?" Bearded! Bear him off, and hurl him down the precipice!—What! you hesitate? Then this shall ensure obedience."

His gun leaped to the shoulder of Colocotroni, and Tsara's was equally ready. The pallicars, however, stepped between, and two of them disarmed the capitan. He reviled them in the most opprobrious terms, threatened them with vengeance from his own arm, from the Turks, from Heaven,—for these people are singularly pious, or rather superstitious.

Disregarding his clamours, some of the Clephtic band proceeded to the cavern where lay the body of the dishonoured, the murdered Toorki; they brought it forth, placed it on the ground before the stupified Colocotroni; they pinioned his limbs, bound him closely to the corpse, and bearing the living and the dead on their spears to the edge of a precipice that skirted a deep defile, and was beset with bristly crags, without a word, they swung their load till it acquired a sufficient momentum to carry it far away, and at the word "loose!" it was launched into the air.

A wild, preternatural howl burst from the lips of Colocotroni, and a slight echo was heard amongst the crags when he fell. All was then quiet.

Tsara succeeded to the capitanship, and his name is distinguished amongst the Clephtic heroes of the Morea. He may be yet alive.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAMMOHUN ROY AND THE BOARD OF CONTROL.*

Q. 1. HAVE you observed the operation of the judicial system in India?—**A.** I have long turned my attention towards the subject, and possess a general acquaintance with the operation of that system, more particularly from personal experience in the Bengal presidency, where I resided.

Q. 2. Do you think that the system hitherto acted upon is calculated to secure justice?—**A.** The judicial system, established in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis, was certainly well adapted to the situation of the country, and to the character of the people, as well as of the government, had there been a sufficient number of qualified judges to discharge the judicial office under a proper code of laws.

Q. 3. Explain particularly in what points you consider the practical operation of the system defective?—**A.** In the want of a sufficient number of judges and magistrates; in the want of adequate qualification in many of them to discharge the duty in foreign languages; and in the want of a proper code of laws by which they might be easily guided.

Q. 4. Can you explain what evils result from the want of a greater number of judges?—**A.** 1st. The courts being necessarily few in number, in comparison to the vast territories under the British rule, many of the inhabitants are situate at so great a distance from them, that the poorer classes are, in general, unable to go and seek redress for any injury, particularly those who may be oppressed by their wealthier neighbours, possessing great local influence. 2dly. The business of the courts is so heavy, that causes often accumulate to such an extent, that many are necessarily pending some years before they can be decided; an evil which is aggravated by subsequent appeals from one court to another, attended with further delay and increased expense. By this state of things wrong-doers are encouraged, and the innocent and oppressed in the same proportion discouraged, and often reduced to despair. 3dly. Such a mass of business, transacted in foreign languages, being too much for any one individual, even the ablest and best-intentioned judge may be disheartened at seeing before him a file of causes which he can hardly hope to overtake, and he may therefore be thus induced to transfer a great part of the business to his native officers, who are not responsible, and who are so meanly paid for their services, that they may be expected to consult their own interests.

Q. 5. Will you inform us what evils arise from the want of due qualification in the judges?—**A.** It is but justice to state, that many of the judicial officers of the Company are men of the highest talents, as well as of strict integrity, and earnestly intent on doing justice; however, not being familiar with the laws of the people over whom they are called to administer justice by these laws, and the written proceedings of the court, answers, replies, rejoinders, evidence taken, and documents produced, being all conducted in a language which is foreign to them, they must either rely greatly on the interpretation of their native officers, or be guided by their own surmises or conjectures. In one case the cause will be decided by those who, in point of rank and pay, are so meanly situated, and who are not responsible to the government or the public for the accuracy of the decision; in the other case a decision, founded on conjecture, must be very liable to error. Still I am happy to observe, that there are some judicial officers, though very few in

* Appendix to Report of Committee of Commons on East-India Affairs, 11th October 1831.

number, whose judgment and knowledge of the native languages are such, that in cases which do not involve much intricacy and legal subtlety they are able to form a correct decision, independent of the natives around them.

Q. 6. Can you point out what obstructions to the administration of justice are produced by the want of a better code of laws?—*A.* The regulations published from year to year by the local government since 1793, which serve as instructions to the courts, are so voluminous, complicated, and in many instances either too concise or too exuberant, that they are generally considered not a clear and easy guide; and the Hindu and Mahomedan laws, administered in conjunction with the above Regulations, being spread over a great number of different books of various and sometimes doubtful authority, the judges, as to law points, depend entirely on the interpretations of their native lawyers, whose conflicting legal opinions have introduced great perplexity into the administration of justice.

Q. 7. Is there any other impediment to the fair administration of justice besides these you have stated?—*A.* The first obstacle to the administration of justice is, that its administrators, and the persons among whom it is administered, have no common language. 2dly. Owing partly to this cause, and also in a great measure to the difference of manners, &c. the communication between these two parties is very limited, in consequence of which the judges can, with the utmost difficulty, acquire an adequate knowledge of the real nature of the grievances of the persons seeking redress, or of the real character and validity of the evidence by which their claims are supported or opposed. 3dly. That there is not the same relation between the native pleaders and the judge as between the British bar and the bench. 4thly. The want of publicity, owing to the absence of reporters and of a public press, to take notice of the proceedings of the courts in the interior; consequently, there is no superintendence of public opinion to watch whether the judges attend their courts once a day or once a week, or whether they attend to business six hours or one hour a day; or their mode of treating the parties, the witnesses, the native pleaders, or law officers, and others attending the courts, as well as the principles on which they conduct their proceedings and regulate their decisions; or whether in fact they investigate and decide the causes themselves, or leave the judicial business to their native officers and dependents. (In pointing out the importance of the fullest publicity being afforded to judicial proceedings by means of the press, I have no reference to the question of a free press for the discussion of local politics, a point on which I do not mean to touch.) 5thly. The great prevalence of perjury, arising partly from the frequency with which oaths are administered in the courts, having taken from them the awe with which they were formerly regarded; partly from the judges being often unable to detect impositions in a foreign language, and to discriminate nicely the value of evidence amongst a people with whom they have in general so little communication; and partly from the evidence being frequently taken, not by the judge himself, but by his native officers (*omlüh*), whose good-will is often secured beforehand by both parties, so that they may not endeavour to detect their false evidence by a strict examination. Under these circumstances, the practice of perjury has grown so prevalent, that the facts sworn to by the different parties in a suit are generally directly opposed to each other, so that it has become almost impossible to ascertain the truth from their contradictory evidence. 6thly. The prevalence of perjury has again introduced the practice of forgery to such an extent as to render the administration of justice still more intricate and perplexing. 7thly. The want of due publicity being given

to the Regulations which stand at present in place of a code of laws. From their being very voluminous and expensive, the community generally have not the means of purchasing them, nor have they a sufficient opportunity of consulting or copying them in the judicial and revenue offices, where they are kept; as these are usually at a distance from the populous parts of the town, only professional persons, or parties engaged in suits or official business, are in the habit of attending these offices. 8thly and lastly. Holding the proceedings in a language foreign to the judges, as well as to the parties and to the witnesses.

Q. 8. In what language are the proceedings of the courts conducted?—*A.* They are generally conducted in Persian, in imitation of the former Mahomedan rulers, of which this was the court language.

Q. 9. Are the judges, the parties, and the witnesses sufficiently well acquainted with that language to understand the proceedings readily?—*A.* I have already observed that it is foreign to all these parties. Some of the judges and a very few among the parties, however, are conversant with that language.

Q. 10. Would it be advantageous to substitute the English language in the courts, instead of the Persian?—*A.* The English language would have the advantage of being the vernacular language of the judges. With regard to the native inhabitants, it would no doubt, in the mean time, have the same disadvantage as the Persian; but its gradual introduction in the courts would still, notwithstanding, prove ultimately beneficial to them, by promoting the study of English.

Q. 11. Does the native bar assist the judge, and form a check on the accuracy of the decisions?—*A.* It is no doubt intended to answer this most useful purpose, and does so to some extent; but, from the cause alluded to above, (Answer 7, No. 3,) not to the extent that is necessary to secure the principles of justice.

Q. 12. Do the judges treat the native pleaders with the consideration and respect due to their office?—*A.* They are not always treated in the inferior courts with the consideration due to their office.

Q. 13. To what do you attribute it, that the bar is not treated with respect?—*A.* The native pleaders are so unfortunately situated, from there being such a great distance between them and the judges, who belong to the rulers of the country, and from not being of the same profession, or of the same class as the judges, and having no prospect of promotion as English barristers have, that they are treated as an inferior *caste* of persons.

Q. 14. Do not the native judicial officers employed under the judge assist him in his proceedings?—*A.* Of course they assist him, and that very materially.

Q. 15. What kind of assistance do they render to the judge?—*A.* They read the proceedings, viz the bill (*darkhāst* or *arzi*), answers, replies, rejoinders, and other papers produced in the court: they write the proceedings and depositions of the witnesses, and very often, on account of the weight of business, the judge employs them to take the depositions of the witnesses; sometimes they make abstracts of the depositions and other long papers, and lay them before the judge for his decision.

Q. 16. Are they made responsible with the judge for the proceedings held?—*A.* They are responsible to the judge, but not to the government or the public.

Q. 17. Are not the judges assisted also by Hindū and Mussulman lawyers, appointed to act as interpreters of the law?—*A.* They are; learned natives of

this description being attached to the courts to give their opinion on the Hindu and Mahommedan law points which may arise in any case.

Q. 18. Are natives of the country empowered to decide causes of any description?—*A.* Yes; there are native munsifs or commissioners for the decision of small debts; and sudder aumeens, who are authorized to try causes under 500 rupees, whether connected with landed or moveable property.

Q. 19. Are they qualified to discharge the duties entrusted to them?—*A.* Many of them are fully qualified; and if proper care be taken in the selection, all the situations might be filled with well-qualified persons.

Q. 20. What is your opinion of the general character and conduct of the judges in their official capacity as such?—*A.* I am happy to state that, in my humble opinion, the judicial branch of the service is at present almost pure; and there are among the judicial servants of the Company, gentlemen of such distinguished talents, that from their natural abilities, even without the regular study of the law, they commit very few, if any errors in the administration of justice. Others are not so well gifted, and must therefore rely more on the representations of their native officers; and being free from any local check on their public conduct, their regularity, attention to business, and other judicial habits, are not equal to the wishes of their employers, nor calculated to give general satisfaction.

Q. 21. Do they borrow money to any extent from the natives?—*A.* Formerly they borrowed to great amount; at present this practice is discouraged.

Q. 22. Why are the natives prevailed upon to lend to these judges and other civilians money to such an extent?—*A.* Natives not having any hope of attaining direct consideration from the government by their merits or exertions, are sometimes induced to accommodate the civil servants with money, by the hope of securing their patronage for their friends and relatives, the judges and others having many situations directly or indirectly in their gift: sometimes by the hope of benefiting by their friendly disposition, when the natives have estates under their jurisdiction; and sometimes to avoid incurring the hostility of the judge, who, by Regulation IX. of 1807, is impowered not only to imprison, but to inflict corporal punishment by his own authority, under certain legal pretences, on any native, whatever his respectability may be.

Q. 23. What is your opinion of the judicial character and conduct of the Hindu and Mahommedan lawyers attached to the courts?—*A.* Amongst the Mahommedan lawyers I have met with some honest men. The Hindu lawyers are in general not well spoken of, and they do not enjoy much of the confidence of the public.

Q. 24. What is your opinion of the official character and conduct of the subordinate native judicial officers?—*A.* Considering the trifling salaries which they enjoy, from ten, twenty, thirty, or forty rupees to one-hundred rupees a month (the last being the allowance of the head native officer only), and the expenses they must incur (the keeping of a palankeen alone must cost the head man a sum between twenty and thirty rupees) in supporting some respectability of appearance, besides maintaining their families; and considering also the extent of the power which they must possess from their situations and duties, as above explained (Q. 15), and the immense sums involved in the issue of causes pending in the courts, it is not to be expected that the native officers, having such trifling salaries, at least many of them, should not avail themselves sometimes of their official influence to promote their own interests.

Q. 25. What is your opinion of the professional character and conduct of the pleaders?—*A.* Many pleaders of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut are men

of the highest respectability and legal knowledge, as the judges are very select in their appointment, and treat them in a way which makes them feel they have a character to support. Those of the provincial courts of appeal are also generally respectable, and competent to the discharge of their duties. In the zillah courts some respectable pleaders may also be met with; but proper persons for that office are not always very carefully selected; and in general I may observe, that the pleaders are held in a state of too much dependence by the judges, particularly in the inferior courts, which must incapacitate them from standing up firmly in support of the rules of the court.

Q. 26. Is bribery and corruption ever practised in the judicial department, and to what extent?—*A.* I have already intimated my opinion in the Answers to Questions 20 and 24.

Q. 27 and 28. Have the respectable and intelligent native inhabitants generally confidence in the purity of the Company's courts, and the accuracy of their decisions; and have the native community confidence in the integrity of the subordinate judicial officers?—*A.* While such evils exist as I have above noticed in my reply to Queries 5, 6, and 7, as well as to Queries 20 and 24, the respectable and intelligent native inhabitants cannot be expected to have confidence in the general operation of the judicial system.

Q. 29. Are the judges influenced in their decision by their native officers?—*A.* Those who are not well versed in the native languages, and in the Regulations of government, must necessarily be very much dependent on their native officers, as well as those who dislike to undergo the fatigue and restraint of business, which to Europeans is still more irksome in the sultry climate of India.

Q. 30. Can you suggest any mode of removing the several defects you have pointed out in the judicial system?—*A.* As European judges in India are not generally expected to discharge judicial duties satisfactorily, independent of native assistance, from not possessing a thorough knowledge of the languages, manners, customs, habits, and practices of the people, and as the natives who possess this knowledge have been long accustomed to subordination and indifferent treatment, and consequently have not the power of commanding respect from others, unless joined by Europeans, the only remedy which exists is to combine the knowledge and experience of the native with the dignity and firmness of the European. This principal has been virtually acted upon and reduced to practice since 1793, though in an imperfect manner, in the constitution of the courts of circuit, in which the mufti (native assessor) has a voice with the judge in the decision of every cause, having a seat with him on the bench. This arrangement has tolerably well answered the purposes of government, which has not been able to devise a better system in a matter of such importance as the decision of questions of life and death, during the space of forty years, though it has been continually altering the systems in other branches. It is my humble opinion, therefore, that the appointment of such native assessors should be reduced to a regular system in the civil native courts. They should be appointed by government for life, at the recommendation of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, which should select them carefully, with a view to their character and qualifications, and allow them to hold their situations during life and good behaviour, on a salary of from 300 to 400 rupees per mensem. They should be responsible to the government as well as to the public for their decisions, in the same manner as the European judges, and correspond directly with the judicial secretary; a casting voice should be allowed to the European judge in appointing the native officers, in

case of difference of opinion; the native assessor, however, having a right to record his dissent. These assessors should be selected out of those natives who have been already employed for a period of not less than five years as assessors (mufti), lawyers (zillah court Maulavīs), or as the head native officers in the judicial department *

Par. 2. This measure would remove the evils pointed out in the answers to Question 5 and to Question 7, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and also afford a partial remedy to the evils noticed in Nos. 5, 6, and 8 of Answer 7, as well as provide against the evils referred to in Answer to Query 24.

Par. 3. In order, however, to render the administration of justice efficient and as permanent as human efforts can make it, and to remove the possibility of any undue influence which a native assessor might attempt to exercise on the bench, under a European judge of insufficient capacity, as well as to do away with the vexatious delays and grievous suffering attending appeals, it is necessary to have recourse to trial by jury, as being the only effectual check against corruption, which, from the force of inveterate habit, and the contagion of example, has become notoriously prevalent in India. This measure would be an additional remedy to the evils mentioned in the reply to Queries 5 and 7, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, 6, 8; and also in the reply to Query 4, Nos. 2 and 3, as well as in Query 24.

Par. 4. With a view to remove the evils arising from want of publicity of the Regulations, as noticed in No. 7 of Answer to the Query 7, two or three copies in each of the principal native languages used in that part of the country, should be kept in a building in the populous quarter of the town, under the charge of a keeper, on a small salary, and all persons should be freely admitted to read and copy them at leisure, from sunrise to sunset. The expense of this would not amount to £2 a month for each station, and the benefits of it would be incalculable.

Par. 5. In order to remedy the evils arising from the distance of the courts, as noticed at Question 4, Answer No. 1, I beg to suggest as follows:—The sudder aumeens, or supreme commissioners for the decision of causes under 500 rupees, affecting moveable or immoveable property, are at present stationed at the same place where the zillah judge holds his court, and plaintiffs are at first laid before the judge, who turns them over to one of these commissioners, at his own discretion; consequently they afford no remedy for the great distance of the courts from many under their jurisdiction, as this often embraces a circle of sixty or eighty miles. I, therefore, propose that these sudder aumeens should be stationed at proportionate distances in different parts of the district, so that suitors may not have to travel far from their homes to file their bills, and afterwards to seek and obtain justice; and that one of the assistants of the judge should be stationed in a central position, which might enable him (without any additional charge to government, as I shall hereafter show) to visit and personally superintend these aumeens, when the judge's station is on or near the border of his district. If it is otherwise situated, one of the assistants of the judge may remain at the head station with the judge, and superintend the commissioners nearest to him, while another assistant, being stationed at an appropriate distance, may superintend those who are more remotely situated from the first assistant. There will thus be as complete a check over them as under the present system, and justice will be brought home to the doors of a great majority of the inhabitants of

* The native judicial officers are generally versed in Persian, and therefore the proceedings hitherto generally held in that language would be familiar to them.

each district, since causes under 500 rupees are exceedingly numerous in every zillah or city court.

Par. 6. These assistants may at the same time be very usefully employed in checking the dreadfully increasing crime of forgery, by which the course of justice is now so very much impeded in the judicial courts. Written documents of a diametrically opposite nature are, as is well known, constantly laid before these courts, and serve to confound justice, and perplex a conscientious bench. Therefore, under the proposed system of assistant judges' courts in two different quarters of a district, I would recommend, as highly necessary and expedient to check materially the practice of forgery, that parties to any deed should be required, in order to render it valid, to produce it in open court before the nearest assistant judge, within a certain number of days from the time of its execution. This rule should apply * to all sorts of contracts and agreements regarding property above 100 rupees value, such as wills and bills of sale, &c., and money bonds for debts payable at a certain period beyond six months; and upon receiving a fee of from one to two rupees, according to its importance, the assistant judge, after ascertaining the identity of the parties in open court, should immediately affix his signature as witness to the deed, and retain a copy of the same in a book of record kept on purpose, duly authenticated, and marked to prevent the possibility of interpolation, or any other species of fraud. The sum above allowed as a fee on registering, with a small fixed charge per page for retaining a copy, would be more than sufficient to remunerate any extra trouble attending the duty and labour of transcribing. To induce the proprietors of land and other respectable persons to appear without reluctance in open court on such occasions, they should be invariably treated with the respect due to their rank. Further, to encourage the public to have papers registered, and to satisfy the government that no improper delay takes place in registering them, as well as to prevent the copyists from extorting perquisites, a book should be kept, in which the party presenting a paper should, in open court, enter a memorandum of the day and hour when it was produced and returned to him. This system would materially remedy the evil referred to in Answer to Question 7, No. 6.

Par. 7. The assistant judges should also receive appeals from the sudder aumeens, and try them in conjunction with a native assessor, appointed by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, on a smaller salary than that of the judges' assessor, that is perhaps not exceeding 200 rupees a month. In the event of difference of opinion between the assessor and the assistant judge on any case, it should be appealable to the zillah judge, whose decision should be final; and as the sudder aumeens are now paid from the duties on the stamps used, and the fees received on the papers filed, so the assistant judges' assessor may be paid in the same manner from the fees and stamps imposed on the appeal causes.

Par. 8. The assistant judge, though not empowered to interfere with the police officers of the interior in the discharge of their duties, should, notwithstanding, be authorized to receive written complaints of any abuse of their power from persons who feel themselves oppressed by the police, and to forward the same to the head magistrate of the district for his investigation, as very often the poor villagers or peasants are oppressed by the local police officers, but despair of any relief from being unable to leave their homes and travel to a distance to the station to seek redress.

* By Regulation XXXVI. of 1793, the registering of deeds is authorized, but left in the option of the parties.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held May 5th. The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table:—

From Lord Viscount Goderich, a copy of Clough's Singhalese and English Dictionary.

From the Chevalier von Hammer, F.M.R.A.S., his edition and Persian translation of "The Reflections of Marcus Antoninus;" the eighth volume of his *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches* and his *Lettre sui Manoscritti Orientali*.

From Charles Coleman, Esq., his Mythology of the Hindus; and a very curious representation of a series of Linga temples, consisting of a centre pagoda with seven smaller ones on each side, entirely composed of the name of the goddess Durga, repeated an infinity of times in manuscript. The length of this singular production is fifteen feet nine inches, and the centre tower is five feet eight inches in height: it is executed on paper.

From the Right Hon. the President, fourteen volumes of Parliamentary Papers relating to the affairs of the East-India Company.

Among the other donors on this occasion were Major Edward Moor, Mr. Marsden, Mr. James Mitchell, &c. &c.

Nathaniel Bland, jun., Esq., elected on the 21st of January last, having made his payments and signed the Obligation Book, was admitted a resident member of the Society.

A series of papers written by natives of the Island of Ceylon, and communicated to the Society through Lieut. Colonel Colebrooke, was read: the first was an Account of the *Mookwas* in the district of Putlam, by Simon Casie Chitty, Maniegar.

The *Mookwas* (whose distinctive appellation is derived from *Mookooger*, the ferryman mentioned in the *Rāmāyana*, whom they believe to have been their progenitor) compose a small but peaceable and industrious body of subjects. Their number is estimated at 1,500; they are partly Christians of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and partly Mahomedans: by their own account they emigrated from *Ayódhya*, or some part of Oude; but the date of that event is not known. Some of their customs bear so striking a resemblance to those of the Nairs and Mucwas on the Malabar coast, as to favour a supposition that they are of the same stock as one of those tribes, and fled into Ceylon when the Mahomedans penetrated into Malabar. Their adoption of Mahomedanism is stated to have been owing to the assistance rendered to them by the crew of an Arab vessel in a contest with a rival tribe; but many of their descendants embraced Christianity through the influence of the Portuguese. After their victory over the enemy, the emperor of the island granted them the whole districts of Putlam and Calpentyn in perpetuity, with the privilege of being subject only to the jurisdiction of a court composed of the heads of their own tribe; the tenures by which they held their respective lands were very similar to those of the feudal system in Europe; but none of them are at present in possession of their patrimonial property. Their exclusive privileges were very much interfered with by the Dutch when they obtained an influence in the island.

The *Mookwas* are divided into seven tribes; they very much resemble the

Tamilians in manners, physiognomy, and gait. Their marriage ceremonies are performed according to the respective creeds of the parties; but all have the *taly*, or gold string, tied round the neck of the bride to confirm the union, with some other peculiarities most probably derived from the customs of their ancestors. One of the traits in which they resemble, as above-mentioned, certain tribes in Malabar, and differ from every other caste in Ceylon, is the right of succession and inheritance. On the death of a Mookwa, his sons and daughters share in equal portions whatever he died possessed of that was acquired by him during his life-time; but whatever he received from his ancestors goes to the sons of his sister; in failure of these, to the sons of his mother's sister's daughter; and so on for four degrees; but in failure of heirs in all these degrees, it then reverts to his own children. The prejudice of caste is more inveterate among the Mookwas than any other tribe; consequently they are very circumspect in their behaviour.

A translation of the grant of the districts of Putlam and Calpentyu to the Mookwas is annexed to the paper.

The second communication was by Don Juan de Silva, mohandiram of the Lascoryn corps of Galle; and was an Account of the Great Tank at the village of Badgiriye, in Magam Pattu, of Matura Korle. This tank was one of those extraordinary reservoirs by means of which the lands were formerly irrigated. The dam of the tank is three English miles in length and thirty *piaras** in breadth. In the middle of it is a stone plain with seven wells of water, over one of which is a stone with an inscription in characters unknown to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Bricks are also found with figures of animals, &c. stamped on them. When a *desave*, under the Dutch government, was about to recultivate this village, a Malay dried the leaves of a certain tree which grew near it, and it was called "Badgiriye tea."† The Singhalese original of this paper accompanies it: also another paper, by the same person, containing a list of the different kinds of paddy grown in the southern parts of the island, the variety of soil adapted to each, and a list of the implements employed in the cultivation of them. The last of these papers was a catalogue, by Dionysius Pereira, moodeliar, of various Pali and other MSS. in the temples in the Tangalle district.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Colonel Colebrooke and the respective authors of these communications.

The reading of Professor Rask's Remarks on the Zend language and the *Zendavesta* was commenced.

19th of May. A general meeting of the Society was held this day; the Right Honourable the President in the chair.

The following, among other donations, were laid on the table:—

From the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, several volumes of works in various Oriental languages published under its superintendence, comprising the *Kifayah* and the *Isayah*, two commentaries on the *Hidayah*, the new edition of Menu, the *Mitákshára*, &c. &c.

From Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., the original texts of four of the dramas translated by him in his specimens of the theatre of the Hindus.

From M. Palm, of Sourabaya, in the island of Java, a very curious antique sculpture, said to represent the Adam and Eve of the Javanese. On one side it has a tree in the centre, with birds, fruit, &c., and a creeper twining round its trunk and mingling with its foliage. A male figure stands on one side of the tree and a female on

* A *piara* is the length of the foot.

† *Ochna aquarosa*?

the other, each of which has a drapery thrown over the body; the whole composition is surrounded as a border by two snakes, whose tails meet in the centre, at the top. The other side exhibits three trees, the one in the centre having two stems twisted together. The stone measures three feet two inches in width, and two feet eight inches in height.

From — Church, Esq., a Siamese bowl or cup, and a Chunam box, both made of silver, and richly inlaid with gold in foliage.

Other donations were presented from Capt. H. Harkness, Mr. J. R. Morrison, Dr. M'Whirter, Professor Bopp, &c. &c.

John Cotton, Esq., and Francis Shore, Esq., both elected on the 7th of April, having made their payments and signed the Obligation Book, were admitted resident members of the Society.

The Rev. McDonald Caunter was elected a resident member of the Society.

An account of the reception and presentation at the British court of the Turkish envoy, Yusuf Agâ Effendi, in January 1795; translated from the Turkish by the Chevalier von Hammer, F.M.R.A.S., was read.

This account is in the form of a report from the Ambassador himself, and commences with the preliminary arrangements three days before the presentation. On the day on which the ceremony was appointed to take place, the embassy proceeded in the first instance to Chelsea Hospital, on approaching which, the narrator says, the cavalry unfurled their colours, and the music made a noise which pierced the seven heavens. A repast had been prepared by the governor, who, on receiving the ambassador, made a speech, which, with the reply of the latter, is given in the paper. The account goes on to describe the procession to the palace, introduction to the King and Queen, the speeches on delivery of the ambassador's credentials and presents, &c. The narrator describes the Queen and Princesses as being quite enraptured with the diamond aigrettes sent for them by the sultan, and exclaiming that they had thus been declared by the sultan his dignified sultanas.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the Chevalier von Hammer for this communication.

The reading of Professor Rask's remarks on the Zend language and *Zendavesta* was resumed and concluded.

In the second volume of the *Transactions* of the Literary Society of Bombay is a very learned paper, by Mr. Erskine, on the Sacred Books and Religion of the Parsees, in which he states his opinion that the Zend is a dialect of Sanscrit, introduced from India for religious purposes, and never spoken, in any part of Persia; and that the Zend books were composed, or at least brought into their present form, in the reign of Ardashir Babigan, about 230 A.D. M. Anquetil du Perron, on the other hand, believed the Zend to have been the old language of Media, and the books preserved in that dialect to be the authentic works of Zoroaster, and consequently written five or six centuries before Christ.

The latter hypothesis is favoured by Professor Rask, although he considers it far from being proved by M. Anquetil; since, although Mr. Erskine's theory is supported by many sagacious and interesting observations, it is, in the Professor's opinion, involved in the most inextricable difficulties, some of which he proceeds to develop in the succeeding portion of his paper; in doing which, he enters largely into the grammatical structure of the Zend language and of the Persian, Sanscrit, and other languages, in connection with it. The question of the authenticity of the *Zendavesta*, which is discussed in the concluding portion of his remarks, he considers to depend upon the antiquity and

reality of the languages in which it is written; and he briefly assigns his reasons for believing it to be a genuine production.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the Professor for this communication.

The president announced that the anniversary meeting would be held on Thursday the 7th of June, at one o'clock.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Physical Class of this Society, December 21st, Sir E. Ryan, president, in the chair, a letter was read from B. H. Hodgson, Esq., forwarding to the Society a paper on the Mammalia of Nepal; and a letter from Dr. Strong, stating that the boring experiment was once more actively proceeding; the 100 feet of rod, which were broken into the shaft some time ago, had, by dint of great exertion, been extracted; seventy feet of large tube had also been let down into the upper part of the bore, and upwards of 100 feet of smaller tube were prepared to skin below: the auger is now at 135 feet below the surface, rapidly recovering lost ground.

Dr. Ward's sketch of the geology of Penang and the neighbouring islets was read, and the specimens of rocks, in illustration of his remarks, laid on the table.

The island does not offer much variety of interest to the geologist: the main land is composed of granite, the copious detritus of which forms the soil of the cultivated plains; the extensive disintegration of this granite was noticed by the Rev. R. Everest, as similar to what prevails in France and in India: argillaceous schist, grey-wacke, and slaty limestone, conformably stratified, crop up above the ocean in the Boonting isles to the north, in the Kra to the S.E., and in the Saddle island to the S.W.; the inclination of the strata being directed outwards from the main island, as a central ridge. In the course of his tour, Dr. Ward discovered limestone and iron ore in abundance, both hitherto unused by the inhabitants: stream-tin works were once established, but the return did not compensate the expense, and the jungle on the hills is so thick, that no attempt has been made to seek for the ore in situ.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

*T'hugs or Phanseegars.**—"On a fine bright November morning, at the edge of a ravine, screened from the view of the public road by a few trees and tangled bushes, were two athletic young men, sitting by the brink of a newly-dug grave, engaged in conversation, and directing frequent and eager glances towards a bye path leading to the village of Pahlce, near Rewah. One of them suddenly exclaimed, 'I see them coming, but unsuccessful I fear; so we must be quick, and fill up this hole, as its intended inmate has escaped for the present. I suppose he has taken the alarm; but what is the use of his flying from his fate? to-day, or to-morrow, he must be ours.'—"Yes," replied his associate, "but we should take care that he does not raise an alarm, for Sulce-

* From the *Calcutta Magazine*. The writer of this account adds: "My relation is founded upon depositions given by T'hugs themselves to various officers who have been active in seizing them, and in it the atrocities of these remorseless murderers are but faintly coloured. There is scarcely an instance of a T'hug's ever abandoning this dreadful trade. These wretches exist in great numbers all over India, and recognize each other by a peculiar cant language and catchwords. They admit all castes and tribes into their association; they remain in their own homes during the rainy season, and set off on their work of destruction at the beginning of the cold weather, only returning to their villages when the rains prevent travelling. There is not an incident I have mentioned but what is taken from facts."

† Sahib has given strict orders to apprehend all of us that can be laid hold of, and he has some *jadoo*† or other in discovering us : curse the Feringees ! ‡
— ‘ True,’ said the other, ‘ these Kaffirs begin to be too knowing even for us, and deprive us of our lawful gains. I think, though, that Buhadur ought to have been more prudent than to share that gold bangle which we took from the traveller, who prayed so very hard for his life three days ago. I saw this old fellow, who has just got off, looking hard at it, and I suspect the sight of it put him on his guard.’ By this time the rest of the gang (thirty in number) had come up, and were immediately assailed, by the two, with inquiries as to how their prey had escaped, when they were informed that he had accidentally joined some horsemen on the road ; but that he had stopped at the village of Oomre, not very far distant, and they would be sure of him next morning. After this, the whole gang commenced preparing their day’s meal, by dressing a stray goat which they had seized in a field.

“ About two hours before day-break, next morning, three of the gang left their brethren, and passing the village where their victim was, proceeded about five miles farther on the road which it was certain he would take in the morning, and concealed themselves in some jungle close by, one keeping strict watch, until the poor traveller reached the spot, when they sprung upon him, and in a few seconds he was strangled with the waistband of one of them, which he had ready loose in his hand : the body was carried to a short distance and buried in the grave which they had previously begun to dig. A few dry sticks were gathered, and a fire lighted over the spot, whose ashes soon concealed all appearance of the newly turned-up earth. They then proceeded to examine his garments, and saddle bags, in which they found thirty-five rupees, a *hoondee*,§ which they immediately burned, and a few brass pots and pans ; the poney on which the poor man rode was turned loose into the jungles, as it was somewhat remarkable in its colour and appearance ; and the murderers coolly commenced smoking whilst awaiting the arrival of their companions. These shortly afterwards reached the place, and after complimenting the three upon the quick and scientific manner in which they had dispatched their victim, the leader of the gang, Heera, informed them that he had, himself, been into the village of Pahlee, and obtained some intelligence of a party worth attacking, who were expected that day at Pahlee, consisting of two *muhajuns*,|| brothers, one of them with his wife and two children, and altogether three servants, proceeding to Hindoostan. Upon this it was resolved to accomplish their purpose at night, and by stratagem, on account of the strength of the party, as the two *muhajuns* and their servants were well armed.

“ Their plan was quickly arranged. Heera and six more of them contrived to be overtaken by the *muhajuns*, on their next day’s march, and, as common travellers, entered into conversation with them, relating dreadful tales of the Thugs, who were roaming about the country ; and making their fears on this account an excuse for seeking the protection of the *muhajuns*’ company. Conversing thus, they proceeded in a body to their halting place at Rewah, which they reached about three o’clock, and encamped in a large mangoe tope near a small river, about 500 yards from the town. They then went to the bazar and made their necessary purchases of grain and greens, for their evening meal. Just before sunset they were joined by the rest of the gang, pretending

* Captain Sleeman, who has been most particularly active and successful in his pursuit of these wretches.

† Witchcraft.

§ A bill of exchange.

‡ Franks or Europeans.

|| Merchants, traders.

to be perfect strangers, going to the Deccan, who also put up at the same spot, and began preparing their repast. About eight o'clock at night, Heera and his six companions entered into conversation with the two muhajuns, and commenced smoking and enjoying themselves. They soon got out a couple of *dhols** and began singing, which brought the rest of the party near them, apparently to listen. Eight of the last arrived had, in the mean time, their waistbands† twisted a little, and also slightly wetted, some holding them in their hands, and others with them carelessly thrown over their shoulders in the common way. The songs seemed to please all; smoking, drumming, and singing, went on until a late hour, when Heera, taking up his hookah, called out, in a loud voice, to one of his party, '*baee, tumbakoo lao.*'‡ In one instant the bands were round the necks of the poor unsuspecting victims, one man holding the hands of each, whilst two others pulled at each end of the band: they were all dead in less than two minutes. One of the gang, a novice, wanted to interfere and save the children, but Heera sharply reprimanded him for his folly, adding, that it was a positive rule with them never to spare any of a party whom they wanted to rob, not even an infant at the breast. Whilst this tragedy was acting, the dhols kept sounding, and the singing went on as usual, nor did the noise cease till one large grave had been got ready at a little distance, to which the bodies were carried, and, at the edge of it, stabbed in various places, to prevent their swelling, as they would otherwise do. They were then closely packed into the grave, and the earth beaten down and strewed with ashes.

"When the whole dreadful scene was finished, the party betook themselves to rest, and at day-break were proceeding in a westerly direction. Some of the town's people, who had got up very early, were expressing their surprise to each other at the muhajuns' having left the place so soon, particularly as they had mentioned their intention in the bazar, the evening before, of halting next day, for the market, and purchasing some few necessaries they required: however, the natives, with their usual apathy, thought no more of the matter till the forenoon, when a party of horsemen came to the place, and made most particular inquiries if a number of travellers, suspected to be T'hugs, had not appeared there. The kotwal was immediately summoned, and told the jemadar commanding the party about the unexpected disappearance of the muhajuns, after their having expressed their intention of halting a day, and that the men who accompanied them appeared to be poor travellers, without arms of any description; adding, that the muhajuns were returning to Hindoostan, and would, no doubt, be found at the next stage.

"The horsemen immediately went in the direction pointed out in quest of the muhajuns, but finding no traces of the travellers, they returned to Rewah, and then proceeded for three days, in a westerly direction, towards Saugor, when, about noon, on the next day, at a small hamlet, they got intelligence of a large party of travellers having passed early in the morning with three ponies answering to the description of those belonging to the muhajuns. Upon this, not a moment was lost in pursuing the fugitives; and, after going on about ten miles farther, they came unexpectedly upon the T'hugs, who were quietly cooking their food. The jemadar, aware that any sudden movement on his part would alarm and put them to instant flight, began talking to them,

* A small hand drum.

† T'hugs never use a cord to strangle with, for fear of being suspected, should such a thing be seen about their persons.

‡ "Brother, bring the tobacco!"

saying, that he was searching for smuggled opium, declared that their ponies being well loaded, had a suspicious appearance, and added that he must take them to the nearest civil authority to be examined; they loudly protested their innocence of this alleged crime; but their fears of being thought T'hugs having been thus cunningly allayed, they consented to go quietly. The horsemen then surrounded and watched them, and next morning all moved on in the direction of Jubulpore. Heera, in spite of all the jemadar said about suspecting them of smuggling opium, still had his doubts, which were much increased by his observing two of the horsemen conversing with great eagerness, and frequently looking at the muhajuns' ponies; he therefore roused up his mind that that *Shytan*,* Suleemun Sahib, must be at the bottom of the affair, and resolved to lose no time in effecting his escape. About twelve o'clock mid-day, a halt was made, to rest and water the horses, and refresh the people, at a nullah; he entered into conversation with the jemadar, and then, deliberately taking up a *lota*, went, in company with a few more of his companions, under the surveillance of a couple of mounted *suwars*,† to the stream. He bathed, took off his wet garments,‡ and quietly hung them on a bush to dry. Whilst that process was going on, he, like a skilful general, reconnoitred the ground, and was just giving the last turn to his waistband, when the horses of the two *suwars* became fidgetty, and he took that opportunity of stepping behind the bush on which his clothes had been drying, went along the bank of the nullah stealthily for ten or twelve paces, and upon reaching the thicker jungle, ran like a deer; his flight was unperceived at the moment, but as soon as the men paraded for the march, they found themselves minus of one of their prisoners; they searched in vain for him; but to prevent such accidents in future, they bound the others with their hands behind their backs, and in that state led them to the civil authority at Jubulpore, where they were identified as T'hugs; and some of them, who had confessed their crimes, were sent, under a strong guard, to point out the graves of the poor muhajuns, and others, they had murdered, which they did, and the bodies were found. The gang were tried; and, with the exception of a few, all hanged. At the place of execution, they requested not to have their hands pinioned, or be touched by the executioner, and on ascending the platform, each man seized a noose, which he adjusted to his own neck, and four or five of them immediately leapt off and hung themselves, without waiting for the drop to fall. Nor did Heera ultimately escape. A few days after this event, he joined a small party of T'hugs (whom he recognized as such by their watchword) on the road, and soon afterwards they were surprised, in the act of burning the jacket of a sepoy whom they had murdered, by some of his fellow-soldiers; and it was with the utmost difficulty that the commanding officer prevented the men from bayoneting them on the spot, in revenge for their comrade's murder, which they discovered by the half-burned regimental jacket. He was tried in due course, and being a very notorious T'hug, was hanged in chains."

Account of Ghuria.—Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Ghuria was dependent upon Imerethi: its separation took place at the beginning of the eighteenth. One of the princes, who governed the country, declared himself independent, assuming the title of sovereign, and claiming the protection of the Porte. Solomon I., king of Imerethi, indeed, conquered Ghuria; but he left its administration in the hands of its own princes, who thence-

* Devil.

† Horsemen.

‡ Native always bathes with a portion of their clothes on.

forward took the title of *Ghurieli*, and at their accession were confirmed by the monarch of Imerethi. This continued to be the state of things till the Russian troops came to take possession of the country, which, by virtue of the treaty of 1810, then became subject to Russia. After the death of Mani Ghurieli, the last sovereign, his son, then twelve years of age, was recognized by the Russian government as his successor, and a council of guardianship, composed of the chief princes of Ghuria, under the direction of the Princess Sophia, mother of the young sovereign, was installed, with the sanction of the emperor. The princess, however, excited, as the Russians allege, by ungovernable ambition, and by the suggestions of Prince Mariochadeh, an officer in the army and her favourite, endeavoured to gain absolute power. Her efforts and intrigues having failed, she commenced negotiations with the Turks, and in the sequel fled to Trebisonde, taking with her the heir of the principality. The Russians, thereupon, confided the government of the country to another council, composed of the most distinguished princes of Ghuria, under the immediate superintendence of the king of Imerethi, and notified to the Princess Sophia, that if she did not send back the heir of Ghuria to his principality, he would lose his possessions for ever. But the princess, who still remained at Trebisonde, paid no attention to the representations of the cabinet of St. Petersburg. After her death, which happened in 1829, Ghuria became a province of Russia, and the Emperor Nicholas directed that the three minor princesses, left by the Princess Sophia, should be conveyed to St. Petersburg, in order that they might receive an education suited to their rank.

Ghuria is divided into two circles, named after the fortresses of *Nagomori* and *Osoorgethi*; it lies within the 41st and 42d degrees of east longitude, and 41° and 44° of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Mingrelia, on the east by Imerethi, on the south by the circles of Kaboollethi and Ajari, in the pashalik of Akhal tsikhe, and the course of the Antopura; on the west it is bathed by the Black Sea.

Ghuria is forty English miles in length, from east to west; and thirty-three or thirty-four in width, from north to south. On the east it is shut in by the Sakhwabi mountains, on the south by those of Akhal tsikhe and Childyr. Its western boundary is formed by the Black Sea, on which are situated Fort Pothi, the town of Shekvetili, the colony of Grigorethi and Fort St. Nicholas. In time, the navigation of the Black Sea, which has hitherto yielded no benefit to Ghuria, may prove a source of great advantage to this little country. The following rivers of Ghuria, having their sources in the mountains of Akhal tsikhe, fall into this sea: 1st, the Soopsa, increased by the Goobseouli, from Bakhooi and Jamathi; 2d, the Natanebi, augmented by the Jooji and Shaloki; 3d, the Antopura; 4th, the Mogoria; 5th, the Malta, which issues from Lake Paliastomi, or Poliston. The Kopota has its source in the mountains of Akhal tsikhe, and joins the Rioni.

Notwithstanding its position upon the sea, Ghuria has hitherto had no maritime intercourse, unless it be with the Russian ships of war, and merchantmen of the same nation, which approach its coasts to load for the Turkish ports with maize (*kookoorooza*). Vessels cast anchor before the fort of St. Nicholas, but owing to the shallows, they are obliged to keep at a distance of two miles and a half from land. The Soopsa is navigable for ten or eleven miles from the sea, as far as Fort Gurianthi, but for flat boats only. The stores for Fort St. Nicholas are landed upon an adjoining tongue of land, and transported thither on men's shoulders.

The nature of the mountains and structure of the soil are the same as in

Imerethi, with this difference, that in Ghuria the mountains, and especially those called Childyr, are still better supplied with fruit-trees, and timber adapted for ship-building. They contain, also, a greenish-coloured marble, tolerably hard, but rather sandy. The coasts of Ghuria are in some parts marshy, and consequently unhealthy; it is only in the mountain and elevated districts that a perfectly wholesome atmosphere can be breathed. Moreover, the coldness of the nights, throughout the year, the continual rains in winter, and the keenness of the winds, which frequently, during the finest days of summer, rush fiercely from the mountains, occasion diseases and death to those who are not habituated to the climate. Fort St. Nicholas, at the mouth of the Natanebi, is the most unhealthy spot throughout the whole country south of the Caucasus. It might, perhaps, be practicable, instead of this fortress, to construct another at the mouth of the Soopsa, which is very rapid, and its dry banks furnish a much more healthy site for building.

The chief products of Ghuria are maize (sufficient not only for home consumption, but for exportation to Turkey and Akhal tsikhe); wine, which is produced in large quantity; cotton, hemp, flax, and rice. The fruits produced are cherries, apples, pears, plums, figs, peaches, apricots, mulberries, nuts, chestnuts, &c. The forest-trees are the oak, fir, pine, cedar, and a species of palm-tree.

Amongst the domesticated animals are the buffalo, the ox, the horse, the mule, the ass, the sheep, the hog; the wild animals are the wild sheep (*argali*), the mountain-goat, the jackal, &c.

The circle of Nagomori adjoins Mingrelia on the north; on the east, Imerethi; on the south, the Turkish territories, from which it is separated by the Saljoghia and Sazishinskeli mountains; on the west, the circle of Osoorgethi; it contains sixty-four villages. Nagomori was the winter residence of the sovereign, situated on the left bank of the Soopsa. This place contains only twelve houses, and seventy-two inhabitants of both sexes. The circle of Osoorgethi adjoins Mingrelia on the north, the circle of Nagomori on the east, the Turkish territory on the south, and the Black Sea on the west. It contains sixty-two villages, and the town of Chekwelelli, on the right bank of the Natanebi. Osoorgethi, formerly the summer residence of the Ghurieli, is on the right bank of the Jooji. To this circle also belongs the fortress of Pothi, ceded by Turkey to the Russians, with its dependencies, by the treaty of Adrianople. It surrendered to the army which blockaded it in 1809; but had been restored to the Turks in 1812.

According to the data which have been furnished to us upon this point, it appears that there are in Ghuria 6,120 houses or families, and 36,720 inhabitants; this would give twelve individuals to a square verst, which is a proportion scarcely credible. The population is divisible into four classes, ecclesiastics, princes, nobles, and slave-peasants. The first are under the jurisdiction of the archbishop, who resides in the convent of Jimithi, in the circle of Nagomori. The Ghurians belong to the same family as the Georgian people; they are brave, robust, and have agreeable and regular features. They are, at the same time, covetous, crafty, selfish, and indolent. The beauty of the women realizes the most perfect ideas which has ever been formed of female loveliness, and far surpasses whatever has been said, either in prose or verse, of the charms of the Georgian, the Imerethian and the Mingrelian fair. They have nearly the same profile, with some slight variations, which secure them the superiority; their nose is of the Greek shape, but, as well as the rest of the face, better formed; the roscate hue of the complexion is perfection itself

their dark eyes are exquisitely beautiful, lively, animated, and beaming with a lustre which no other females of the Georgian family can boast; their hair is black, and very glossy, without the aid of art.

Ghuria is more fertile than Imerethi. The forests abound with fruit-trees, and furnish various kinds of timber for building; but as the trees grow mostly in swampy places, the wood is so impregnated with moisture, that the houses begin to decay at the end of two or three years. Although the country is well-adapted for rearing of cattle, this branch of domestic economy scarcely deserves to be noticed. Their manufactures are limited, at present, to articles of turnery and cotton cloth. The maize and wine are sold to the Turks and people in the Akhal tsikhe territory, and with the proceeds they purchase salt, iron, copper, and fine fabrics of cotton and silk.

The language of the country is Georgian, with a mixture of Turkish words; the religion is that of Georgia. There is little real piety amongst the Ghurians, though the clergy are held in high esteem. The Ghurians, like the Imerethians and the Mingrelians, are in a semi-savage state, every means of civilization having hitherto been withheld from them.

The government is in the hands of a council, composed of the chief princes, immediately subordinate to the king of Imerethi. The taxes are paid in kind; traders, who are few in number, pay a tax in money. Ghuria can raise 5,000 armed men, without injury to the population, who would defend their homes. Their arms are the musket, sabre, dagger, and pistols. A brave people, inhabiting a country which is by nature strong, consequently present a secure barrier against any attack of the Turks upon the Russian possessions on the Black sea. To the south of Russian Ghuria is Turkish Ghuria, in which Batoomi is situated, one of the best ports of the Euxine.

Grecian Antiquities in the Punjab.—In our 4th vol., p. 158, are given some particulars of a discovery made by General Ventura (a French or Italian officer in the service of Runjeet Sing) of some coins and other ancient relics, in the ruins of a large city, at Manikyala, forty miles west of the Jelum, or ancient Hydaspes, which the general imagined might have been the city of Bucephalia, built by Alexander. In some remarks upon the report of M. Ventura, Mr. Wilson, the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta (to which body it had been communicated), regretted that no description of the coins had been given, and concluded that the inscriptions were not Greek from the general's silence upon that point. In the *Journal Asiatique* for March last (p. 276) is a report of this discovery given by M. Reinaud on the relation of "a young Frenchman, who had resided for some time amongst the Sikhs," and who had been recently at Paris. The details of the discovery given by M. Reinaud tally with those contained in our Journal; but he adds: "I am in possession also of casts in plaster of some of the coins found in the cupola; these coins bear, some a head with a Greek legend, others Sanscrit characters. The former, wearing in other respects the type of the country, could only have been struck by princes established there subsequent to the invasion of Alexander, and prove clearly that the cupola is posterior to that conqueror."

A note of M. Saint Martin, one of the editors of the *Journal*, contains the following further particulars respecting these Greco-Indian coins. He says that they are of the same kind as those published by Colonel Tod in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society; but owing to the badness of the impressions, it was impossible for him to give an explanation of the inscriptions. "One of the gold coins has a king, facing to the left,

crowned with a tiara with floating fillets; he seems to hold an ear of corn in his right hand; he is clothed in a vesture with sleeves, very like that now worn by the Persians. This coin bears the inexplicable letters:—..... NANOBAΘOT...PKIKOT... On the reverse is a figure on foot, in tolerably good taste, turned to the right, seated on a throne bearing a cushion and adorned with supporters in the shape of animals' feet; his feet are apart, his left arm rests upon his hip, and in his right he holds a crown; underneath is a sign which is found upon almost all these Greco-Indian coins; it is formed like a four-pronged fork, terminated by a circle at the opposite side, the bar uniting them being intersected by a transverse line. The head of the personage turned to the right is surmounted by a casque: behind is a large crescent, such as we see on the representations of the god Lunus. Round is the inscription, partly illegible, MANAOBA...TO... These coins, as well as those published by Colonel Tod, are, without doubt, of the same kind as the Greek coins, which, in the second century (according to the *Periplus of the Erythræan Sea*) were employed in the mercantile transactions at Baragaza, in the modern Guzerat. They, therefore, clearly belong to the Greek princes, or Oriental inheritors of the power of the successors of Alexander, in the countries watered by the Indus. These sovereigns are totally unknown to us. In order to obtain any correct notions respecting them, we require relics in better preservation or less barbarous; but it is scarcely to be hoped that a happy accident should ever supply us with the means of dispelling the clouds which envelope all this portion of the ancient history of Asia."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most remote Period to the Present Time. By HUGH MURRAY, Esq., F.R.S.E.; JAMES WILSON, Esq., F.R.S.E.; R. K. GREVILLE, LL.D.; PROFESSOR JAMESON; W. AINSLIE, M.D., M.R.A.S.; WM. RHIND, Esq., M.R.C.S.; PROFESSOR WALLACE; and CAPT. C. DALRYMPLE. In Three Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. VI. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. 1832. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

THE number and respectability of the names attached to this work afford a pledge that the public will at length have a good epitome of the history of British India. We shall not venture our opinion upon its execution till further progress is made in it, when it shall receive a fuller notice than we can give to works not within the circle of Oriental literature.

The present volume contains a general view of the geography and natural features of India, a succinct account of the knowledge of that country amongst the ancients, the discovery of the passage to and the conquests in India by the Portuguese, the early English voyages thither, the Mohamedan conquests in the continent, with the history of the Mogul empire, and a brief account of the acquisition of the Carnatic by the British.

The History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. II. Being Vol. XXX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE present volume of this work, the execution of which evinces an unusual degree of diligence and research, and a perfect familiarity with the original authorities, completes the history of Mohamedan Spain, and brings that of Christian Spain down to the death of Fernando, A.D. 1516. If it be executed with the same talent throughout, this will be one of the most valuable works in the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*; it is one which has been long wanted in English literature. The authorities, in this as in the former

volume, are scrupulously cited, and occasional remarks upon them are introduced, somewhat in the manner of Gibbon, without his license.

The tables prefixed to this volume are valuable. The first contains a very accurate conversion of Mohamedan into Christian time, shewing the commencement and the end of each Mohamedan year, from the Hejira to the year 1500, according to our computation; the other is a synoptical table of the contemporary princes in the different kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, from A.D. 711.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vol. V. London, 1832. Murray.

THE portion of the noble poet's biography contained in this volume is the two years between October 1820 and November 1822. The biography is almost entirely of Lord Byron's own writing, that is, it consists almost wholly of his own letters, written from Italy, where he resided, and copious extracts from his journals. It is needless to say that they abound in interest, developing a character which none could accurately portray but himself.

Calabria during a Military Residence of Three Years: in a Series of Letters. By a General Officer of the French Army. London, 1832. Wilson.

A good description of Calabria is hardly to be met with in our language. The nature of the country, the unwholesomeness of the climate, the lawless character of the inhabitants, and the absence of any strong inducements to visit this part of Italy, contributed to keep Europe much in the dark respecting Calabria, since the great earthquake of 1783, till it became the seat of hostilities against the French, in the wars of Napoleon. The present work, which is described by the translator as "the only accurate and authentic account of Calabria now extant," is from the pen of a distinguished French officer, who served, in a subordinate capacity, against the "brigands" of this wild country, during the eventful period of 1807-1810, which includes the battle of Maida. The work will be read with pleasure, not merely because it supplies data respecting a country little known, but on account of its military details, and the highly interesting description of the heroism of the Calabrians, which shines through the national prejudices of the writer. The letters are well-written and well-translated.

The History and Topography of the United States of America. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, A.M., assisted by several literary gentlemen in America and England. Two vols. 4to. London, 1832. Hinton. Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS splendid work, which we have several times noticed in its progress of publication, is now brought to a close; and, in our opinion, besides its supplying a desideratum in our literature, it is justly entitled to a conspicuous place in every respectable library, by the ability displayed in its compilation, the accuracy of its details, the impartiality of its tone, and the beauty of its embellishments, which constitute a very valuable collection of illustrations of the public buildings, the scenery, and the architecture of the United States.

The Byron Gallery; a series of Historical Embellishments to illustrate the Poetical Works of Lord Byron. Part I. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE first part of this work contains six exquisitely finished plates, in which the poetry of Lord Byron is so delightfully embodied, that it may be truly said that the artists "share the palm" with the bard. Any thing more beautiful than the female figure in the first plate, by Richter, from the "Bride of Abydos," can hardly be conceived.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; lithographed by S. LEXIE, from Drawings in outline by Lieut. Colonel W. MURRAY, Younger, of Ochtertyre; with descriptive Letter-Press. Part III. Perth. D. Morison, Jun., and Co.

WE have seen another (the third) part of this "national work," which rather improves upon, than declines from, the excellence of the preceding. The views are the picturesque ruins of Dunottar Castle, an ancient rocky fortress, in Kincardineshire;

Coir Urchran, on the Tay, above Dunkeld; a fine view from the Hill of Kinnoull, eastward, towards the Carse of Gowrie, and another view from the same hill, northward, exhibiting Perth as it was, in the fourteenth century (a very curious plate), and a well-executed view of St. John's Church, where the first "Reformation sermon" was preached. The letter-press contains some very curious antiquarian details.

This work was at first intended to include only the Highlands, but the approbation it has received (and of which it is highly deserving) has induced an extension of the plan, so as to comprehend whatever is interesting to Scottish men, at home and abroad, relating to the history and literature of Scotland, in connection with its finest scenery.

Latin Delectus: with a copious Vocabulary. For the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simpkin and Marshall.

This is a great improvement on the common *Delectus*, in respect to arrangement, as well as the number and selection of examples. The excellent vocabulary, or rather dictionary, adapted to the *Delectus*, is a very useful auxiliary to the learner.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have the pleasure to announce, that a work on the Architecture of the Hindus, by Rain Raz, the head English master of the College of Fort St. George, on which he has been engaged for the Royal Asiatic Society, is on its way to England, under the care of Dr. Aitken, late secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

M. Eugene Burnouf, of Paris, proposes to publish the first volume of a French translation of the *Bhagavat Purana*, on which he has been employed for several years. It will be accompanied by the Sanscrit text corrected according to four MSS. A separate volume will contain the Gloss of Sridhara, and critical and explanatory remarks upon the text, which is often very obscure.

The Georgian prince Thaimuraz has written to M. Brosset, of Paris, stating that he is now, and has been for some years, employed upon a detailed history of his native country, from the earliest times to the present. He is about to send to Paris the first portion of the work, which is completed.

The following curious work is in preparation, *Qanoon-e-Islam*, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India; comprising a full and exact account of their various rites and ceremonies, from the moment of birth till the hour of death; including their fasts and festivals (particularly the Mohurram)—their vows and oblations for every month in the year—their different tribes and sects, saints, and devotees, religious tenets, prayers, and ablutions—the calculation of nativities—necromancy—exorcism—casting out devils, &c.—magic squares, amulets, charms, filters, &c.—nuptial festivities and funeral obsequies—costumes, ornaments, weights, measures, musical instruments, games, &c. &c. &c. The author is Jaffur Shurreef, a native of the Deccan; it has been composed under the direction of, and translated by, G. A. Herklots, M.D., surgeon on the Madras establishment.

M. de Rienzi announces a Vocabulary, in French and Chinese, of the dialect of Canton.

The following works are in the press at Calcutta: An English Index to the Plants of India, by Mr. Piddington;—Clinical Illustrations of the Diseases of Bengal, by Mr. Twining;—The *Flora Indica* of the late Dr. Roxburgh, revised by Dr. Carey, to be completed in four volumes octavo;—and Memoirs of the late Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, by his sister Amelia Derozio.

The following works are in the press:—"Traditions of the County of York," by Mr. J. Roby, on the same plan as the "Traditions of Lancashire," each to be embellished by an engraving or a wood-cut; "Introduction to Botany," by John Lindley, Esq.; an "Introduction to the Knowledge of British Birds" (for young persons), by

R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.; "The Record of Family Instruction in the Spiritual Doctrines of the Holy Scripture;" a new and enlarged edition, by Mr. Thackrah, of Leeds, of his work on Employments as affecting Health and Longevity, extending the subject of his inquiry to the general arts, trades, and professions of England.

The translator of the "Tour of a German Prince" is now translating the correspondence of Schiller and Göthe.

Captain Dillon, who discovered the fate of the Count de la Perouse's expedition, has prepared for the press, an account of his twenty-years' travels and intercourse with the inhabitants of the South Seas, which is to be entitled "Dillon's Continuation of Captain Cook's Voyages."

The late M. Champollion has left behind him, ready for the press, a Grammar of the Ancient Egyptian Dialect, and a Coptic Grammar and Dictionary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Pen and Pencil Sketches of India; being a Journal of a Tour in that country. By Capt. Mundy, late aide-de-camp to Lord Combermere. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most Remote Period to the Present Time. By Hugh Murray, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq.; Dr. R. K. Greville; Professor Jameson; Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie; Wm. Rhind, Esq.; Professor Wallace; and Capt. Clarence Dalrymple. Vol. I. 18mo. 6s. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," and to be completed in 3 vols.)

Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand in 1827; together with a Journal of a Residence in Tristan d'Acunha. By Augustus Earle. 8vo., with Engravings. 13s.

Exposition of the Judicial and Revenue Systems of India, and of the General Character and Condition of its Native Inhabitants, &c. &c. By Rajah Rammohun Roy. 8vo. 6s.

Oriental Metrology; containing the Weights, Measures, and Monies of the East-Indies, China, &c., reduced to the English Standard, with an Appendix on Indian Astronomy, in elucidation of Hindu Dates, Eras, and other Oriental Measures of Time. By P. Kelly, L.L.D., Author of the "Universal Cambist." 8vo. 10s.

The Suttie, or the Sacrifice Prevented; and other Poems.

Plantæ Asiaticæ Barlores, or Descriptions and Figures of a Select number of unpublished East-India Plants, by Dr. N. Wallich. Fasciculus VIII. to X. Folio. Each £2. 10s.

Illustrations of Indian Zoology, from the Collection of Maj. Gen. Hardwicke, selected by J. E. Gray. Parts VIII. to X. Folio. Each £1. 1s.

The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage; being an Account of the Plants collected during the recent Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Straits, by W. J. Hooker, L.L.D., and G. A. W. Arnott, Esq. Parts I. to III. 4to. Each 15s.

Views in the East, from Sketches by Capt. Elliot, R.N. Parts XI. to XV. Imp. 8vo., each 5s.; royal 4to., 10s.; or imp. 4to., 15s.

Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno, on the Coast of Aracan, in the Year 1795, and of the singular Preservation of Fourteen of her Company on the Wreck without Food, during a Period of Twenty-Three Days. By Wm. Mackay. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s.

Missions in South Africa. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Progress of the Gospel in Polynesia. 18mo. 3s.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected

to May 1832. By G. H. Brown and F. Clark, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 10s. (Or the Presidencies separate—Bengal, 6s.; Madras, 4s.; Bombay 5s.)

History of the Civilization and Christianization of South Africa, from its first Settlement by the Dutch, to the final Surrender of it to the British. 18mo. 3s. (Edinburgh.)

Memoir of the Rev. Levi Parsons, first Missionary to Palestine from the United States, by the Rev. D. O. Morton, A.M. Edited and abridged by Wm. Innes. 18mo. 3s. (Edinburgh.)

Imported from Calcutta.

Menu Sankita; the Institutes of Menu, with the Commentary of Kullūka Bhattacharya. (In Sanscrit.) 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 5s.

The Mitrakshard: a Compendium of Hindu Law, by Vijnaneswara; founded on the Texts of Yagnavalkya. Edited by Lakshmi Nārāyana Nyayacāra. (In Sanscrit.) 8vo.

Vikramorvasi, or Vikrama and Urvashi: a Drama, by Kalidasa. (In Sanscrit.) 8vo. 2s.

Milati and Mādhava: a Drama, in Ten Acts by Bhavabhūti. (In Sanscrit.) 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Uttara Rāma Charita, or Continuation of the History of Rāma; a Drama in Seven Acts, by Bhavabhūti. (In Sanscrit.) 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Mudra Rakshasa, or the Signet of the Minister: a Drama in Seven Acts, by Visa'kha Datta. (In Sanscrit.) 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Dictionary of the Bengalee Language, abridged from Dr. Carey's Quarto Edition. Vol. II. "English and Bengalee." 8vo. £1. 10s.

CALCUTTA.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. V. 8vo. 10 Rs.

Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Vol. I. Translated into the Bengalee Language, by Dr. Carey. 8vo.

Report on the Present State of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal. By Dr. Cameron.

Narrative during a Tour to Chateagaon, 1831. By Capt. Pogson. 8vo. 8 Rs.

The Genealogical Stud Book. By the Chevalier A. De L'Etang. 12 Rs.

The Bengal Annual, for 1832. Edited by D. L. Richardson. 16 Rs.

The Orient Pearl, a new Bengal Annual for 1832.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

To the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington,
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.
Right Honourable Sir:

We have the honour to lay before you
the result of the second half-yearly exami-
nation, for the year 1831, of the junior

civil servants attached to the College of
Fort St. George, whom, with reference
to their relative merits, we have classed as
follows, under the languages they have
respectively studied.

Date of Admission.	NAMES.	Date of receiving First increased Allowance.	Date of receiving Second increased Allowance.
<i>Persian.</i>			
30th May 1831	Mr. T. W. Goodwyn.....	17th June 1831	22d Sept. 1831
19th Feb. do.	Mr. C. J. Bird.....	14th March do.	22d do. do.
27th Sept. 1830	Mr. H. D. Phillips.....	24th Dec. 1830	14th Dec. 1830
9th Feb. do.	Mr. C. Dunergue.....	15th March do.	
28th May 1831	Mr. G. S. Gibbes.....	17th June 1831	
25th Aug. do.	Mr. F. N. Maltby.....	27th Sept. do.	
24th Dec. 1830	Mr. F. B. Elton.....	24th Dec. 1830	
26th July 1831	Mr. G. Harris.....	30th Sept. 1831	
24th Aug. do.	Mr. T. H. Davidson }.....	22d do. do.	
1st do. do.	Mr. C. T. Kaye.....	22d do. do.	
11th May do.	Mr. E. Story.....	17th June do.	
10th Dec. do.	Mr. T. Conway.....		
19th do. do.	Mr. D. R. Limond.....		
<i>Hindoostanee.</i>			
19th Feb. 1831	Mr. C. J. Bird.....	14th Mar. 1831	22d Sept. 1831
24th Dec. 1830	Mr. C. P. Skelton }.....	24th Dec. 1830	14th March 1831
16th Sept. 1829	Mr. S. Scott.....	15th do. 1829	
24th Dec. 1830	Mr. H. Frere.....	24th do. 1830	
9th Feb. do.	Mr. W. Elliot.....	17th March do.	
24th Dec. do.	Mr. F. B. Elton.....	24th Dec. 1830	
9th July do.	Mr. W. Wilson.....	13th Sept. do.	
13th do. do.	Mr. T. B. Roupell.....	13th do. do.	
19th Feb. 1831	Mr. J. Bird.....	14th Mar. 1831	
21st May do.	Mr. J. C. Taylor.....	25th June do.	
5th March do.	Mr. J. Rohde.....	15th do. do.	
24th Dec. 1830	Mr. A. S. Mathison.....	29th do. do.	
22d Aug. 1831	Mr. A. Cole.....	22d Sept. do.	
<i>Tamil.</i>			
19th Feb. 1831	Mr. C. J. Bird.....	14th Mar. 1831	22d Sept. 1831
24th Dec. 1830	Mr. H. Frere.....	24th Dec. 1830	
9th July do.	Mr. W. Wilson.....	13th Sept. do.	22d Sept. 1831
30th May 1831	Mr. T. W. Goodwyn.....	17th June 1831	14th Dec. 1830
9th Feb. 1830	Mr. C. Dunergue.....	15th Mar. 1830	
13th July do.	Mr. T. B. Roupell.....	13th Sept. do.	
5th Mar. 1831	Mr. J. Rohde.....	15th June 1831	
24th Aug. do.	Mr. T. H. Davidson.....	22d Sept. do.	
1st do. do.	Mr. C. T. Kaye.....	22d do. do.	
19th Feb. do.	Mr. J. Bird.....	14th March do.	
25th Aug. do.	Mr. F. N. Maltby.....	27th Sept. do.	
22d do. do.	Mr. A. Cole.....	22d do. do.	
<i>Telugoo.</i>			
27th Sept. 1830	Mr. H. D. Phillips.....	24th Dec. 1830	
9th Feb. do.	Mr. W. Elliot.....	17th March do.	
24th Dec. do.	Mr. C. P. Skelton.....	24th Dec. do.	
24th do. do.	Mr. A. S. Mathison.....	29th June 1831	
21st May 1831	Mr. J. C. Taylor.....	25th do. do.	
20th July do.	Mr. G. A. Harris.....	30th Sept. do.	
4th May 1830	Mr. G. H. Skelton.....	17th Dec. 1830	
28th do. 1831	Mr. G. S. Gibbes.....	17th June 1831	
12th Feb. 1830	Mr. R. H. Williamson.....	17th Dec. 1830	
11th May 1831	Mr. E. Story.....	17th June 1831	
7th Nov. do.	Mr. T. Harris.....		

Persian.

The attainments of Mr. Goodwyn, Mr. C. J. Bird, and Mr. Phillips, in Persian, are of an advanced degree, and nearly equal. Each of those gentlemen made a good translation of the most difficult Persian paper that was prepared for the examination; and their translations from English into Persian also evince great proficiency. The former task was best

performed by Mr. Bird; the latter by Mr. Goodwyn, who, on the whole, is entitled to the first place. In reading and translating Persian *viva voce*, and in speaking, Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Bird acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Phillips was not quite so successful in this part of the examination, which is to be ascribed to want of opportunity to qualify himself for it, he having been

obliged to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and having, in consequence, been absent during almost the whole period since last general examination. But for his inferiority in this respect, it would be difficult to determine between him and Mr. Bird, to whose name the precedence should be given, as his translation into Persian is somewhat superior to Mr. Bird's, and his translation from Persian is nearly as good as the one made by that gentleman.

Mr. Dumergue's proficiency falls little short of the gentlemen above him. His translation of the same Persian paper betrays no inferiority; but in translating into Persian he has been less successful. In the colloquial part of the examination he acquitted himself particularly well.

The attainments of Messrs. Gibbs, F. N. Maltby, and F. B. Elton, in this language, are of a less advanced order; but these gentlemen, in order to master its difficulties, have only to prosecute the study of it with vigour for some time longer. Each of them made a creditable translation, though not free from errors, of a Persian paper of the second degree of difficulty, as well as a translation into that language, evincing a very satisfactory progress in the acquirement of it.

The same exercises were performed, but in a more imperfect manner, by Mr. G. Harris, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Kaye. The progress of these gentlemen, however, is satisfactory.

Mr. Story attempted, but with little success, to translate the Persian paper of the second degree of difficulty. Mr. Conway, who arrived from England immediately before the examination, made a nearly correct translation of an easy Persian story.

Mr. Limond, who had also just arrived from England, has brought with him only a slight knowledge of the elements of this language.

Hindoostanee.

Mr. C. J. Bird and Mr. C. P. Skelton have attained a higher degree of proficiency in this language than any of the other gentlemen who have been examined in it, and are as nearly as possible equal in their knowledge of it. Both of them made such translations of the most difficult papers, from and into it, as are highly creditable, though not free from some errors. Both of them spoke it with ease and correctness, and with a good pronunciation, and read and translated off-hand, without much hesitation, a part of a Hindoostanee petition. Mr. Bird has excelled in his translation from Hindoostanee into English, and Mr. Skelton in his translation from English into Hindoostanee.

Mr. Scott's translation of the most diffi-

cult Hindoostanee paper gives the general sense of the original, but shews that there were many words which he did not exactly understand. His translation into Hindoostanee is respectably executed, but not in a manner indicative of high attainment. He does not appear to have made much progress in this language during the last twelve months.

Mr. Frere performed the same exercises as Mr. Scott, and nearly as well. He has not yet acquired a ready use of the language in conversation.

Mr. Elliot and Mr. Wilson also made translations of the same papers, but with less success than the gentlemen who are placed above them. Mr. Elton did not attempt the most difficult of the Hindoostanee papers; but his translation of the paper next in degree of difficulty, and his translation into Hindoostanee, place him fully on a level with Mr. Wilson. Mr. Elliot surpassed these two gentlemen in speaking and in reading, and in translating *viva voce*.

Mr. Roupell, Mr. J. Bird, and Mr. J. C. Taylor, made translations of the second Hindoostanee paper, and translations into that language. Mr. Roupell's degree of proficiency is not much inferior to that of the gentlemen next above him, and Mr. Bird and Mr. Taylor follow at very short intervals.

The exercises of Mr. Rohde, Mr. Mathison, and Mr. Cole, do not call for any particular remark, further than that the progress of these gentlemen is satisfactory.

Tamil.

Mr. C. J. Bird translated a Tamil paper of some difficulty, in a very creditable manner; the errors which his translation contains are of a kind which, judging from the great and rapid progress he has made in his studies, a very little longer practice would have enabled him to avoid. When the orthographical errors in his translations from English are corrected, the sense of the original is clearly understood throughout, excepting in one passage, which is less idiomatic than the rest. He acquitted himself well in the oral part of the examination.

In determining to whom the second place should be assigned a little difficulty occurred, in consequence of Mr. Frere having selected for translation from Tamil a paper of less difficulty than that undertaken by the three gentlemen ranked next below him, but the complete success with which he executed his translation, his being at least equal to Mr. Wilson in translating from English, having made a more full translation than that gentleman, the correctness with which he conversed, and his being superior to all in rendering and explaining a business paper, entitle him

to be placed next to Mr. C. J. Bird. Mr. Frere's knowledge of Tamil is of a very useful order.

Mr. Wilson's translation from English is not literal, and in some places not sufficiently full, but it generally conveys the meaning of the original, and is, on the whole, a good paper. There are a few errors in his translation from Tamil, but he has acquitted himself so as to evince a marked improvement since he was last examined, both in his written exercises and in conversing. He requires practice to enable him to explain business papers readily.

Mr. Goodwyn's translation from Tamil is not much inferior to Mr. Wilson's, and his rendering of the English paper is tolerably well done. In the *visd voce* part of the examination he acquitted himself very satisfactorily.

Mr. Charles Dumergue's translation from Tamil is of nearly equal merit with Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Goodwyn's, but in translating into the language he was much less successful. He conversed with tolerable accuracy, and with a little assistance explained a business paper.

Mr. Roupell and Mr. Rohde have made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of Tamil; the former speaks with a little hesitation, but with tolerable correctness. Mr. T. H. Davidson and Mr. Kaye have also made themselves partially acquainted with the language. Mr. Davidson conversed on familiar subjects with much correctness.

Mr. John Bird and Mr. F. N. Maltby are nearly equal in their acquaintance with the easier parts of the language. Mr. Cole has made a little progress.

Teloogoo.

Mr. Phillips, who stands at the head of the Teloogoo students, translated a story of some difficulty with perfect correctness, except as regards one passage, the meaning of which does not appear to have been clearly understood by him. His translation into the language, though it contains a few idiomatic inaccuracies, conveys perfectly the sense of the original, and displays a respectable command of words. He read and translated, with very little assistance, a Teloogoo arzee of moderate difficulty. He converses with fluency and correctness, and appears to understand all that is said to him.

Mr. Elliot succeeded tolerably well in translating a Teloogoo story rather more difficult than that given to Mr. Phillips. There are several words with the meaning of which he was not acquainted, and the sense of two or three passages is imperfectly rendered. The style of his translation into the language is very good, but it does not, in several parts, express the

sense of the original. Mr. Elliot speaks with grammatical accuracy, but he requires practice both in talking and reading official papers.

There are only two passages in the Teloogoo paper translated by Mr. Charles Skelton, which is the same as that given to Mr. Phillips, in which that gentleman has not fully comprehended the original, and his translation into the language is intelligible throughout, though it contains a few grammatical and several orthographical errors. He rendered with very trifling assistance the meaning of a Teloogoo arzee, and his conversation shows that he possesses a considerable stock of words, though he still requires practice in acquiring the idiomatic style of the language.

Mr. Mathison's translations both from and into Teloogoo are but little inferior to those of Mr. Charles Skelton, and evince that he has devoted considerable attention to its study. He speaks with tolerable fluency, and he made out with a little assistance the meaning of a Teloogoo arzee.

Mr. Taylor has made very great progress in Teloogoo, considering the short period he has been in the country. His translation of the story of the second degree of difficulty, contains but few errors, and is a very creditable performance. In translating into the language he was not successful, but he speaks with remarkable fluency and grammatical and idiomatic accuracy, and translated with hardly any assistance the Teloogoo arzee given to the other gentlemen.

Mr. George Harris's Teloogoo exercise, which was considerably easier than those given to the gentlemen who precede him, is very fairly performed, there being only a few words, with the meaning of which he was unacquainted. His translation into Teloogoo shows that he has acquired a good stock of words, but he requires practice in their use and application. He speaks tolerably well, and understands generally what is said to him.

Mr. G. H. Skelton translated correctly a portion of an easy Teloogoo story, but he did not attempt to converse or translate into the language.

Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Story, made out a portion of the same story with a little assistance. Mr. Gibbes likewise translated a few easy sentences into Teloogoo; and as this gentleman's studies have been interrupted by sickness, his progress is satisfactory.

Mr. Thomas Harris reads the Teloogoo character very fairly, and is well grounded in the easier rules of grammar; which, considering the short time he has been in the country, and his having also suffered from indisposition, is as much as could have been expected from him.

Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Beauchamp were prevented by indisposition from attending the examination.

Having concluded our report on the acquirements of the several students who have been examined, we beg leave to recommend that Messrs. C. J. Bird, Phillips, Goodwyn, Frere, Dumergue, and Elliot, may be permitted to enter on the active duties of the public service. Mr. C. J. Bird, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Goodwyn, have highly distinguished themselves by the rapid progress they have made in their studies at the College, and Mr. Frere and Mr. Dumergue are also entitled to our particular commendation. We have great pleasure in adding that Messrs. Phillips, Frere, Elliot, C. P. Skelton, and Wilson, have respectively established their claims to the highest rate of college allowances, which we accordingly recommend may be granted to them, as well as that the first increase of college allowances may be granted to Messrs. T. Harris and Conway.

We are happy to state that the result of our enquiries respecting the debts of the junior civil servants is on the whole satisfactory.

We have the honour to be,

Right Honourable Sir,

your most obedient servants,

W. OLIVER, A. ROBERTSON,
W. HUNLESTON, J. C. MORRIS,
J. M. MACLEOD.

College, Jan. 7, 1832.

To the President and Members of the Board for the College and for Public Instruction.

Gentlemen: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers the result of the second half-yearly examination, for the year 1831, of the junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort Saint George, to be satisfactory, and is pleased, agreeably to your recommendation, to grant to Messrs. Phillips, Frere, Elliot, C. P. Skelton, and Wilson, the highest rate, and to Messrs. T. Harris and Conway the first increase of college allowances, from the date of their respective examinations.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will avail himself of the services of Messrs. C. J. Bird, Phillips, Goodwyn, Frere, Dumergue, and Elliot, in suitable situations.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers the rapid progress stated to have been made by Messrs. C. J. Bird, Phillips, and Goodwyn, in their studies at the college, to be highly creditable to those gentlemen; and observes with satisfaction the particular commendation bestowed by you on Mr. Frere and Mr. Dumergue.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

your most obedient servant,

H. CHAMIER,

Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, Jan. 20, 1832.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

LAND REVENUE IN INDIA.*

An Account of the Amount of the Land Revenue, in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, and the charges of its Collection, in the years 1789-90, 1799-1800, 1809-10, 1818-19 and 1828-29.

Years.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1789-90 Rs.	3,08,55,270	28,68,646	2,79,86,624
1799-1800	3,05,38,839	18,07,819	2,87,31,020
1809-10	3,12,81,796	13,50,477	2,99,31,319
1818-19	3,44,99,788	18,51,742	3,26,48,046
1828-29	3,58,49,014	25,03,201	3,33,45,813

The same in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces under the Bengal government, in the years 1809-10, 1818-19 and 1828-29.

1809-10 Rs.	2,60,29,499	22,17,456	2,38,12,043
1818-19	3,15,37,273	24,48,371	2,90,88,902
1828-29	3,05,77,919	32,58,955	2,73,19,264

* Appendix to Rep. Sel. Com. of Commons, 11th October 1831.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THEORY OF MR. RICKARDS.

No. III.

HAVING exposed the extraordinary fundamental errors, which Mr. Rickards has committed, in the whole progress of his "Exposition," from the earliest period of the Company's history down to an epoch when their affairs came under the scrutinizing observation of Parliament and the jealous control of the executive government; having, for his particular satisfaction, confined ourselves as much as possible to Mr. Rickards' own text-books and authorities, there remains for examination the counter-part of his proof, namely, the asserted existing deficiency of the Commercial fund, which is an essential part of his argument. A thick and thin assailant of the Company would assume without scruple that the alleged vast territorial surplus had been fraudulently abstracted, and would avail himself of Mr. Langton's description of the Company's accounts, and his remark that "there must be much to conceal where there is so much mystery," as an all-sufficient proof of the fraud. We must allow Mr. Rickards the credit of more liberality: he believes that the Company have misappropriated this surplus unconsciously; and that their commerce, without their knowing it, has ever been, and still is, a losing concern: it is indispensable to his theory that it should be so, for without this single link in the demonstration, all his previous arguments or assertions would go for nothing.

We might be reproached, however, and perhaps taunted, by Mr. Rickards, if we did not notice the labours of his accountant (Mr. Wilkinson), who, being provided by Mr. Rickards with certain documents for the purpose, set to work upon them, and, evidently to his own as well as his employer's vast satisfaction, has arrived at a result nearly similar to that obtained by Mr. Rickards himself, as far as the territorial finances are concerned. If this should appear somewhat surprizing to the reader, his surprize will not be lessened in degree when we shew that the errors, which vitiate Mr. Wilkinson's statement, are errors of which Mr. Rickards could not but have been perfectly aware.

Mr. Wilkinson's report is of rather alarming dimensions; but it is needless for us to dissect it in detail. He does not proceed upon the basis of Mr. Rickards' assumption that the Indian debt of 1793, amounting to £7,971,668,* was not territorial; he takes it for granted that it was territorial. He is not long, however, before he makes an attack upon this debt. In the second report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1810,† it is declared, as the deliberately-formed opinion of that Committee, that the difference between the Indian revenue in 1793, when there was a surplus, and that of 1808-9, when there was a deficiency, was "entirely occasioned by the increase of charge and of interest on the debts." This proposition, being utterly destructive of the Rickardian theory, Mr. Wilkinson endeavours to overthrow by a species of argument truly Rickardian.

* The true amount of debt on the 30th April 1793, was £7,120,934. App. I. to Min. Ev. 1831, p. 62.

† Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11th May, 1810.

Entertaining the highest respect for the authority of the Honourable Committee, I am nevertheless constrained to infer from the consideration of these accounts, that the difference is entirely occasioned by increased interest on additional debt, which it was not necessary to contract for any purposes connected with the territorial revenues of India, these revenues having been more than sufficient to discharge all legitimate claims upon them; that no part of this additional debt has, in fact, been applied to any territorial or political object, but has been employed to create commercial assets; thereby conferring an appearance of prosperity on that branch of the Company's affairs, which is utterly fallacious and unfounded; and finally, that, as the revenues of India have not been benefited by the principal, so neither ought they, upon any reasonable ground, to be charged with the interest.

Herein may be discerned the germ of Mr. Wilkinson's hallucinations. We have heard of a logician who undertook to demonstrate the beauty of moral evil, modestly requiring merely the simple concession that "whatever is, is right." So Mr. Rickards and his disciple *prove* that the revenues of India were always sufficient to answer all the demands upon them, by assuming that they must be so. The machinery by which Mr. Wilkinson professes to shew that the additions to the debt were of a commercial character, is constructed, with all the mechanical art of an accountant, from a variety of different accounts, whence, if his statements could be relied on, it would appear that for several years, whilst there was a surplus revenue in India, there was a progressive augmentation of the debt. We have already remarked that writers, especially those pregnant with a theory, are almost unavoidably deceived by partial statements of the Company's complicated affairs, which are not drawn up for the specific purpose of making a complete exposition of them; and we shall find that Mr. Wilkinson has fallen into the same errors as preceding writers.

Mr. Wilkinson begins with the year 1793-4. "The increased deficiency since 1793," he remarks, "insisted on by the Honourable Company, if it exist, must have had a commencement; and to nullify my conclusions, it will only be necessary to shew in what particular year I have either surcharged the Indian revenue, or omitted an account of legitimate territorial disbursement, of which they rendered an account, and of which the omission would have converted my alleged surplus into a deficiency." He then states, correctly as far as the details go, the gross revenues of India, in that year, at £8,276,770, and the political charges abroad and at home, including interest on debts, at £6,805,343; leaving a surplus revenue this year of £1,471,427. In the same manner, he shews that, in the year 1794-5, there was a surplus of £1,232,906; in 1795-6 a surplus of £673,815, and in 1796-7 a surplus of £31,846; and here he finds it convenient to break off, as the result of the ensuing year's revenue was a deficiency. "Now," says Mr. Rickards' accountant, "down to this period of 1796-7, it is obvious that there could be no necessity, with reference to any territorial or political expenditure, to increase the debt of 1793; so far were these revenues from having proved deficient, that they had actually realized a surplus of £3,409,994, after discharging all appropriate demands upon them, including interest. If, therefore, the debt was increased within this period, the

necessity must have arisen from some other cause, and there can be but little difficulty in assigning the true one, *viz.* supplies to the commercial branch of the Company's concerns, for *distribution* in England." He then states the following as the "facts," concerning the Indian debt.

	£.		£.
Increase in 1795-6.....	336,950	Paid off in 1793-4	666,408
Further increase in 1796-7.....	2,006,851	Do. in 1794-5	506,325
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£2,343,801		£1,172,733
	<hr/>		<hr/>

" Thus, therefore, in 1796-7, with a surplus of territorial revenue amounting to £3,409,994, which, if not diverted to other purposes, would have been applicable to the *diminution* of Indian debt, that debt sustained an *increase* of £1,171,068."

Now let us look at the real "facts" of the case; and in consonance with the principle we have adopted, as far as possible, throughout these remarks, to refute the Rickardian theory out of its inventor's own authorities (because it must have been from thence that he derived his data), we subject this statement of Mr. Wilkinson to a comparison with the account No. I. appended to the evidence of Mr. Langton (a special witness of Mr. Rickards), before the Commons' Committee, 21st July 1831, entitled "Particulars of the ordinary and extraordinary receipts of the Indian treasuries, for each year from 1792-3 to 1808-9, with the application thereof, as far as the territory of India is concerned;" which account is deduced from the identical official papers placed before Mr. Wilkinson, and, as far as it goes, appears correct.*

Mr. Wilkinson has, in the first place, omitted, in his account of political charges, stores exported to the Presidencies, Bencoolen, and St. Helena,† amounting in the four years to £843,369; he will not venture to say that this is not a political charge. Secondly, payments for the years 1796 and 1797 to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot,‡ and the creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore,§ £1,122,997, and bonds to the creditors of said princes,|| in 1796-7, £42,820. Thirdly, claims on government¶, £169,389, of which £20,784 is admitted in full, and the remainder part admitted. Here then is a sum of £2,178,575 legitimately chargeable upon the territorial revenues, (we exclude the sum of £361,140 returned as doubtful whether commercial or territorial), reducing the surplus of £3,409,994 to £1,231,419, entirely overlooked by Mr. Wilkinson, though Mr. Rickards states he had the whole of the five Reports before him, and the errors are not noticed by Mr. Rickards himself, though the charges are conspicuously exhibited in the Appendix to the Report and Minutes of Evidence, 1831, published some time before his book issued from the press.

Now let us see how far Mr. Wilkinson is accurate with respect to the increase of the debt. In the first place, an ordinary reader would be struck by a fact which has escaped the perspicuity of Mr. Rickards' accountant, namely, that, in each year, the charge for interest on the debt, according to

* The details agree with the figures in Moreau's work, another of Mr. Rickards' authorities.

† Specified, Appendix 35 to Fourth Report.

‡ Appendix 22 to Fourth Report.

§ Appendix 18 of Third Report.

¶ Appendix 17 and page 365, Third Report.

§ Appendix 19 of Third Report.

his own figures, had diminished: in 1793-4 it was £526,205, in the next year, £481,301; in the next, £414,750; and in the last, £426,847. How, therefore, the diminution of the territorial surplus can be attributable to the increase of the debt, that is to payments for interest on that debt, which payments were less in 1796-7 than in 1793-4 by £100,000, is utterly inconceivable. But as this inference would not satisfy a theorist, we proceed to show that Mr. Wilkinson has misrepresented the "facts," when he states that the Indian debt had increased between 1793-4 and 1796-7. The real facts are these: * In 1792-3 the debt at interest was £7,129,934; in 1793-4 it was £6,192,980, being a reduction of £936,954; in 1794-5 it was £5,538,888, a reduction of £654,092; in 1795-6 it was £5,335,042, a reduction of £203,846; in 1796-7, when there was a *real* deficiency of the revenues,† it was £5,603,600, an increase of £268,558. The true result, therefore, is as follows: Difference between the amount of debt in 1792-3 and in 1795-6, a diminution of £1,794,892 (which is £500,000 more than the true surplus of the territorial revenues), instead of an increase of debt, as asserted by Mr. Wilkinson, of £1,171,068.

It would be a waste of time to endeavour to trace the sources of Mr. Wilkinson's blunders, for we assume them to be blunders only; the reader, has references to the Parliamentary papers from whence all the figures in the foregoing statement are deduced, and as the object of the person who drew up the account (Mr. Langton) was precisely the same as Mr. Wilkinson's, he may fairly conclude that whatever errors it contains are, according to Mr. Langton's own principle, errors on the right side. In fact, Mr. Melvill, in referring to this account in his evidence, charges it with a variety of omissions, the effect of which is to make the balances preponderate in favour of the territory and against the commerce.

We should state, for the sake of obviating objection or misconception, that we have confined our calculations to the debt bearing interest; but if we included the floating debt, the result would be the same, since that debt was diminished from £2,012,786 in 1792-3 to £1,532,282 in 1796-7.‡ The total debt of India in 1792-3 was £9,142,720, and in 1796-7 £7,135,882. The cash in hand in 1792-3 was £1,804,292, and in 1796-7 £1,763,345.§

The gross blunder committed by Mr. Wilkinson, in supposing that there was a net territorial surplus revenue, and an increase of the debt, between 1793-4 and 1796-7, vitiates the whole system of his accounts, because he assumes without scruple, upon this false principle, that all future additions to the interest as well as the principal of the debt were commercial. His words are: "As it has been *shown* that there was no political necessity for an augmentation of the debt, so neither could there be any political occasion for an increase of the interest; which will, therefore, be continued at the amount of 1796-7, until the circumstances of the territorial revenue, apart

* See Appendix 7 to Second Report; and Appendix 2 to Third Report.

† Mr. Wilkinson's surplus revenue that year is £31,846; and he has omitted from his account of payments, stores, payments to the Arcot and Tanjore creditors, and the sum expended on account of government, £1,465,184; making a real defalcation of £1,433,338.

‡ Appendix 7 to Second Report; Appendix 2 to Third Report.

§ Appendix 9 to Third Report; Papers 9th Feb. 1830.

from all consideration of the requirements of commerce, shall appear to demand an alteration." By this very convenient instrument, therefore, Mr. Wilkinson exhibits a balance at the end of 1808-9 of "territorial revenue contributed to commerce," of £20,405,123. It is true, he adduces, in supply of proof, a "striking observation" from the Second Report: "on the eleven years, 1792-3 to 1802-3, the revenues of India have proved more than sufficient to defray every demand for expense of administration and government, and the interest of the debts, by the sum of £3,734,445;" and he asks "how can the co-existence of a surplus revenue of £3,734,445, and an augmentation of debt to the amount of £11,600,588, ostensibly contracted to supply the deficiencies of that revenue, be reconciled?" We will answer his question. First, the report, which Mr. Wilkinson quotes, is expressly confined to the finances of the *local administration in India*, from which the home territorial charges are excluded. These home charges amounted in these eleven years to upwards of £3,000,000,* to which is to be added the charge incurred in England for King's troops serving in India, which the Committee also excluded from their view, amounting to more than £1,500,000;† here we have then a defalcation of the revenue to the extent of £800,000. Yet Mr. Wilkinson goes on, in the Rickardian manner, assuming that he has proved every thing, when he has really proved nothing but his own unaccountable *entêtement*.

Before we quit the subject of the debt, we may remark that attempts to prove it otherwise than territorial in its origin ought fairly to be barred by the distinct and repeated recognitions of the legislature; the whole stream of enactments, from 1793 (33 Geo. III. c. 52) to the last Charter Act (53 Geo. III. c. 155) treats the debt as territorial. "My deliberate conviction," says Mr. Melvill,‡ "and I state it upon the responsibility of the office I hold, is, that the more the Company's accounts are sifted, the more obvious will it be, not only that parliament was right in coming to the conclusion that the debt was wholly territorial, but also that no statement of accounts has ever yet been furnished that does full justice to the commercial branch of the Company's affairs."

As an example of the results which might be obtained by a fair application to the account current between the territory and the trade, principles of financial adjustment to which the Rickardian party would probably have had no objection, did it favour their views, Mr. Melvill gave in to the Committee, at the examination just referred to, a "statement of the amount which the outlay furnished from the Commercial funds of the East-India Company, on account of the Indian territory, with interest charged thereon at five per cent. per annum, would have reached in the four several periods from 1751 to 1766, from 1766 to 1780, from 1780 to 1793, and from 1793 to 1814, after allowing for the amount of all returns made by the territory to commerce, and calculating the commerce as chargeable, through those several periods, with the full expenditure of £121,229, sustained by the Company in their purely commercial cha-

* According to Third Report, Appendix 46. See also Moreau's Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure of the Territorial Revenue, from 1792-3 to 1821-2.

† Appendix 51 to Fourth Report.

‡ Examination, 30th August 1831. No. 443.

acter, previously to the state of circumstances which led to the acquisition of the territory, beyond the charge subsequently borne by the commerce for establishments expressly commercial." According to this statement, the aggregate amount of the outlay from commercial funds, on account of the territory, with accruing interest to the 1st May 1814, would be £81,521,797, and the accruing interest on this sum, calculated to 1st May 1831, would carry the total amount to £186,849,452.

The combined results of his labours upon these accounts, Mr. Wilkinson has drawn out in two tabular statements, one showing that, assuming there was a debt due on territorial account, in 1793, there was sufficient surplus revenue, in the thirty-six years from that date till 1827-28, to redeem that debt, and leave a balance of £4,347,675; the other statement shews, from a view of the revenues and charges of India, combined with the increased Indian debt since 1793, that there has been a surplus totally unaccounted for, if not applied to commercial purposes, of £11,208,417. The inherent defects of Mr. Wilkinson's principle, in the outset, might absolve us from the labour of exposing the flagrant mistakes in these statements; but it is a work easily done.

First, then, the column in the statement, headed "Net Charges of St. Helena," is entirely blank for the first sixteen years: a note is appended, stating that "the charges for St. Helena are *supposed* to be included in those for Bencoolen, &c. until 1809-10, when they began to be separately stated." Now, although a portion of these charges, namely, the supply from India is so included, the Fourth Report, App. LI., expressly mentions St. Helena charges paid at home. The sum omitted on this head is £973,945.

Secondly, all the payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore are omitted, which payments were an incumbrance on the cessions to the Company, and are described in the Third Report, (p. 365) as "an issue of money, or loss, which may, in fact, be classed among the charges of the Indian territories;" these payments amount to £1,359,013.

Thirdly, the charges denominated, in the Fourth Report, "doubtful as to the part territorial or commercial," are excluded, to the extent of £4,058,204.

Fourthly, the losses by consignments from port to port in India, amounting, between 1793 and 1826-27, to £1,985,736, some of which are exclusively political, others of a mixed character, and therefore not separable, are all indiscriminately omitted.

Fifthly, the sum of £500,000 paid to the public as, "participation," and which is so paid as territorial revenue, and on no other ground, is wholly excluded.

Sixthly, disbursements on account of dead stock territorial, calculated at about one million sterling, are equally unnoticed.

Now let us pause a little: the sums omitted under the first and second heads amount to £2,332,958. If we reject altogether the doubtful charges under the third head, and add only two millions and a half (about two-

thirds) for the items under the other three heads, we shall have an aggregate sum omitted by Mr. Wilkinson of nearly five millions sterling. But this is not all. Assuming, as we have a right to do, that the Indian revenues were not able to defray these charges, which is a fact capable of demonstration, money must have been borrowed for that purpose, and those loans entailed a burthen of interest chargeable upon the territorial fund. It is, therefore, obviously necessary to add interest; and where the revenues were not sufficient to pay the interest of the debt without borrowing, compound interest must be added to make the account a just one; and we shall thus obtain an aggregate sum larger than Mr. Wilkinson's asserted "surplus totally unaccountable," by about two millions!

But we have not done yet. There is not the slightest notice taken of the large advances made by the Company, out of the territorial revenues, on account of his Majesty's government, for the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the Eastern islands, for fitting out expeditions during the late war, for supplies to the navy, &c.; some part of which was brought to account as charges paid in India; but a sum of £1,661,345 was not included, as appears by Appendix LI. to the Fourth Report. A large portion of this sum—namely, £1,223,571—is an admitted claim; but, whether admitted or not, the whole is an abstraction from the territorial funds, and, whether repayable by the Crown, or thrown entirely upon the Company, should be carried to the debit of the revenues of India, as a political payment. As this large outlay occurred almost entirely in years when there was a deficit of territorial revenue, debt must have been incurred to meet it, and, consequently, interest is chargeable thereupon; and if we add interest upon interest, here is another large sum which has eluded the industry of Mr. Wilkinson, in further extinction of his "surplus totally unaccountable." An account inserted in the Appendix to the Report of 1831, No. 41,* states the balance of these claims, in favour of the Company, at £1,985,899 principal, and £3,696,317 interest: total, £5,682,216.

There is still another fact to be noticed in these statements, which affords a presumption against the skill of Mr. Wilkinson as an accountant; for we do not adopt Mr. Langton's doctrine, that where there is mystery and apparent concealment, there is a presumption of fraud. He has not taken into consideration the state of the cash-balances in the vast number of treasuries scattered over British India. If it shall be found that the balances in these treasuries have gradually increased, and that they have been chiefly territorial, here will be another item in reduction of the "surplus totally unaccountable;" for not even Mr. Rickards, we apprehend, would pretend that money was not accounted for which was in his own coffers, or lying at his bankers. Now, on reference to Appendix VIII. of the Second Report, and to a continuation of No. 6 of the Parliamentary Papers of 1830, it will be seen that the balances in the treasuries, on the 30th April 1793, amounted to £1,854,493, and, on the 30th April 1828, to £8,106,360; shewing an increase of £6,251,867, which appears to have been gradual. That this accumulation of cash was chiefly territorial, is

* An abstract of which is given amongst the Parliamentary Papers in our present number.

evident from its being notoriously caused by the multiplication of treasuries, scattered over the ceded and conquered territories, nearly the whole of which treasuries are maintained solely for territorial purposes. In 1814, the commercial cash in the treasuries was only £207,147, out of £5,887,032; and in 1828, only £383,939 out of £8,106,360.*

We now bestow a hasty consideration on the evidence adduced by Mr. Rickards, to prove that the Company's trade, both with China and India, previous and subsequent to 1813, has been constantly unprofitable. A superficial investigation of this part of the subject is sufficient, because the notion is thoroughly absurd and improbable, is directly contradicted by authentic official statements, and repudiated by even Mr. Rickards' own disciples; and, lastly, because it has been already completely exposed in this journal,† by means of data afforded in the evidence of Mr. Melvill.

We take the first statement of Mr. Rickards, shewing "the apparent deficiency of means to pay interest on bond debt and dividends out of the profits of the China trade,"‡ for the year 1820-21, which, he tells the Committee, is founded entirely on official documents; "I look upon no other source of information," he says, "to be worth a farthing!" In this statement, he makes the prime cost of the teas imported in that year £1,874,840; the freight and demurrage, £796,540; the charges in China and England, £618,849; total, £3,290,229. The sale amount of the tea he represents at £3,566,642, leaving a balance of £276,413 only to pay £795,189, the amount of the interest on the bond debt and of dividends on stock; so that there would be a deficiency of commercial funds that year of £518,776. Now it appears from a statement laid before Parliament in 1830,§ which contains a full, clear, and satisfactory account of the Company's trade from 1814-15 to 1828-29, that in that year, the net profit on the China trade was £1,157,027, and upon the total trade, £1,315,793, leaving a surplus, after paying the dividends on the stock, of £685,793, part of which was applied to the reduction of the Indian debt, of which no less a sum than £1,516,861 was redeemed by the application of the commercial funds in that and the succeeding year! Here, then, is a discordancy between Mr. Rickards' statement and the official accounts, no other source of information being, according to him, worth a farthing, of £1,200,000 in one year. How is this explained? Mr. Melvill tells us,|| that this statement of Mr. Rickards involves errors and omissions which, when corrected, leave a credit of £956,361 for the year 1820-21 in question. The details are as follow. The cost of the tea is correct, £1,874,840; the freight and demurrage, instead of being £796,540, is only £536,740, an error of a quarter of a million in one item; the charges, instead of being £618,849, are only £550,575, Mr. Rickards having committed a blunder in respect to the Canton salaries. Here, then, is an excess of charge of £328,074. The other side of the account is still more erroneous. The sale amount, instead of being £3,566,642, is £3,914,049, a difference of £347,407;

* Accounts of 1830, No. 6.

† Evidence, 29th April 1830. No. 4373.

‡ See vol. iii. p. 183, and vol. v. p. 14.

§ Evidence before the Commons Committee, 29d March 1830, No. 34.

|| Papers ordered to be printed 8th July 1830. See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. v., p. 250.

to which is to be added the amount of interest earned on the Company's own capital and the amount saved in the mode of effecting their insurance, making together £280,880, which is totally omitted by Mr. Rickards. These three sums, *viz.* 328,074 + 347,407 + 280,880, amount to £956,361. The calculations for the subsequent years evince equal or greater errors. These errors Mr. Melville traces to certain causes which are quite inconsistent with Mr. Rickards' respect for official accounts, seeing that they are not to be found there; namely, by an excessive charge for wastage, by including the India as well as the China freight (in an account restricted to tea!), by comprehending as charges several items already included in the invoice account, by considering the interest on the Company's capital as an actual outgoing, and by considering the sea-insurance, the profit of which belongs to the Company, who are their own insurers, also as an outgoing.

Is it necessary that we should proceed further in our refutation of this preposterous theory of Mr. Rickards? Have we not stated enough to show that this well-meaning gentleman has suffered his mental vision to be miserably distorted by a theory which is a mere phantom?

CAPTAIN MUNDY'S SKETCHES OF INDIA.*

A MORE lively, agreeable, and faithful delineation of India we have rarely, if ever, met with than in these fruits of Captain Mundy's pen and pencil. The former has described the scenes so truly, and the latter, with the powerful aid of Mr. Landseer, has given such spirited and accurate representations of animated nature, that those who are familiar with the country will, probably, labour under an illusion from the beginning to the end of the work, and fancy themselves participating in the scenes and sports, the pageants and the entertainments, the durbars and the tumashas, which rapidly succeed each other in this "flying tour through India."

Captain Mundy, as one of the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, accompanied Lord Combermere in a tour of the military stations in the Upper Provinces, which commenced in 1827 and lasted till 1829. He travelled, therefore, under many advantages; and, as his journal was not written for publication, but partly for his own amusement, and partly as "a promised sop held out to allay epistolary expectations at home," we have no turgid efforts at fine writing, but a kind of proof impression of the picture which the objects immediately before him made upon his mind. Upon such a subject as this work treats of, we are, generally speaking, better pleased with the "raw materials" than with a regularly manufactured book.

We can afford our readers an idea of the talents of Captain Mundy's work only by a progress of reviewing akin to his own journey: it must be a "flying tour" through it.

The route of the tour has been often described: by land to Benares; thence, along the course of the Ganges, to Futtygurh; thence, across the

* *Pen and Pencil Sketches, being the Journal of a Tour in India; by CAPTAIN MUNDY, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Combermere. In 2 vols. London, 1832. Murray.*

Jumna, to Agra and Bhurtpore; thence, re-crossing the latter stream, to Allyghur and Delhi; from whence the traveller proceeds to Kurnal, retrograding to Meerut, and afterwards traversing the mountain districts, and reaching as far north as Loudiana on the Sutlej, Soobatkoo and Deora, on the spurs of the Himalaya. On return, the route was varied; and he visited Bundelcund before regaining Benares.

One of the chief amusements of the party was hunting, principally the tiger, the breed of which must be fast diminishing; though they were surprised by a sortie of these animals in the pass of Dunghye, about 200 miles from Calcutta. By the uninitiated, the animated perils of this sport may be conceived, from the glowing account of a day's hunt in the hills near Hurdwar:—

We beat for half an hour steadily in line, and I was just beginning to yawn in despair, when my elephant suddenly raised his trunk and trumpeted several times, which, my mahout informed me, was a sure sign that there was a tiger somewhere 'between the wind and our nobility.' The formidable line of thirty elephants, therefore, brought up their left shoulders, and beat slowly on to windward.

We had gone about three hundred yards in this direction, and had entered a swampy part of the jungle, when suddenly the long wished-for 'tally-ho!' saluted our ears, and a shot from Captain M—— confirmed the sporting *Eureeka!* The tiger answered the shot with a loud roar, and boldly charged the line of elephants. Then occurred the most ridiculous, but most provoking, scene possible. Every elephant, except Lord Combermere's, (which was a known staunch one,) turned tail, and went off at score, in spite of all the blows and imprecations heartily bestowed upon them by the mahouts. One, less expeditious in his retreat than the others, was overtaken by the tiger, and severely torn in the hind leg; whilst another, even more alarmed than the rest, we could distinguish flying over the plain, till he quite sunk below the horizon; and, for all proof to the contrary, he may be going at this very moment!

The tiger, in the meanwhile, advanced to attack his Lordship's elephant, but, being wounded in the loins by Captain M.'s shot, failed in his spring, and shrunk back among the rushes. My elephant was one of the first of the runaways to return to action; and when I ran up alongside Lord Combermere, (whose heroic animal had stood like a rock,) he was quite *hors du combat*, having fired all his broadside. I handed him a gun, and we poured a volley of four barrels upon the tiger, who, attempting again to charge, fell from weakness. Several shots more were expended upon him before he dropped dead; upon which we gave a good hearty 'Whoo! whoop!' and stowed him upon a pad elephant. As Lord Combermere had, for some minutes, alone sustained the attack of the tiger—a three-quarters grown male—the *spolia opima* were duly awarded to him.

Having loaded, and re-formed line, we again advanced, and after beating for half an hour, I saw the grass gently moved about one hundred yards in front of me; and soon after a large tiger reared his head and shoulders above the jungle as if to reconnoitre us. I tally-ho'd! and the whole line rushed forward. On arriving at the spot, two tigers broke covert, and cantered quietly across an open space of ground. Several shots were fired, one of which slightly touched the largest of them, who immediately turned round, and roaring furiously, and lashing his sides with his tail, came bounding towards

us ; but, apparently alarmed by the formidable line of elephants, he suddenly stopped short, and turned into the jungle again, followed by us at full speed. At this pace, the action of an elephant is so extremely rough, that though a volley of shots was fired, the tiger performed his attack and retreat without being again struck. Those who had the fastest elephants had now the best of the sport, and when he turned to fight (which he soon did), only three of us were up. As soon as he faced about, he attempted to spring on Captain M.'s elephant, but was stopped by a shot in the chest. Two or three more shots brought him to his knees, and the noble beast fell dead in a last attempt to charge. He was a full grown male, and a very fine animal. Near the spot where we found him, were discovered the well-picked remains of a buffalo.

One of the sportsmen had, in the mean time, kept the smaller tiger in view, and we soon followed to the spot to which he had been marked. It was a thick marshy covert of broad flag reeds, called Hogla, and we had beat through it twice, and were beginning to think of giving it up, as the light was waning, when Captain P.'s elephant, which was lagging in the rear, suddenly uttered a shrill scream, and came rushing out of the swamp with the tiger hanging by its teeth to the upper part of its tail ! Captain P.'s situation was perplexing enough, his elephant making the most violent efforts to shake off his back-biting foe, and himself unable to use his gun for fear of shooting the unfortunate Coolie, who, frightened out of his wits, was standing behind the howdah, with his feet in the crupper, within six inches of the tiger's head.

We soon flew to his aid, and quickly shot the tiger, who, however, did not quit his gripe until he had received eight balls ; when he dropped off the poor elephant's mangled tail, quite dead. The elephant only survived ten days, but it was shrewdly suspected that his more mortal wounds were inflicted by some of the sportsmen, who were over-zealous to rid him of his troublesome hanger-on.

Their visit to the fallen despot of India, the Moghul, at Delhi, gives us a striking picture of the mutability of fortune :—

At the entrance of the corridor leading to the presence, the resident and his assistants were required to take off shoes and hats ; but according to previous agreement, Lord Combermere and his suite retained both boots and hats during the whole ceremony.

The Dewânee Khâs is a beautiful open edifice, supported on white marble columns, the whole elegantly inlaid and gilt. The roof is said to have been vaulted with silver in the more prosperous days of the Delhi empire, but it was spoiled by those common devastators of India, the Mahrattas. Around the cornice still remains the (now, at least, inapplicable) inscription, 'If there be a Paradise upon earth, it is this, it is this.' The throne, occupying the centre of the building, is raised about three feet from the floor, and shaded by a canopy of gold tissue and seed-pearl. There are no steps to the front of the throne, the entrance being in the rear. Seated cross-legged upon it, and supported by surrounding cushions, we found the present representative of the Great Mogul. He is a fine-looking old man, his countenance dignified, and his white beard descending upon his breast. On his right hand stood his youngest and favourite son, Selim, and on the left the heir-apparent, a mean-looking personage, and shabbily attired in comparison with his younger brother. It was impossible to contemplate without feelings of respect, mingled with compassion, the descendant of Baber, Acbar, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, reduced, as he is now, to the mere shadow of a monarch ; especially when one reflected that, had it not been for European intrigues and inter-

ference, this man, instead of being the dependent pensioner of a handful of merchants, might perhaps still, like his ancestors, have been wielding the sceptre of the richest and most extensive dominions in the world. Whilst employed in these cogitations, a provoking wag whispered in my ear, 'Do you trace any resemblance to the Mogul on the cover of a pack of cards?' and I with great difficulty *hemmed* away a violent burst of laughter in the presence of 'the Asylum of the Universe.'

The old monarch, mindful of his dignity, scarcely deigned to notice, even by a look, the Commander-in-chief as he approached to present his 'nuzzar' of fifty gold mohurs.* He did not even condescend to raise his eyes towards the rest of the party, as we advanced one by one, salaamed, and offered our three gold mohurs. His air, however, was not haughty, but he affected a sleepy, dignified indifference, as he scraped the money from our hands, and handed it to his treasurer. The staff presented likewise a nuzzar of two gold mohurs to the heir-apparent.

On receiving Lord Combermere's offering, the King placed a turban, similar to his own, upon his head, and his lordship was conducted, retiring with his face sedulously turned towards the throne, to an outer apartment, to be invested with a *khillât*, or dress of honour. In about five minutes he returned to the presence, attired in a spangled muslin robe and tunic; salaamed, and presented another nuzzar. The staff were then led across the quadrangle by the 'grooms of the robes' to the 'green room,' where a quarter of an hour was sufficiently disagreeably employed by us in arraying ourselves, with the aid of the grooms, in silver muslin robes, and sir-peaches or fillets, of the same material tastily bound round our cocked-hats. Never did I behold a group so ludicrous as we presented when our toilette was accomplished; we wanted nothing but a 'Jack o' the Green' to qualify us for a May-day exhibition of the most exaggerated order. In my gravest moments, the recollection of this scene provokes an irresistible fit of laughter. As soon as we had been decked out in this satisfactory guise, we were marched back again through the *Lâl Purdar* and crowds of spectators, and re-conducted to the *Dewânee Khâs*, where we again separately approached His Majesty to receive from him a tiara of gold and false stones, which he placed with his own hands upon our hats. As we got not even 'the estimation of a hair,' without paying for it, we again presented a gold mohur each. The Honourable Company, of course, 'paid for all,' and our gold mohurs were handed to us by the resident. It was a fine pay-day for the impoverished old Sultan, whose 'pay and allowances' are only twelve lacs of rupees, or £120,000 a year. His ancestor, the Emperor Acbar's revenue was somewhat better; including presents, and estates of officers of the crown falling in, it amounted to about fifty-two millions sterling.

The celebrated fair of Hurdwar is described :—

We next took our station in the main street of the bazaar, which was crowded to suffocation with buyers and sellers of cloths, fruits, grain, sweet-meats, toys, and gewgaws of every description. Many of the little mat booths drove a busy and successful trade in a sort of double wicker basket, used by the pilgrims who resort to bathe in the holy river to carry earthen jars filled with the sacred water to their homes. The moment our elephant stopped, he was wedged in on all sides by a dense assemblage; and never did my ears drink in such an astounding concatenation of noises. The neighing of horses, braying of mules, ringing of bells, growling of camels, the eternal tom-toms of

* A gold mohur is worth sixteen rupees. The rupee was always estimated at half-a-crown when I received it, and at two shillings when I paid it!

the fakirs, together with the guitaring, thrumming, 'and every other kind of strumming,' carried on without a moment's intermission throughout the twenty-four hours, formed a discord of sounds which defies description.

As I looked over the roofs of the booths upon the town, the mountains beyond, the hundreds of temples, tombs, and ruins, the numerous and many-shaped little camps, the long array of elephants, camels, horses, &c., spread over the well-wooded plain, and the thousands of picturesquely-dressed people, I suddenly contrasted the scene before me with the last fairs I had witnessed, which happened to be those of Portsdown, and Donnybrook of head-breaking notoriety, both first-rate specimens of their respective countries. In fun and frolic our British fairs of course bear the bell; for the Hindoos only assemble at Hurdwar to pray, and the Moslems to traffic: besides, the Asiatics are not, like John and Pat, gregarious and uproarious in their amusements, but enjoy themselves selfishly and individually, each after his own fashion. As for knocking each other down, whether for 'love' or anger, it is a strictly unoriental process: disputants rarely come to blows, contenting themselves, *de part et d'autre*, with abusing each other's fathers, mothers, and relations, dead or alive. The only heads likely to be broken at Hurdwar are drum-heads, which must be 'soft with blows' unintermittingly inflicted on them from sunrise to sunrise.

But in the picturesque properties of the scene, how greatly does this Indian assemblage transcend our own! Instead of red, rectangular buildings, square doors, square windows, formal lines of booths, and, what is worse than all, the dark, dingy dress of the figures,—with perhaps the rare exception of two or three red cloaks and redder faces among the country lasses,—we have here domes, minarets, fanciful architecture, and a costume, above all, flaunting in colours, set off with weapons, and formed, from the easy flow of its drapery, to adorn beauty and disguise deformity.—As if on purpose to refute me, there are passing at this moment the most disgusting troop of fanatic fakirs, who, with neglected hair and beards, distorted limbs, long talon-like nails, and hideously smeared visages and bodies, look more like wild beasts than human beings. But even these are picturesque! Every hut, equipage, utensil, and beast of India is picturesque, as has been shown by that clever and spirited artist, Chinnery: eastern manners, customs, attitudes, are picturesque: the language even, replete as it is with figure and metaphor, may be said to be picturesque.

Pursuing our route (with great difficulty, owing to the press), through the town, we soon reached a flight of a few steps leading down to the river. These our sure-footed monture descended in safety, and we entered the Ganges, which, being here very wide, and divided by an islet into two branches, was not above four feet deep.

Ascending the stream as far as the Great Ghaut,* and taking up our station directly opposite, we had a distinct view of the bathing ceremony. The Ghaut appeared to consist of about sixty steps, about one hundred feet in width; and was closely crowded by hundreds of men, women, and children, some descending, others attempting to ascend in their dripping garments. The verandas of the buildings round about were filled with hideous fakirs, some of whom also occupied little bamboo platforms, erected in the middle of the Ganges. Many of them were stark naked, and one old fellow, perched upon his michaun, close to our elephant, came quite up to my idea of the Satyr of the ancients, in the goatishness of his physiognomy, and the hirsuteness of his limbs.

* River stairs.

About five hundred, of all sexes and ages, promiscuously grouped, were dipping at the same moment. The men, particularly the older ones, and the fakirs, were chiefly employed in praying whilst in the water; the women, on the contrary, were for the most part laughing and chattering, not having the fear of the goddess Gunga before their eyes; and, in the extacy of the moment, and in their desire to admit the sacred element to immediate and unveiled contact with their persons, the fair pilgrims did not quite sustain their usual modest and decorous management of their drapery in the river-bath.

In general, however, it is but fair to say, the women carry their modesty of *manner*, not to mention morals, to an almost ridiculous extent. Should you meet a group of paysannes on the road, they generally stop, turn their backs, and draw their fillet or head-cloth over their faces,—a very provoking and curiosity-exciting practice.

The following adventure shews one species of annoyance to which travellers in India are exposed :—

I retired to my tent this evening pretty well knocked up; and during the night had an adventure, which might have terminated with more loss to myself, had I slept sounder. My bed, a low charpoy,* was in one corner of the tent, close to a door, and I woke several times from a feverish doze, fancying I heard something moving in my tent; but could not discover anything, though a cheraug, or little Indian lanip, was burning on the table. I therefore again wooed the balmy power, and slept. At length, just as 'the iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,' (for I had looked at my watch five minutes before, and replaced it under my pillow,) I was awakened by a rustling sound under my head; and, half opening my eyes, without changing my position, I saw a hideous black face within a foot of mine, and the owner of this damnable index of a cut-throat, or, at least, cut-purse disposition, kneeling on the carpet, with one hand under my pillow, and the other grasping—not a dagger!—but the door-post. Still without moving my body, and with half-closed eyes, I gently stole my right hand to a boar-spear, which at night was always placed between my bed and the wall; and, as soon as I had clutched it, made a rapid and violent movement, in order to wrench it from its place, and try the virtue of its point upon the intruder's body—but I wrenched in vain. Fortunately for the robber, my bearer, in placing the weapon in its usual recess, had forced the point into the top of the tent, and the butt into the ground so firmly, that I failed to extract it at the first effort; and my visiter, alarmed by the movement, started upon his feet and rushed through the door. I had time to see that he was perfectly naked, with the exception of a black blanket twisted round his loins, and that he had already stowed away in his cloth my candlesticks and my dressing-case, which latter contained letters, keys, money, and other valuables. I had also leisure, in that brief space, to judge, from the size of the arm extended to my bed, that the bearer was more formed for activity than strength; and, by his grizzled beard, that he was rather old than young. I, therefore, sprung from my bed, and, darting through the purdar of the inner door, seized him by the cummerbund just as he was passing the outer entrance.† The cloth, however, being loose, gave way, and ere I could confirm my grasp, he snatched it from my hand, tearing away my thumb-nail down to the quick. In his anxiety to escape, he stumbled through the outer

* Literally 'four feet.'

† The tents in India have double flaps; the outer *khanaut*, or wall, forming a verandah, of some four feet wide, round the interior pavilion.

purdar, and the much-esteemed dressing-case fell out of his loosened zone. I was so close at his heels, that he could not recover it; and, jumping over the tent-ropes—which, doubtless, the rogue calculated would trip me up—he ran towards the road. I was in such a fury, that, forgetting my bare feet, I gave chase, vociferating lustily, ‘Choor, choor!’ (thief, thief!) but was soon brought up by some sharp stones, just in time to see my rascal, by the faint light of the moon through the thick foliage overhead, jump upon a horse standing unheld near the road, and dash down the path at full speed, his black blanket flying in the wind.

The description of the hill-scenery about Simla, Soobathoo, Kotgurh, &c. is extremely pleasing; but we must be parsimonious of our citations. Captain Mundy made a tour from Simla to the Shattoul Pass, in the Snowy Mountains. On reaching the summit, “there was no object in the prospect,” he says, “so astounding as the ‘mer de glace’ of Chamouni, or so gloriously horrific as the glacier of Grindelwald. The rocky peaks of Shattoul, covered with snow from summit to base, rise about one thousand feet above the heath upon which our tents were pitched; the Pass itself bearing somewhat the shape of a demi-pique saddle.”

In Rohilcund they met with an anglicised nabob—a curiosity:—

The next day we crossed the small river Kosila, and on the left bank encountered the Nawaub of Rampore, who came in state to welcome the Commander-in-chief to his dominions. On meeting, this prince entered Lord Combermere’s houdah, and, instead of the usual embraces, shook hands à l’Anglaise. He affects Anglicism in many other points, an assumption by no means rare among Mussulman potentates; but the commixture of British and native manners seems as unnatural as the blending of oil and water: the ill-sustained attempt at John Bullish cordiality soon sinks out of sight, and the frothy pomp of the Mahomedan floats again to the surface. His dress was a singular mixture of splendour and bad taste, consisting of a black velvet surtout, richly embroidered with gold—such as one might imagine Talleyrand to have worn at the Congress of Vienna—upon which he had stuck several rows of the Honourable Company’s livery buttons, displaying the rampant lion upholding the crown. This chef-d’œuvre was, as he assured us, perpetrated by an English tailor at Calcutta. His head was adorned by a unique-looking head-piece, in form something between a cap of maintenance and the pinnacle of a Chinese pagoda. Several carriages of British fashion and manufacture followed in the cavalcade; the most remarkable of which was a barouche, drawn by a pair of young elephants, beautifully caparisoned. His *cab* would have put to shame all its fellows in Hyde-park; it was of the most approved architecture, and the hood was of black velvet, enriched with deep gold embroidery.

The Nawaub of Rampore is a stout, vulgar-looking man, of middle stature and deeply marked with the smallpox: he is an ardent sportsman, and is accounted the best ball-shot in India. He bears the character of a drunkard and spendthrift; and, owing to misrule and neglect of business, his kingdom, which, if well managed, should produce twenty lacs per annum, scarcely affords him a revenue of one-fourth of that amount.

At Futtighur, Captain Mundy came into contact with the well-known Hakim Mehdy, the late visir of Oude, of whom he gives some characteristic traits.

The account of the visit to Scindia and his "camp" of Gwalior is amusing. For example, the dinner given by the Maha Rajah:—

We were ushered in grand state into the banquetting-hall, a lofty vaulted apartment, bearing more the appearance of a chapel than a dining-room. A long table was laid down the centre of the hall, and a line of chairs ranged for the guests along one side of it, whilst the other was left open for the operations of the ministers to our appetites, and to expose us more satisfactorily to the curiosity of the spectators. The former were chiefly Hindoos of respectability; and it was the first time that any of us had been waited upon at table by members of that sect. The latter were composed of the Maha Raja, his relatives, and courtiers, who set apart from the table, but in such a position as enabled them to enfilade its whole length with their curious eyes. The partial upraising too of a silken purdar, above the door at the top of the hall, betrayed to us that eyes invisible from below—those of the pretty prisoners of the Zenana—were employed in criticising the Feringees' feast.

The Hindoos are mere tyros in gastronomy as compared with their more courtly and fastidious neighbours, the Mussulmans: some of their pillaus and cawabs were, however, sufficiently savoury. The dishes were not placed on the board, but were carried by troops of zealous attendants down the untenanted side of the table; each, in rapid succession, presenting his smoking burthen, describing its exquisite qualities with the eloquence of an auctioneer, and exhorting the guests in the most moving terms to partake of it. Refusal was out of the question, and in a few minutes my plate became a perfect mountain of confused sweets and savouries—a *rudis indigestaque moles*!—a complete culinary chaos!

Our entertainers must have thought us a right merry set of fellows; for we were all nearly convulsed, and I was *quite* choked with laughter, excited by the very eager and enthusiastic manner in which some of the table-attendants displayed the good points of their respective viands. One fellow exalted a large fried fish in mid-air, holding it up by the tail in his fingers; and wound up his declamatory eulogium by plumping it down on my plate, which was already swimming with a kind of *crème fouettée*, administered by his precursor. A second uplifted by the leg, and twirled between his finger and thumb, a huge cawabbed capon, which from its gigantic proportions, and the sprawling, untrussed state of its limbs, exceedingly resembled a young grilled Hindoo.

No dish appeared a second time, each being carried off as it reached the foot of the table; series after series came in, and we might have been dining until this moment, had not his lordship requested their forbearance just as they were ushering in the fiftieth course. I omitted to say that the table appointments were furnished by the resident. Thus ended the first and only feast that I was ever bidden to by the disciples of Brahmah; and if, in culinary qualities it fell short of the Mussulman tables which had been spread for us during our tour, it was at least infinitely more productive of food for merriment.

But we might go on for ever extracting. Suffice it to say, that there is food for every sort of readers in Captain Mundy's work—from the sportsman to the antiquary, a "heavy declension." Our extracts will give, though imperfectly, some means of appreciating it; for although a brick is no satisfactory specimen of a house, an arm or a hand of a statue will afford an idea of its taste and proportions.

ORIGIN OF THE MANDJOO DYNASTY NOW REIGNING IN CHINA.

THE Mandjoos are the same people, of Tongöosian origin, anciently known by the name of *Joorjeh*, pronounced by the Chinese *Ju chih* or *Ju chin*, and not *Neu chih* or *Neu chin*, as it has been hitherto written in Europe. They inhabited the countries north of Corea, and on the banks of the Amoor, or Black River, and its tributary streams. The Joorjeh gave shelter to the Mongols, on the latter being driven out of China. The founder of the Ming dynasty despatched his generals after them in their retreat; and the Joorjeh, not being able to make head against the Chinese power, were compelled to sue for peace. Their extreme poverty preventing them from making war, they applied themselves to commerce; and after the conclusion of the treaty, they obtained from the Chinese permission to pass through Leaou tung to China, for the purpose of conveying thither the medical root *jin seng*, which came chiefly from their country; they also brought beaver, fox and sable skins, and horse-hair, which the Chinese used for making nets and tying up their hair. Commerce enriched them, and they multiplied to such a degree, that they divided their country into seven provinces or petty kingdoms. Subsequently, however, after protracted civil wars, they re-united them into one, which, in time, became sufficiently large and powerful to subdue even China itself.

The art of writing was not known amongst the Mandjoos till within about 200 years; the origin of their nation and of the reigning family is, therefore, rather obscure. The following is their own account. Our empire, they say, took its fortunate origin on the Long White Mountain (*Chhung pih shan*), to the north of Corea. This beautiful country is particularly favoured by the accumulation of miraculous emanations. On the brow of this hill expands the lake Tamoon, whence issue the three rivers Ya lüh keang, Khöntoong (Soongguri oola), and Aikhoo (Toomen oola). By the felicitous and beneficent breezes that reign there, this happy country is calculated to produce men of superior intellect. To the east of this mountain is another, named Bokori, at the foot of which is the lake *Bolkhori*.* According to an ancient tradition, there were formerly three celestial maidens; the eldest called Szu gooroon, the second Ching gooroon, and the youngest Foe gooroon. One day they bathed in the lake, when a sacred magpie dropped on the robe of the last a red fruit, which it had been carrying in its beak. The maiden ate of it, and became pregnant; she brought forth a son who could speak from his very birth, and whose form and exterior displayed something marvellous. They asked the eldest of the three sisters what name should be given to the infant, and she said: "Heaven has sent him in order to restore peace among the kingdoms; you must therefore call him *Aisin ghioro*, 'the golden ghioro,' and give him the surname of *Bolkhori yongshon*." After his mother had been removed to the icy cave (*i.e.* when she died), this son entered a small boat, and followed the course of the river;† he landed on a spot, where he sat down on the grass amongst some willows. There were then in that district three families,‡ whose chiefs lived in mutual discord and hostility. An individual of one of these families, coming to fetch water from the river, perceived the young man, whom he could not look upon without admiration. On his return, he mentioned the

* This lake, now called *Bolkhori umo*, is situated on the left side of the river Amoor, or Sakhalian oola, in about 41° of latitude and 11° of longitude east of Peking.

† The Amoor.

‡ In Mandjoo *lian khala*. Their country is on both sides of the Amoor, in lat. 47°.

circumstance to his relations, who went to the stranger for the purpose of asking his name. He replied: "I am born of the virgin Foe gooroon; Heaven has destined me to put a stop to your dissensions." They all said, respectfully: "this man is a saint, engendered by Heaven." They chose him for their prince, and he dwelt to the east of the long white mountain in the city of *Odoli*, situated in the plain of *Omokhoi* (43° lat., 12° long. E. of Peking). His kingdom bore the honorary title of *Mandjoo*. After several generations, his subjects revolted, and exterminated the whole of his family, except one young man, named *Fan chha kin*, who fled into a desert. He was pursued; but a magpie placed itself on his head, so that he was mistaken for the trunk of a withered tree, and escaped. After a few generations more, there lived *Doodoomeng temoor*, of the family of *Aisin ghioro*. His descendants having become powerful, they gave him the name of the emperor *Chaou tsu yuen huang te*. He dwelt at the foot of the mountain *Khoolan khada*, situated near the river *Sooksookhoo*, in the country of *Khetoo ala*. He possessed a powerful genius; not having forgotten that his family had once been persecuted, and that there existed forty of the descendants of its enemies, he punished some of them, and pardoned the rest, in consequence of which he subjected the whole country. He had two sons; the first was named *Choongshan*, and the second *Chooyan*. *Choongshan* had three sons; the eldest was called *Tolo*, the second *Togmoo*, and the last *Siibaotsi bianggoo*. The latter had a son named *Doodoo Mwanfoo*, whose title as emperor was *Hing tsoo che huang te*. The six sons of the latter were *Deshikoo*, *Lioochen*, *Sochangga*, *Ghiochangga* (whose imperial title was *King tsoo e huang te*), *Baoulangga*, and *Baoushe*. *Deshikoo* dwelt in the district of *Ghioorcha*, *Lioochen* at *Akha kholo*, *Sochangga* at *Khologashan*; the emperor held his court in the country of *Khetoo alu* (now called *Yenden*, in Chinese, *Hing king*, in *Leaou tung*); *Baoulangga* settled at *Nimala*, and *Baoushe* fixed his habitation at *Djangghia*. These six brothers enclosed their cities with stockades; they were called *Ninggooi dai Beile*, 'the six chiefs.' *King tsoo* had five sons, viz. *Lidoo*, *batooroo*, *Ergooen*, *Ghiaikan*, *Takshi* (who, as emperor, bore the title of *Hein tsoo seven huang te*), and *Tacha bianggoo*. The emperor *Hein tsoo* had two wives; the one was of the family of *Khitara*, and the other the daughter of *Agoo doodoo*. This last bore the title of *Seven heang how*. She had three sons, the eldest of whom was *Noorkhathi*, who received as emperor, after his death, the name of *Thae tsoo kaou huang te*, and who was also called *Tsoong jin beile*. He was born in 1559. He had the forehead of a dragon, and the eye of a phoenix; he was of an elevated stature, had large ears, and a strong and sonorous voice like the sound of a large bell. At the age of ten years he lost his mother; but his father's second wife, *Fooy*, of the family of *Nura*, took care of his education. At the age of nineteen he formed a separate settlement. There lived then a man of the name of *Shibaouje*, whose nine sons were of a violent and ferocious character; there were also seven sons of another man, named *Ghiakhso*, very brave and strong. As these two families annoyed every body, *King tsoo* attacked and defeated them. After this, he conquered all the tribes who dwelt to the east of the river *Sooksookhoo*, within a space of 200 Chinese *le*, an acquisition which rendered him powerful. In 1583 he attacked the *Nikan wailan*, or Chinese commander of the frontier, named *Le chhing leang*, who was established in the city of *Tooloon*. It was taken by his grandson, *Thae tsoo*, who was at this time but twenty-five years of age. He had but 100 men with him, thirty of whom only wore armour. At that period there were five different tribes of the *Mandjoo* nation, viz., those of the rivers

Sooksookhoo, Khòn, Wangghia, Donggo and Dedzin; two tribes of the Long White mountain, called Neyen and Ya lüh keang; three tribes of the Eastern sea, called Wedzi, Warka and Khoorkha; and four tribes of the kingdom of Khooloon, viz., Oola, Khada, Yekhe, and Khooifa. All these hordes lived in hostility with one another.

In 1586, the Chinese, in order to make peace with the Mandjoo, delivered up to them the commandant of the frontiers, who had improperly disturbed the good understanding between the two nations; and granted them 800 ounces of silver, and fifteen pieces of brocade with dragons, annually. The following year the Mandjoo prince founded a new city at Shih le kheu, S.E. of Khoolan khada, on the border of the river Ghiakha, on a piece of table-land lying between the Chinese and the Mandjoo territories; he surrounded it with a triple wall, and built a palace there. He fixed also upon the places where the markets between the two nations were to be held.

In 1593, the hordes Yekhe, Khada, Oola, and Khooifa, the northern Mongols from the river Non, called Kortsin and Zybe, and the Mandjoo tribes which inhabited the Long White mountain, those occupying the provinces of Djooshai and Neyen, and those of the kingdom of the nine families, united against the Mandjoo state. Their combined army amounted to 30,000 men, and marched on three different roads. Thae tsoo met it, at the town of Koo le, and totally defeated it.

In 1599, this prince introduced an alphabet, on the model of that of the Mongols, amongst his people. About the year 1601, his power was greatly increased by the submission of several elders and princes of the Mandjoo tribes. In consequence of this, he divided his people into *niooroo*, or companies of 300 men each, and commanded by an *edjen*, or chief. These *niooroo* he employed, not only in war, but also in great hunting parties, which are very common among the Mongols and Mandjoo: the emperors of the present dynasty of China have them frequently. Every great man had his *niooroo*, and for every ten men a superintending officer, who took care that all things were kept in constant readiness both for war and hunting.

The following is the list of the tribes that were subject to Thae tsoo, when he had his residence at Yenden : Sooksookhoo, Sangoo, Ghiamookhoo, Djan, Wangghia, Elmin, Djakoomoo, Sakda, Soan, Donggo, Yarkoo, Andarki aïman, Wedzi aïman, Khoorkha, Warkha, Fioyo, Sakhalcha. Strengthened by these seventeen hordes, he was soon enabled to subdue all the rest of the nation.

Whilst these events were occurring in the Mandjoo country, the Chinese had different wars to sustain. That against the Mongols, who had joined the rebels of Shen se, was successfully terminated in the year 1592. At the same epoch, a war broke out between the Coreans and Japanese; the latter having effected a landing in the territories of the former, and seized upon a great part of the kingdom. The court of Peking assisted the king of Corea, who was considered a vassal of the empire; but the troops that they sent had no very brilliant success. This war did not terminate till the year 1599, and during it the Chinese were frequently beaten. In the country of Leaou tning, their officers, charged with watching the frontier, annoyed the Mandjoo by all sorts of oppression, which at last induced Thae tsoo to renounce, in 1616, the supremacy of China, and to assume the title of emperor, giving to the year of his reign the honorary name of '*favoured by Heaven*,' in Chinese *Theen Ming*, and in Mandjoo *Abkae foolingga*. In 1618, when on the point of marching against the Ming, he published a manifesto, containing the seven principal

complaints he made against them. The following is the purport of this curious document :

"My father and my ancestors have never usurped a blade of grass, or an inch of ground, upon the limits of the Ming; but the latter began, without any show of reason, hostilities against my predecessors. This is the first complaint.

"Notwithstanding the attacks of the Ming, we have always desired to remain at peace with them. An inscription was raised upon a stone, and peace sworn to. No Mandjoo or Chinese was to pass the fixed limits, and those who should do it, were to be punished with the rigour of the laws. But notwithstanding their oaths, the Ming have sent troops across the frontier to assist the Yekhe. This is the second complaint.

"The subjects of the Ming passed every year the river Thsing ho, and committed depredations on the northern borders. I punished them, according to the oath I had made. The Ming then equivocated, and complained that I had put to death their subjects. I sent to them two of my officers of Kwang ning, named Ganggoori and Fangghina, who were attended by ten men only; the Ming put them to death at the frontier. This is the third complaint.

"The troops of the Ming passed the frontier, to assist the Yekhe; they carried off my daughter, who had been already betrothed, and made her marry a Mongol. This is the fourth complaint.

"The three provinces of Chaingan, Ashancha, and Foongan had been for a long time included within our frontier, and their soil was cultivated by my subjects. The Ming did not permit them to reap the harvest, and drove them away by an armed force. This is the fifth complaint.

"The Yekhe, who were out of my limits, committed crimes which excited the vengeance of Heaven. The Ming unjustly believed their words, and sent to me one of their officers with a letter of the most insulting import. This is the sixth complaint.

"At one time, the Khada, advancing to the assistance of the Yekhe, came twice to attack me. I wished to take vengeance upon them, and Heaven gave the people of Khada up to me. The Ming excited them afterwards to revolt against me; they made war upon me, in order to oblige me to restore to them their country; and for the same reason the Yekhe made several invasions of the country of Khada. If two states are at war with each other, that which yields to the will of Heaven obtains the victory, and that which resists the decrees of Heaven ought to perish. Can one recall to life those who have been destroyed in war, and can one compel those who have made prisoners to restore them? Heaven raises the princes of a great people, and makes them sovereigns of the world. Wherefore, then, are the Ming in so great a rage against my kingdom?—Formerly all the hordes of Khoolun united their forces to attack me; yet Heaven abandoned the Khoolun, who had begun to spill blood, whilst it showed itself favourable to us. Now, the Ming support the Yekhe rejected by Heaven; they call for that which is unjust, and subvert the order of things. This is the seventh complaint.

"In order to avenge myself for these seven severe injuries, I am going to attack them."

For this purpose, Thae tsoo led against the Chinese 20,000 men, horse and foot. Success attended him in all his undertakings, and his power increased from day to day. In 1620, he removed his Court to Sarkhoo, a town at some distance eastward from Shing yang or Mookden; and the ensuing year, to the latter place, which now bears in Chinese the honorary name of Fung theen foo.

He also took from the Chinese the city of Leaou yang, where he founded, in 1622, the fortress of *Derghi king*, or the eastern capital; but in 1625, he made Mookden the chief town of his empire, fixed his residence there, and died in 1626, at the age of sixty-eight.

His successor was his son, *Thae tsoong wǎng huan te*, born in 1592. He called the years of his reign, from 1626 to 1635, in Chinese *Theen tsoong*, and in Mandjoo *Soore khan*, which means 'prudent and attentive emperor.' In the following year, 1636, he caused himself to be solemnly proclaimed emperor, gave his dynasty the name of *Tae thsing*, or 'august and pure,' and named the following year of his reign *Thsoong thh*, in Mandjoo *Wesikhôn erdemoonghe*, 'preciously virtuous.' He died in 1643, leaving the empire without a head. There was formed a species of oligarchical government, during the continuance of which the honorary name of the years of his reign was kept up, till the year 1644.

Thae tsoong had frequently, like his predecessors, made war upon the Chinese, and had pushed his conquests to within ten le of Peking, and farther south, to Theen tsin, on the banks of the Pih ho. He had also subdued various tribes of Mongols, the whole of Leaou tung, and the kingdom of Chaou scên, or Corea, called in Mandjoo Solkho.

The Mandjoos, after the death of Thae tsoong, might perhaps have renounced the conquest of China, if the Chinese themselves had not invoked their assistance against an usurper, who was marching against Peking. Ever since the beginning of the reign of the emperor He tsoong, of the Ming (in 1621), the greater part of the provinces of China had been a prey to rebellions, which increased from year to year. The Chinese monarchs, kept constantly in check in the north by the Mandjoos, were not able to spare a sufficient number of troops to suppress rebellions in the more southern provinces, and often the largest armies which they did send for this purpose were destroyed, through the misconduct or inexperience of the generals who commanded them. The most powerful of the rebel chiefs, in 1636, were *Chhang heen choong* and *Le thsze chhing*. The first, after having done much mischief in Shen se, his native province, entered this year Honan, and proceeded thence into Hoo kwang. There he experienced some losses. *Le thsze chhing*, who had met with a similar fate, found himself compelled to feign a return to obedience; but he soon took up arms again, and went with a numerous army into Sze chhuen, which he began to lay waste. However, having reason to mistrust his troops, he abandoned them, and entered the service of another rebel chief. With a small body of troops, which the latter entrusted to him, he made, in 1639, an irruption into Shen se, where he established himself for some time. In the following year, *Chhang heen choong*, having been repeatedly defeated by the imperial troops, was obliged to withdraw into the mountains which separate Honan from Hoo kwang. *Le thsze chhing* collected a great part of the fugitives of his army, which, added to those whom the general misery then prevailing had compelled to range themselves under his standard, formed a force of more than 500,000 men. This chief, seeing himself so powerful, now dared to aspire to the throne, and would probably have succeeded in attaining it, if the unheard-of cruelties subsequently committed by him and his troops, had not alienated the hearts of all the people from him. He undertook the subjection of Honan, of which he took, in 1642, the capital, *Khæ fung foo*. In the same year, he also subdued the northern part of Hoo kwang. Seeing himself master of so considerable an extent of country, he returned to Shen se, in order to conquer the remainder of this province and

its capital Se ngan foo. Having succeeded also in this undertaking, he assumed, in 1643, the title of emperor, giving the name of *Shun* to his pretended dynasty, and that of *Yoong chhang* to the years of his reign. He then made a selection from his army, now a million strong, in order to march through Shan se, upon Peking. He soon subdued the whole of this province, except the capital, Thae yuen; this he took by assault in the spring of 1644, set it on fire, and slaughtered the inhabitants. After this, he entered the department of Seu en hwa, of Pih che le, took this city and the neighbouring fortresses, which were to cover his advance to Peking, and made such rapid progress, that ere long he appeared under the walls of this capital.

There was then in Peking 150,000 troops, and provisions and ammunition sufficient to sustain a long siege; but there was not one man of talent capable of directing the defence of so large a city. The emperor, through a blind confidence in his eunuchs, ruined his affairs by dividing his army into two bodies; the one to defend the city within, and the other to guard the approaches to it without. But Le thsze chhing took his measures so well, that he succeeded in collecting before Peking all the different detachments of his army, and formed them into three divisions, with which he advanced to the attack of the imperial forces encamped outside the walls. The latter made no resistance, but laying down their arms, passed over to the rebels. At last a eunuch, charged with the defence of one of the gates of the city, opened it to the enemy, who advanced towards the imperial palace. The unfortunate Chinese monarch, Hwaï tsoong, who was at the mountain Wan swuy shan, now called King shan, seeing every thing lost, hung himself to a tree, after having killed his daughter: his consort chose the same kind of death, and the rebels entered the palace and pillaged the city.

This event took place in the month of August 1644; but Li thsze chhing was soon obliged to leave the capital again and march against the Chinese general Woo san kwei, who commanded against the Mandjoos. This individual, not thinking himself sufficiently strong to resist singly the numerous army of the rebel chief, made peace with the Mandjoos and called them to his assistance, in order to restore the Ming dynasty to the throne. The Nei ching wang, or regent of the Mandjoo empire, seized upon this favourable opportunity to profit by the troubles which agitated China, and sent a very considerable body of auxiliaries to Woo san kwei. The latter being thus strengthened, advanced upon Yoong phing, where Le thsze chhing was encamped, defeated him, and drove him back to Peking. Thither he was closely pursued, and Woo san kwei soon arrived before this capital, where the usurper once more proclaimed himself emperor. But he did not wait to be attacked, and having set fire to the palace, retired loaded with the treasure of the Ming. Woo san kwei took possession of Peking, sent a force in pursuit of the fugitive rebels, retook the immense booty collected, and dispersed their army.

The Chinese now expected to see the throne again occupied by a prince of the Ming family, hoping to get rid of the Mandjoos. With this view, they sent one of the grandees to the chief of these inconvenient auxiliaries, in order to thank him for the great service his nation had rendered to China, and to request him to select, from the treasure which had been retaken from Le thsze chhing, whatever he chose, and return with his people to Leaou tung. The Mandjoos, however, showed little inclination to accept this proposal, and under the pretext that the troubles of China were far from being appeased, they remained in the country, and followed up the war against the rebels.

China was, indeed, on the point of being torn by civil war; several princes

of the Ming family, wishing to vindicate their titles to the possession of the throne. In order to escape this calamity, and considering that the Mandjoos occupied the capital and several provinces of the empire with a numerous army, many of the grandees met secretly and determined to offer the crown to the regent of the Mandjoos. This prince, not wishing to appear an usurper, refused it for himself, but a few days after he proclaimed his nephew emperor of China. This was the first prince of the dynasty of Thae thsing who reigned in Peking; he is known in history under the name of *She too chang hwang te*. The ceremony of inauguration took place in the summer of 1644. The young emperor, who was only seven years of age, was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, the regent. In order to reward Woo san kwei, to whom the Mandjoos were indebted for the possession of the empire, he was made a prince of the first class, with the title of *Phing se wang*, being destined to restore tranquillity in the western provinces of China. He was at the same time appointed to the government of Shen se and Kan süh.

Le tshe ching being vigorously pursued by this general, his affairs got constantly worse; his troops gradually left him, and he was compelled to conceal himself in the mountains which separate Hoo kwang from Sze chhuen. Hunger, at last, drove him out of his retreat, and he was taken prisoner by some peasants, who had united in order to check the depredations of the rebels, and who, without knowing him, cut off his head, and sent it to the general of the troops that were marching against him.

The death of this individual did not, however, restore tranquility to the empire. Yew soong, a prince of the Ming family, had caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Nan king, in the year 1645. A Mandjoo army, sent against him, easily seized this city. The young monarch was made prisoner, and carried to Peking, where he was strangled. In the provinces of Che keang and Füh köen, other princes of the Ming family endeavoured to maintain themselves, in 1646, as legitimate successors to the throne; but their efforts were vain; the Mandjoos were every where successful. During the same year, another member of the dethroned family was proclaimed emperor in the province of Kwang tung. This was Yew ngaou, who gave to the years of his reign the name of *Shaou woo*. He was, however, soon driven from that province; most of its cities opening their gates to the Mandjoos. They were not so well received in Kwang se: on entering this province, they were met by a Chinese army and completely defeated. This unexpected success rapidly rekindled the aversion which the Chinese entertained towards their oppressors, to whom they had only submitted from necessity. Thousands took up arms and joined the victorious army, which prepared for fresh contests. They proceeded to the election of a new emperor of the Ming dynasty, and the choice fell on Yew tsin, who took the title of *King of Kwei*, and gave to the years of his government the name of *Yoong th*. He was carried in triumph from Kwei chow, where he had taken refuge, to Shaou king, a city of Kwang tung, which was to be his residence. When installed there, he adopted, *together with the Christian religion*, the name of Constantine, wishing thereby to indicate that he intended to imitate the Roman emperor of that name, and propagate with zeal that religion among his subjects. For some time fortune favoured the neophyte. Whilst Kwang se shook off the yoke of the Mandjoos, who lost several battles in that province, Shen se fought with energy for its liberty. Sze chhuen, subdued by the rebel chief Chhang heen choong, could not add its efforts to those of the other two provinces, in order to drive out the Mandjoos; but the fleet of the pirate Ching chhing koong, supported by a few

land forces, occupied several cities and districts on the eastern coast of China. This chief was the son of Ching che loong, who, having been in the service of the Portuguese at Macao, had become a Christian and merchant. Fortune favoured him, and he became very rich, by commerce as well as by the piracies he committed. When the Mandjoos commenced the conquest of China, Ching che loong was in possession of a fleet, and hastened to the defence of the Ming prince, who, in 1646, had declared himself emperor in Füh këen. But when he saw he was ruined, he submitted to the Mandjoos, who carried him to Peking. His son, however, remained in possession of his fleet, and became an implacable enemy of the usurper.

Already the power of the conquerors of China began to shake in the southern parts of the empire, when their fortune was restored, in 1649, in Keang se. This province was again subdued by them; and from that time the career of the King of Kwei was a series of losses and misfortunes. The death of the two generals, on whom he had placed his principal reliance, was followed by the loss of all the southern part of Hoo kwang. After this conquest, and having suppressed several revolts excited in Füh këen, Shen se and Shan se, the Mandjoos saw themselves in peaceful possession of more than two-thirds of the empire, and nothing remained for them but the conquest of the provinces of Szee chhuen, Yun nan, Kwei chow, Kwang se, and Kwang tung. These, however, were alone sufficient to form a very large kingdom, capable of making head against them, if they had been united under one prince. But Szee chhuen, the largest of the five provinces, was under the tyrannical sway of the rebel Chhang heen choong, whilst only the four others obeyed the King of Kwei, who was too weak to maintain himself against so considerable a power as that of the Mandjoos. The latter also succeeded in subduing, during the same year (1649), Szee chhuen; after which conquest, they marched against the states of King Constantine, and overran them in a very short time. This unfortunate prince, abandoned by his subjects, was compelled to flee from the Chinese territories, in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Mandjoos, and sought an asylum in the kingdom of Mëen or Ava, the king of which received him kindly. He remained for seven years at the court of this monarch, during which time he tried, by the help of some of his most faithful subjects, to recover the inheritance of his ancestors; but none of his projects succeeded. In the year 1657, however, a new party was formed for him, in Kwei chow, which recalled him to China; but, unfortunately, he fell into the hands of Wo san kwei, governor of Yun nan and Kwei chow, who caused him and his son to be strangled, in 1658. Other authorities place his death in the year 1661: they report, that the Mandjoos sent troops, with threatening letters, to the King of Mëen, enjoining him to give up the King of Kwei, who was immediately delivered to them, with the whole of his family; that he was carried to Peking, where he was strangled. His mother and consorts were treated there with honour, and persisted in their adherence to the Christian religion. The chronological tables printed in Japan also terminate the life of the King of Kwei and the title of *Yoong lih*, which he had given to the year of his reign, in 1661, and with the cyclic year *sin chow*. But there is a difficulty in explaining the title of a Chinese almanack, which was in the possession of the celebrated Hyde, which ran thus: "Tae Ming choong hing, *Yoong le urh shih woo neen, ta thoong lih*," which Hyde translates pretty correctly by "*Tatmingae familiae mediae gloriæ Yungh lie, vigesimo quinto anno, magni imperii calendarium*." It was of the cyclic year called *sin hae*, consequently, without doubt; for the year 1671, which would have been the 25th of *Yoong lih*, if the King of Kwei had lived

till this time. Hyde adds, that he had another almanack of the thirty-first year of the same emperor, on which, however, the words "*in mediâ gloriâ*" did not appear. This almanack would, therefore, be for 1677, and not of 1617, as Hyde says.* They must have been both published in the island of Formosa during the reign of Ching kin and his son Ching khe shwang. Their family, accused by the Mandjoos of having revolted against them, must, from selfish views, have taken the part of the Ming, and declaring themselves for them, adopted their almanack with the title of the years Yoong lih. Perhaps they did not believe at Formosa the reality of the death of the king of Kwei, considering the intelligence of his execution as a report spread by the Mandjoos in order to pacify people's minds.

Notwithstanding the testimony of sincerity given by Woo san kwei towards the dynasty of the Mandjoos, by sacrificing to their interests the last scion of the principal line of the imperial family of the Mings, false reports began to be spread against his fidelity. These the new emperor Khang he, whose reign begun in 1662, seems to have believed, as he recalled him to court in 1673. Woo san kwei, however, being informed by his son, who was there as a hostage, refused to obey, and answered the ambassador, who had been sent to invite him to come and do homage, by threats. He also quitted the Mandjoo dress, and resumed that of the Chinese, proscribed the almanack of the Tsiang, and entered with his army into the provinces of Kwei chow, Sze chhuen, and Hoo kwang, which declared in his favour. In the mean time, his son, who was at perfect liberty at Peking, gained over the slaves of the court, with the project of assassinating the first dignitaries of the empire the moment they were going to the imperial palace. Fortunately, this conspiracy was discovered, and the authors of it executed.

In 1675, the provinces of Kwang toong, Füh kien, and the island of Formosa declared against the Mandjoos, and joined Woo san kwei. This alliance, which might easily have produced the downfall of the new rulers, produced, nevertheless, but little effect; for its members, so far from combining their efforts, began to quarrel among themselves, which enabled their common enemy to subdue them all. The court of Peking sent, in the same year, a considerable army against Woo san kwei, which compelled him to retire into Sze chhuen. There he held out till 1679, but seeing the forces of the Mandjoos daily increasing, he retired into Yun nan, where he died the ensuing year. Upon the news of his decease, the Mandjoo army entered from Sze chhuen into Yun nan, and laid siege to Yun nan foo, the residence of his son and successor. After having sustained a vigorous siege, this young prince, finding that he could hold out no longer, hung himself in despair. The body of Woo san kwei, as well as the bodies of his father and son, were sent to Peking, with the remaining members of his family, who were all destroyed. Khang he was so pleased with the happy issue of this war, that he gave a banquet to ninety-three of the principal officers who had taken a share in it, permitting them to lay aside all ceremony, and converse and laugh in his presence. He also made them drink so deeply, that most of them were intoxicated, and obliged to be carried to their respective homes.

Ching chhing koong still continued to make war upon the Mandjoos at sea. The theatre of his exploits had been chiefly on the coast of Füh kien; but when, in 1656, his enemies sent such large forces to that province as he was unable to cope with, he was induced to change his mode of attack. He seized

* *Historia religionis veterum Persarum*. Oxonii, 1700, p. 233.

upon the sandy island of Thsoong ming, at the mouth of the Great Keang; there he established his arsenal and stores, which he guarded with a part of his troops, while a flotilla of some strength always kept cruising near it, in order to protect the island against any sudden assault. By this means he soon rendered himself master of the mouth of the river, and went with a fleet of more than 800 sail to lay siege to Nan king. He disembarked his troops, and encamped before the city. He, however, did not push the siege with sufficient activity, and received a considerable check in a sally made by the Mandjoo garrison, which compelled him to re-embark and abandon his enterprize. Ching chhing koong, who had been one of the most zealous partizans of the Ming, learned with grief the fate of the king of Kwei; and seeing the inevitable ruin of this dynasty, and being himself tired of war, he made up his mind to retire to the island of Thaé wan, called by the Europeans Formosa, which he executed in the year 1659. This island had been previously occupied by the Japanese, who yielded it to the Dutch, at that time the peaceable possessors of it. They had built there, in 1634, the fort of Zelandia. Ching chhing koong began by capturing the islands of Phung hoo, situated between Füh keen and Formosa, and afterwards the Dutch fort, after a siege of several months. He then gradually seized upon the whole of the western coast of Formosa, where he introduced the customs of the Chinese government, and formed an independent state. He, however, did not long enjoy the fruit of his labour: he died a year and a few months after his conquest, which he left to his son Ching kin, who did scarcely any thing to render useful a country which his father had conquered with so much blood and toil. He died in 1673, leaving as his successor Ching khe shwang. This prince was compelled, after a reign of ten years, to submit to the Mandjoos, who, by this last success, became peaceful possessors of the whole dominions of China.

HINDOSTAN IN THE TIME OF AKBAR.

"IN the fortieth year of the reign of Sultan Akbar (1596), his dominions consisted of 105 sircars (or provinces), subdivided into 2,737 kusbahs (or townships); the revenue of which he settled,* for ten years, at the annual rent of three arribs, 62 crores, 98 lakhs, 55,246 dâms (equal to 9,07,46,381 rupees, or about eleven millions sterling). The kingdom was then parcelled into twelve grand divisions, and each was committed to the government of a subahdar, or viceroy; upon which occasion, the Sovereign of the World distributed twelve lakhs of betel. The names of the subahs, or vice-royalties, were, Allahabad, Agra, Oude, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Dehli, Kabul, Lahore, Moultan, and Malwa. When Akbar conquered Berar, Candesh, and Ahmednagur, they were formed into three subahs, increasing the number to fifteen."—*Ayecn Akbary*,

* The settlement was made by Tudar Mull, his celebrated vizier, or minister.

ADVICE TO YOUNG CIVILIANS.

BY AN EX-CIVILIAN.

I ARRANGE what I have to say under three heads :

The preparation in England ;

The voyage to India ;

Service in India.

But first : earnestly do I entreat you to reflect well on the step you take, when you accept of a writership, and not to rush blindly into a situation from which it is difficult, and in many cases impossible, to retreat, and which may make you unhappy for life. Think well of the real good you resign in leaving your native country, and all that is generally considered to make life desirable, and examine the advantages which are held out as a lure to exile ; for exile it assuredly is. The golden days of India have long gone by, and if you are to return at all, it can only be after an actual residence in that country of twenty-two years.

You must, in the first place, therefore, lay aside all notions of going out to India in order to make a rapid fortune : the chances are that you make none, and that, at the end of twenty-five years' service, you find yourself as poor as when you set out, with a broken constitution, ruined spirits, and the knowledge of no one earthly thing which can enable you to gain your bread in any other country.

Herein lies the chief disadvantage of the Company's civil service, that it is available only in India, and if a man fail in it, he is thrown upon the world, after wasting the best years of his life, totally unable to provide for his maintenance. Observe now, the difference between this service and others. A surgeon, should his health not allow him to remain in India, may return and practise in England or any other country. So a soldier may enter another service and make his knowledge profitable ; for, like a surgeon, he exercises an art of general utility. Not so the civilian : the knowledge requisite for his profession (if it may so be called) is useful only in India. If he leave that country, he cannot carry his art away with him and make it profitable elsewhere ; he must begin the world again, and strike out some new path at an advanced age. It is true, a civilian, if he should serve his time (twenty-five years), is entitled to a pension from the Company of £1,000 a year : I should rather say, he is *qualified* for one, for it by no means follows that he obtains the pension on the completion of his time of service. Into this we shall inquire more fully by and bye. Let it be well considered, however, that *pension* is not *property*, and that a man, who has a family to provide for, must place but little reliance on it. Moreover, these pensions are not gratuitous, but furnished by a per-centage on the salary of the situation held. As to the prospect of ever obtaining one at all, every body must form his own opinion according to his ideas of our tenure of India and the faith of the East-India Company. I only wish to put the inexperienced on their guard, and prevent them from rushing precipitately, as young civilians hitherto have done, to a country where they

may be bitterly disappointed, and, too late, find themselves the dupes of too sanguine hopes.

But if, amidst the din
Of conflict, none will hear, or hearing heed
This voice from out the wilderness, the sin
Be theirs, and my own feelings be my meed.

Should you, however, determine to enter this service, I shall endeavour to afford information which may save you both money and trouble.

And first of college. Formerly, four terms (two years' residence) were required to be kept at Haileybury, which occasioned great expense and loss of time, and were utterly unprofitable to the student. Latterly, civilians have been allowed to go out without going to college at all, by passing an examination (one which any person of decent education might do) before a board of examiners in London. This has, however, latterly been altered. It will be necessary for you to consult the latest regulations on this head, which may be always known on application at the India House. If that monstrous absurdity of a college at Haileybury be allowed to continue, some information about it is necessary in order to pass the useless and disagreeable ordeal with as much profit as possible. Before going there, you will be furnished, at the India House, with several printed papers relating to conduct at college, contracting debts, and so forth, all of them totally useless and never observed: you need, therefore, pay no attention to them. You will also receive a small pamphlet, containing the regulations of the college, which you will do well to peruse, though they are not enforced as therein laid down.

A few days' residence at the college will easily bring you into the system pursued. It is but fair to observe, that there is nothing whatever unreasonable in the regulations relating to conduct, even supposing they were rigorously observed, which is by no means the case: indeed, I am sure, and I speak from experience, that you will always find the professors much more disposed to lenity than severity. This remark will justly apply to the whole of the Company's servants. It is not with the rules for conduct and discipline at this college that I quarrel, but with the system of study pursued and the unnecessary expense incurred. A body of men more fitted to shine in their public, or captivate in their private capacities, than the professors of the East-India College, it would be difficult to find. The system is wrong, not they. The necessary examination for admission, absurd as it is, will not be a matter of any difficulty whatever: I say absurd, for what is the utility of vulgar and decimal fractions, a knowledge of the Greek Testament and Latin classics, to an East-India civilian? At the very commencement of your career, you will begin to experience that system of voluminous documents on affairs of no importance, which characterizes all the departments of the East-India Company, and which did not fail to attract the notice of Mr. Canning. One hundred guineas a year are paid by each student for the monstrous mummary of this college. The money, as well as time, is completely thrown away; and I strongly

recommend every student to remain there as short a time as possible, and if he can, not to go there at all. Some further instructions preparatory to entrance are found in the *East-India Register*, under the head East-India College. With regard to the system of education pursued there, I do not think it ever entered into the mind of man, to conceive any thing so ill adapted to the purposes intended as the education at Haileybury is to the subsequent career of a civilian.

If I were asked, what is necessary for a man going to India in any department? I should say, good bowels and Hindustani; failing either, he will not succeed. But what is taught at Haileybury? Classics, mathematics(!), political economy, history, law,* drawing(!); and in Orientals, Sanscrit, Bengalee, Persian, Arabic, and Hindustani. How is it possible that a student can devote attention to so many branches? of classics he will have learnt enough at school; during the whole of his stay in India, he probably will never see or hear one word of Greek or Latin. Mathematics no one will presume to say are of the least use to him; besides, they require a particular turn of mind. Political economy is very well, but it is not in a school of monopoly that a student should draw his instructions on that head. History a man may learn alone, and find it equally false wherever he does learn it. The study of the Company's Regulations† would, indeed, be advantageous, and save the civilian time and trouble in India. They, however, might be studied on the voyage, and afford both pleasure and profit. Bengalee is useful to those alone who go to Bengal. Persian, the use of it being abolished, is useful to nobody, and was only employed in the northern provinces of Bengal. Arabic is still less useful, is not spoken in any part of India, and is known only as a learned language. Sanscrit is a dead language, known only to a few bramins in Benares and such places, is exceedingly difficult, requires much time, vast attention, a great deal of money, and is utterly unprofitable to any but the professor: *experto crede*. But observe: every professor will want you to pay attention to the language which he teaches; for without students, there would be no professor wanted, and therefore *no pay*. This is the point; not that the languages are by any means necessary. Hindustani is the only thing useful taught in the college, and even that is taught on the worst plan. Those writers who go to Madras will find the Hindustani taught at Haileybury of little use, for it is all the high dialect, or Oordoo: in the southern provinces of India, Duckani is the dialect used. A Madras man should, therefore, procure a copy of Stewart's Duckani Grammar, printed at Madras for the use of the cadets, and also Harris's Duckani Dictionary, printed at Madras: these are the only books he will find of any use. Let him spare himself the labour, therefore, of learning what he will only have afterwards to unlearn. He should pay a decent attention to those lectures he is obliged to attend, without prosecuting his studies to any great extent.

* Not India-Company's Regulation-law, which might indeed be useful,—but of law of England! Under Sir James Mackintosh, these courses were nothing but a history of England, after his fashion: he used to call them a History of the Constitution. Sir James did not live to witness the glorious constitution of which he used to boast so much.

† Is it because the Company are ashamed of their legislation, that we never can purchase or procure copies of these regulations?

A very small progress will enable him to pass his final examination, and success in India by no means depends on great exertion or attainments here. By all means he should avoid insulting or annoying the professors at lectures or elsewhere; a practice, I am sorry to say, formerly too common. A respectful behaviour and attention is the least that can be expected of him. He may also, without any inconvenience to himself, manage to be pretty regular in attendance at chapel and hall. Absences are unavoidable sometimes, and most excusable on cold winter mornings. During the summer vacation, he cannot do better than visit Paris, if he has not already been there: a little travelling opens a man's mind more than all the collegiate studies in the world. Students are required to proceed to India within six months from their leaving college; and this brings me to the second part,—the voyage.

No one would ever think of sailing in a Company's ship who could go in a free-trader, on board which a passage can be had far more comfortable and at much less expense. For the Company's ships there are certain regulations respecting passage-money, a copy of which may be procured at the India House. The sum demanded of a writer for a passage is £110, and he will have to pay from £90 to £100 besides for his cabin; whereas, on board a free-trader, he can obtain a passage, including an excellent cabin, for £130 to £150, and be far better treated into the bargain. Many of these ships are furnished with every possible comfort. The most favourable time to arrive in India is of course during the winter months. If he leave college in December he may, with advantage, defer going till the warm weather. It is advisable, if the ship take her departure from Portsmouth, a common practice now, to send on board all his luggage while she lies in dock, and then hang on by single anchor till the time of sailing arrives. He will thus save himself an immensity of trouble. The necessary articles of furniture he may procure at any of the outfitting shops; but, as a general rule, he should take as few things as possible; very little is, in fact, wanted. People generally take far too many things, which prove only an incumbrance and useless expense. Never go two in a cabin: better have none at all. Get hold of an old stager to assist you in out-furnishing; it is worth a hundred lists such as published by outfitters, who make you buy things utterly unfit for India wear. It is a bad plan to take out a large stock of clothes for India wear: you can have them made up in the country better suited for the purpose, and cheaper. Nothing but cotton is adapted to the climate; such summer apparel as is worn in this country is of no use. You have to sign a covenant at the India House, after passing the final examination, for which £3 stamp duty is paid. A counterpart of it is given you, which you should be careful not to lose: it is your certificate of appointment; a diploma. It is a tissue of absurdity, couched in the technical language of English law. In common fairness, however, it ought to be made known to the civilian, before he commences his career of preparation for the service at college. But there is such constant change in the mode of proceeding, that it is hard to point out to a person, seeking information, the documents which give him an idea of the nature of the service

and of the duties required from him. This is bad, for the Company indubitably lay themselves open to the charge of entrapping, and of not making good the promises held out to those who enter their service. This is a harsh and serious charge, but it is true, too true, as hundreds who have entered that service, within the last twelve years, can testify. The pleasure or pain of the voyage depends entirely on the society in the ship; if good and agreeable, the time passes speedily enough. It is necessary for every one to yield somewhat of his own opinions and habits in order to contribute to the general harmony. To those young in the world I should say, it is better at first to act with a certain reserve until they know the sort of people they have to deal with. It is easy to advance; impossible to retract. As to hard study on board ship, the less of it the better; light, agreeable reading, however, is a great resource; and new works taken for this purpose will be invaluable. Every body who goes to India ought to be a musician: if music were taught at the college it would be worth many of the sciences taught there. In the warm latitudes, bathing every morning will be found delightful, and will greatly conduce to health. It may always be indulged in by turning out early, and getting some buckets of water thrown over you at the gangway, during deck-washing. Do not get into the habit of *brandy pany*, at night tipplings, which proves the ruin of half the youth who go to India. Keep your bowels open: and occupy your mind, or the devil will. Science is particularly fitted for those who go to India, for it is an inexhaustible field, and can afford amusement for years. What a pity, that language, which is but the tool, is cultivated so much, and real knowledge so little!

Pass we then—

The foul, the fair, the contrary, the kind,
As breezes rise and fall, and billows swell,
Till, on some jocund morn, lo! land, and all is well.

You will, as a matter of course, take out letters of introduction to some persons at the presidency you are going to; for some one must receive you in his house on landing, and keep you till you are put into the way of doing for yourself. This is the common practice: no one thinks of going to an hotel, if the miserable places under that name deserve the appellation. At Calcutta there are apartments appropriated to the use of civilians on their arrival, called Writers' Buildings; but not so at Madras or Bombay. Heaven grant that you may not fall into the hands of a new light on your arrival; it will be sufficient to disgust you with India as long as you remain there. Saints swarm in the country, and are one of the greatest curses in it. You have to establish yourself for a time at the presidency, until declared fit for the public service, and here a new scene opens of your service in India.

But a few words, first, upon your establishment. Many young men, most unfortunately for themselves and discreditably to the service, launch out into great extravagance upon their first arrival in India, and burden their after-years with the effects of their thoughtless expenditure at the outset. All this is as foolish as it is unnecessary; for nothing more is needful,

for a young civilian than camp furniture, which will not run him to great expense. If, as is probable, he is sent up the country, when fit for active service, he can use no other. It is supposed that he takes out with him a letter of credit for at least £100 ; a thing absolutely requisite to enable him to meet his first expenses and keep him out of difficulties. Indeed, in my opinion, he should always have at command a sufficient sum of money to enable him to pay his passage back to England, should circumstances require such a step to be taken ; otherwise in what a position is he placed ! Induced to go, if not seduced, to a foreign land by promises which he finds not realised, and without the means of return. But let him be well assured, that, as surely as he contracts debts, so surely will he repent it.

On your arrival, you will be attached to the college ; that is, you will have to study with a moonshee some of the native languages. The Bengal and Bombay servants are much better treated in this respect than the Madras. Here the absurdity of Haileybury is discovered: you have to unlearn what was learnt there, and to begin again a new language. Probably, there will be shortly a great change in this plan. The Bombay men are required to learn Mahratta ; the Bengal to perfect themselves in Bengalee, and the Madras to choose for study one of the following: Tamil, Teloo goo, Maleyalum, Carnatica or Mahratta. Thus the boasted advantages of Sanscrit vanish in a moment. Of these five, Teloo goo is the most agreeable, and as useful as any other. The language of Madras is Tamil, which is spoken down the coast to Cape Comorin ; in the northern circars, Teloo goo ; in the hilly districts of these circars, Oriyas ; on the western coast, in the province of Malabar, Maleyalum ; in the northern parts of that coast, Concanee ; to the north-west of Madras, Carnatica ; and further on, Mahratta. Instead of having one language, as an official language, throughout the presidency, business is done in all of these, with Hindustani to boot. Some choose one language, and some another. By the aid of interpreters, business is got through somehow or other. In the confusion of tongues, no doubt mistakes arise, and wrong is sometimes mistaken for right. A vast deal of time and trouble is thus thrown away in studying languages instead of essentially serving the Government. The Hindustani, however, you will find useful every where, and so make as much progress in it as you can. The Duckani dialect is remarkably simple and easy, and with the aid of a moonshee and *institutrice*, you will soon be able to converse on all needful subjects.

When you arrive at either presidency, an invitation will be sent you to join the civil fund, which you should of course do ; every one does ; it is a most excellent institution and worthy of all praise. It provides for widows and children. The Company's fund furnishes annuities alone.

And now to the most important subject—the pay you are to get. Your salary commences from the day you land. It is, at first, 175 rupees *per mensem* ; besides which, you are allowed 50 rupees (which sum you ought not to exceed) for house-rent ; making the first pay 225 rupees a month. This is barely sufficient for monthly expenses, supposing you to live decently. All your expenses of establishment, horses, &c., must be defrayed from

the money you take out. This salary is not increased till you make a certain proficiency in *one* new language adopted for study, when it is raised to 310 rupees a month; and afterwards, for a proficiency in *two* languages, to 400 rupees a month. This is the lowest sum upon which you can live as a gentleman. This, however, I should state, is the regulation at Madras: the regulations at Calcutta and Bombay somewhat differ. The shortest time in which the highest increase can be obtained, is six months. There is no obtaining a situation without this horrible ordeal; and if you do not make progress, you will be kept at the presidency for three years upon the first-named allowance, and then be appointed as a *fag* to some up-country old hand, upon the same pay, and get on poorly indeed, cursing the day on which you first set foot in India.

Being emancipated at length, from the trammels of education, a civilian is generally at first appointed assistant to a collector up the country, a place of no more emolument than he had before, if he has obtained the highest increase. There is no responsibility attached to it: in fact, he is put under a collector merely to learn the mode of doing business. If he has the good fortune to be under an agreeable man, he may pass his time pleasantly enough. All this, however irksome, must be submitted to if a person would get on; and we see that the Scotch always manage in these matters better than others; in short, they submit. So long, indeed, has the Scotch interest preponderated throughout India, that one might be almost induced to say of the candidates for Indian good things, "*Nisi Scotus, frustra.*" In this situation you may remain from one to three years, unless you have interest or are fortunate. If you remain in the revenue line, you are then promoted to a head assistantship. I shall here give the salaries of some of the appointments under the Madras presidency; they are nearly the same at Bombay, but in Bengal every thing is better.

The appointment of chief secretary is of course the best place under government. The secretaries in the revenue and military departments have each 2,800 rupees a month. The secretary in the public (I believe) only 1,400 rupees. The first, second, and third judges of the court of Sudder Adawlut are paid respectively,—4,083 rupees, 3,791 rupees, and 3,499 rupees a month. The register of the court, 2,500 rupees. The members of the Board of Revenue, 3,500 rupees, 3,208 rupees, and 2,916 rupees, and the secretary 2,100 rupees; the senior deputy secretary 700 rupees, and junior 600 rupees. The sub-treasurer, 2,290 rupees; post-master general, 1,400 rupees; translators to government, 700 rupees each. The circuit judges, 3,500 rupees, 3,208 rupees, and 2,916 rupees each; register, 700 rupees; zillah judges, 2,331 rupees; register, 525 rupees, besides fees in civil causes, which may average 150 rupees to 200 rupees; collectors the same as zillah judges; principal collectors have 525 rupees in addition; sub-collectors, 1,400 rupees; head-assistants, 525 rupees, besides commission on various sources of revenue. When you are removed from one place to another, you are allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 52 rupees for every 100 miles, a sum quite inadequate to the purpose. Out of all salaries four per cent. is to be paid to the Company's Annuity Fund as long as you

remain in India: that is to say, until one-half of the estimated value of an annuity has been paid. Twenty-five years' service, of which twenty-two years' actual residence, is requisite to entitle a civilian to be a candidate for a pension; but as only a certain number are given yearly, and they go by seniority, it by no means follows that he obtains one so soon as he has served his twenty-five years. If he has been in large receipts for some years previously, he may with advantage accept the pension when it comes to his turn; but he cannot, in justice to himself and family, do so otherwise, as the pension ceases of course at his death, and the provision made for widows and children, though excellent, is not sufficient to maintain them in a comfortable style in England. Now he cannot expect to save money till he has been ten or twelve years in the country; he has, therefore, but ten years to accumulate a competency for his family, if he takes the pension at the expiration of his term of service. Judge then of your prospects. At the moment I write, there are civilians who have been seventeen years in the service, out of employ, there being no situations for them, and several others in the receipt of from 500 rupees to 700 rupees a month.

You may easily conclude, without any further assurance on my part, that the golden days of India are no more, and that you must expect little more than a decent maintenance during your stay, with the ultimate prospect of a retiring pension as a reward for your labours and exile. I do not wish to discourage you; I only desire to undeceive you. Know what you are about before you go, and then you will not have to reproach those who induced you, or brood over the results of your own indiscretion. The service is an honourable one and every way fit for a gentleman, but it is no longer lucrative. Remember, too, that by the terms of your covenant, you are debarred from trading or increasing your income by any other means. Again: you are necessarily exposed to great expenses, for hospitality in that country becomes a strict duty, and every body must perform its rites. Indeed, were it not so, living in the country would be rendered nearly impracticable. I speak more especially of up-country stations, where there are no public accommodations for travellers, and where, if you reside, you must receive and entertain all gentle people that come your way.

I must mention also one other cause, which has of late years tended materially to depress the condition of the civil service,—the low rate of exchange. The rupee was formerly worth 2s. 6d.; in the tables affixed at the India House, that is still the value assigned, and these tables are printed in the *East-India Register*, under the sanction of the Company. The exchange, however, as you will find to your cost, varies, at Madras, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d., and at Calcutta, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. Thus, instead of having to remit, as you may justly suppose, before going to India, 2s. 6d., you will have but 1s. 8d. Further: in many places up the country, the servants are paid in a deteriorated currency; when it becomes necessary to remit this to the presidency, in order to purchase bills upon England, a per-centage must be paid, in the first instance, to make it equivalent to Company's coin. To me this seems palpably unjust: there may be others who think differently. Of this, however, we may be certain, that it creates

great dissatisfaction. One uniform system is desirable, not only for the sake of equity, but in order to prevent that spirit of jealousy which is constantly springing up between the different presidencies.

I do not know what more I can say upon your pecuniary prospects; and proceed to consider what may conduce to your happiness in India, and enable you to get through your career there with as few impediments as possible.

Health is the primary object every where; without it nothing can be done. But, in India, where we are beset on every side by new and violent maladies, and exposed at all times to the effects of a climate uncongenial to our constitution, it demands doubly our attention. If I were asked, what sort of people best preserve their health in India, I should say, the cold, the phlegmatic, those who are not of a sanguine or nervous temperament, and are not easily excited by good or ill; those who possess "that happy indifference, which constitution alone can give, and to which philosophy aspires in vain." I take it to be, in a great measure, from this, that the Scotch succeed so well in India. More men die in that country from moral than physical derangement. I have known men of the highest talents and promise, soon after their arrival, completely lose their spirits, and give themselves up to despondency—perhaps to drinking, and thus bring on a premature death. The fact is, the climate is debilitating in the extreme, and so totally deprives many of all moral as well as physical energy, that they are no longer the same persons. They droop and pine away with grief. The age at which young men arrive is most unfavourable to them; their growth is rarely complete, and the constitution is far more susceptible of injurious changes of climate than at a more advanced period. Added to which, the absence of friends, want of society, nay, the perfect solitude of an up-country out-station, and the loss of all those enjoyments to which youth is so prone, and which he was just beginning to taste in his native country, add their powerful aid in destroying that contentment and tranquillity of mind which are so essential to the continuance of health.

Attention to the bowels is a principal consideration; you should never allow them to be out of order without forthwith applying a remedy. A neglect of this leads to all sorts of complaints, and causes an irritability highly injurious. Take out with you, as an indispensable article, a patent lavement apparatus; it is what no person should be without in India. Medical attendance and medicines there cost nothing, as at every station there is a surgeon to attend on those residing there, and the Company furnish his drugs. It is true, that this attendance is not always of the best kind. Endeavour to reconcile yourself to things as they are, and sail with the stream. If you fret yourself on every occasion, you will not long enjoy health; but, whatever happens, remember that you render it much worse by letting it annoy you. Bear in mind this excellent maxim—"in punishing others, take care not to punish yourself." A calm placid temper, I may even say, a sort of indifference to men and things, is the most advisable for your health and happiness. I know, from experience, how easy it is to preach and how difficult to practise. Misfortunes and annoyances are

met with every where, and if you pass over many circumstances at which you might justly take umbrage, put it to the score of regard for health.

Many people take a great antipathy to the natives and use them harshly, though I am happy to say this is by no means so much the case now as formerly. No doubt they subject Europeans, and more especially those who have not been some time in the country, to great annoyances, which are very trying to the temper, and require much forbearance and patience to endure; are often ungrateful, and in the time of need desert you without a cause. But, for all this, treat them not cruelly nor unkindly; consider their ignorant and uncivilized condition, and the disadvantages under which they labour compared to yourself. Remember, also, that you have invaded their country in friendship, seized it by fraud, and retained it by violence. Let this be ever present to your mind, when you conceive yourself to be wronged by them. They are entitled to an indulgent consideration, and the granting of it will be no injury to yourself. It will be a satisfaction to you to reflect that, although they may have failed in their duty to you, you at least have not failed in yours towards them.

I have now to add two other causes, which will contribute materially to your happiness, and enable you to go through the duties you have to perform with increased alacrity and pleasure; I allude to matrimony and religion: not that ostentatious religion, which consists in the singing of Psalms and the hardening of the knee with prayer; but that calm reliance upon a Divine Providence, and faith in his protecting power, which bring balm to the wounded soul, and enable us, under all circumstances and in all our misfortunes, to exhibit a cheerfulness and serenity which no philosophy can teach. Too much is it the fashion in India to neglect those religious ceremonies which have been observed at home, and for which, however urgent other duties, time may always be found. Let there be then—

The love of higher things and better days,
The unbounded hope—

And matrimony, sweet matrimony, how can I recommend thee better than by simply naming thee? Solace of our lives, sole comforter of our weary hours, increaser of our joys, supporter of our sorrows, if in other lands thou art a blessing, how much more so in India, where we are cut off from friends, connexions, and society, and doomed to pass many years of our lives away from all that is held most dear!

If solitude succeed to grief,
Release from pain is slight relief;
We loathe what none are left to share:
Even bliss 'twere woe alone to bear.

I recommend you, therefore, strongly, during your period of study at the college, to make yourself and some fair one happy. And let not the expense alarm you; you will find that there can be as much economy with two as one, and infinitely more comfort. It will be the means of preserving you from dangerous connexions with most dangerous women, prevent your health from being ruined, and your mind stung by remorse. I know no such good guardian for a young man in India as an amiable virtuous wife.

BENGAL MILITARY BANK.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : I beg leave to bring to your notice a case of extreme hardship, in the hope that its insertion in the *Asiatic Journal* will induce the Court of Directors to do us the justice which we might have reasonably expected to have received in this country.

On the 23d December 1820, the Governor General in Council established the Bengal Military Bank, for the purpose of furnishing the officers of the army with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their monthly allowances. By article seventh of the Regulations, it was declared that the money should be lent out to the best advantage upon the deposit of Government paper, or other good securities, so as to realize the highest rate of interest consistent with *perfect safety*; and by article ninth, the Adjutant General, the Military Auditor General, and the Accountant Military Department, were appointed directors *ex officio*, in order to enable the Commander-in-chief and Government to ascertain that the concerns of the institution were conducted according to the Regulations. Deceived by these Regulations, I deposited my savings in the bank, considering that though the interest obtained might be small, yet that perfect safety was a matter of great consequence. Conceive, therefore, my astonishment on receiving a letter, dated 1st February 1831, stating that great losses had been sustained, and that therefore a portion of my funds had been transferred to a suspense account, until a final adjustment could take place. One sixth of my property, about 1,800 rupees, I am therefore likely to be deprived of. I inclose a portion of the letter, and also beg leave to refer you for the Regulations of the Bank to any of the Calcutta Directories. I think that there can be little doubt that, as the depositors were induced to place their money in the Bank by the promises of perfect safety held out by the Government, they have a strong claim to be indemnified for the losses sustained on the present occasion.

Your obedient servant,

A BENGAL OFFICER.

Moorshedabad, 25th Nov. 1831.

“ Calcutta, 1st February 1831.

“ Sir : I beg leave to hand you enclosed your account current with the Bengal Military Bank for the past year, ending 31st December last; and in so doing, I am ordered by the Directors to explain the cause of their being obliged to retain a portion of the balance appertaining to you on the 1st July last (as appears in your account current), which arises from a heavy loss sustained by the sale of landed property mortgaged to the Bank by a party who has become a bankrupt, and whose property, owing to the very great depreciation in the value of all landed property (of which no doubt you are aware), has partly been sold for a price not realizing the amount lent upon its security. Under those unfavourable and unexpected circumstances, the directors deemed it equitable to retain a portion of the funds of depositors, and transfer the amount to a ‘suspense account,’ to meet whatever the loss may be to the Bank, until a final adjustment of the mortgage in question takes place, and which I trust will ere long be effected (notwithstanding that considerable litigation has taken place from the circumstance of another party holding a *second* mortgage on the same property); although I cannot hold out hopes of the Bank recovering its losses so as to admit of the depositors eventually receiving back the full amount so retained, unless a very considerable improvement in the value of landed property takes place, and which event, I trust, is not far distant.”

CEYLON.

A PUBLIC writer, at an early period of the existing discussions concerning East-India affairs, adverted to a fact strangely kept out of view in those discussions, namely, that whilst bitter complaints were uttered against the Company's government because it resisted colonization and the free employment of British capital in its territories, there was a part of India, not under the domination of the Company, and peculiarly adapted for such experiments, in which colonization was not only permitted but eagerly invited. "There is a part of our Eastern territories," he observed, "where colonization, in any sense of the term which its advocates prefer, is permitted—I mean Ceylon. This beautiful island, situated close to the Company's Madras presidency, but not, even indirectly, under their control or influence, has a soil of unexampled richness and fertility, adapted to the growth of any eastern product whatsoever. The natives, a race of Hindus, with all the pliancy and patience of that people, have little or no prejudice of caste; they are mostly Budhists, many of them nominal Christians, and, from their long intercourse with Europeans, are proof against the probable effects of such a contact on the continent. This island is literally languishing for want of capital; the government has issued proclamation upon proclamation, signifying its willingness to grant lands to settlers; the English newspapers have held out invitations, not to 'capitalists and skillful mechanics' only, but to agricultural labourers, to proceed to this garden of the East. The administration of the government belongs not to a set of monopolists, but to the Crown," &c.

Notwithstanding all the recommendations and attractions which Ceylon offers, as a scene of Eastern settlement, with a climate better adapted for Europeans than India, it is upon record that, for the last twenty years and upwards, during which colonization in Ceylon has been "encouraged to the utmost" by proclamations* of its government, which has latterly offered land for cultivation, rent-free for the first ten years, with perpetual exemption from duty on the articles produced therein,† in not more than two or three instances have individuals, and they not capitalists, embraced the offer,‡ out of the crowds that have been long sighing, we are told, to employ their money and skill in Eastern cultivation.

It is worth while to examine the causes of this curious anomaly. The only reason which has been assigned for the horror which English "capitalists and skillful mechanics" entertain towards Ceylon, is its Government,—that is, a King's colonial government.

The committee of the Commons, now sitting on East-India affairs, with a view of elucidating this point, resorted to the evidence of Mr. John Stewart, late a member of Parliament, as well as of the last East-India Committee, who was represented to them as a person "who knows more of Ceylon, has made it more his study, and was able to give the committee

* Dated 4th December 1810 and 21st July 1812.

† Evidence of Mr. Peter Gordon, before the Select Committee of the Commons on East-India Affairs, 28th February 1831.

‡ Evidence of Mr. John Stewart, 21st April 1831.

more correct information upon it, than any person in this country,"* and who is very far from being actuated by partiality towards the Company. We subjoin an epitome of this gentleman's testimony.

He says that Ceylon is a very productive island, particularly so, and capable of producing various articles to a great extent: the soil, produce, climate, harbours, and locality of the colony altogether, fit it peculiarly for being a place of great importance in a commercial point of view. The climate is better adapted for European labour than that of the continent of India. The island is, however, forced to depend upon the continent to a very considerable extent, even for articles of subsistence. There is very little rice, he says, which is the chief food of the people, produced in Ceylon, and that of an inferior quantity; and the population are dependent upon the foreign supply, which comes principally from Bengal and the coast of Malabar. The necessaries of life are much dearer in Ceylon than in Bengal; and wages are considerably higher. There is forced labour there without pay, which labour, he says, is "exacted from the native population with a degree of severity which would scarcely be believed by any one who had not witnessed it, as I have done." The governor may promulgate and enact any law he thinks proper, and may not only send any person out of the colony without giving a reason for it, but may confiscate his property. The government, besides monopolizing the cinnamon cultivation, the chank and pearl fisheries, trades on its own account to a very great extent, which almost annihilates private commerce. The commercial interests of the island are exceedingly depressed. The export and import duties are extremely high. The imports from India, which are almost confined to grain, pay fifty to seventy-five per cent. on the prime cost; British products and manufactures are also subject to a heavy duty on importation into Ceylon, and the produce of Ceylon exported to this country or to India is loaded with very considerable duties: "the system being altogether different from that which prevails in the Company's territories, where the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom are permitted to be imported duty free. (with the exception of cotton piece-goods, which pay a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), and from whence the produce of British India is permitted to be exported to the mother country without the exaction of any duty whatever." Mr. Stewart gives the following additional testimony:

Do you conceive that it would be advantageous for the island of Ceylon to be under the same government as the territories of the East-India Company? —Yes, I conceive it would be most advantageous.

On what grounds?—The government of Ceylon is essentially different from the government of the East-India Company, and most inferior to it in every respect. The government of Ceylon is a pure despotism, exercised in the very worst possible way; the government of the East-India Company, on the other hand, is a mild, beneficent, good government, well calculated to promote the general welfare and prosperity of our fellow-subjects in India.

This picture of Ceylon affords some excuse for the hesitation of the Anglo-Eastern colonists; whilst, at the same time, it exhibits, in a very ridi-

* Evidence of Sir C. Forbes, 18th April 1831.

culous point of view, those who have endeavoured to depreciate the Company's government by contrasting it with that of the Crown colonies in the East.

Since the evidence of Mr. Stewart was given, the Commissioners of Inquiry (Lieut. Col. Colebrooke and Mr. Cameron) have made three reports upon the administration of the government of Ceylon, upon its revenues, and upon the judicial establishments and procedure in the colony.* These reports furnish a body of valuable information respecting the condition of Ceylon, of which we shall avail ourselves.

Col. Colebrooke, in his report upon the government, premises that Ceylon was originally a Hindu province, and from not having been subject to the inroads of the Mahomedans, it offers at this day the most perfect example to be met with of the ancient system of Hindu government.†

From its position, the island includes a greater variety of climate than is to be found in any territory of equal extent on the continent. The eastern division partakes of the climate of the Coromandel coast, hot and dry; the western of that of the Malabar coast, temperate and humid. The highest mountain of the interior is upwards of 7,000 feet above the sea, and forms the centre of a highland country adapted to most of the productions of temperate regions. Several fine rivers and streams rise in the mountains and take their course to the sea on either side of the island, but in traversing the plains, their currents become languid: during the rains, they overflow their banks. The rivers which circulate through the eastern and northern districts, were formerly of great service in filling the numerous tanks on which the land depended for irrigation, and which rendered those districts the most fertile and populous in the island. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been peculiarly skilful in executing works for the collection and distribution of water. Some of these ancient tanks are of vast extent. The Giant's Tank, situated in the plains extending from Trincomalee to Anarajpoora, the ancient capital, is an ancient reservoir of great extent, and a stone dyke was constructed across the Aripo river to divert the current into it. These ancient works, which authentic records refer to a period antecedent to the Christian era, or the remains of them, abound in the district of Tangalle and the deserted provinces to the northward and eastward.

The flatness of the coast-districts has occasioned the formation of extensive salt-water lagoons, which facilitate internal intercourse and communication with India. Canals have been formed or commenced by the European conquerors of Ceylon, in Columbo and Galle, which are calculated to promote the commercial intercourse of those districts.

The distinction, in respect to climate, between the northern and southern districts is so strongly marked, that whilst on one side of a mountain the rain may fall in torrents, on the other the earth is parched and the herbage withered; and whilst the inhabitants, in one place, may be securing themselves against inundation, they are carefully distributing the little water of

* Dated 24th December 1831 and 31st January 1832. † Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 13th March 1832.

† The constitution of the ancient Kandyan kingdom is the subject of an original paper in our sixth vol. p. 254.

a former season retained in their wells and tanks. In the cultivation of rice, in terraces cut along the sides of hills, which are successively irrigated by the mountain-streams, the Kandians display much skill.

The soil in the southern plains is sandy, resting on a strong red marl or clay, the base of which is granite. The cinnamon plant grows as well in this as in richer soils, where there is sufficient moisture. In some of the elevated lands there are stronger soils, and the granitic soils above the mountains are considered fertile. The provinces of Ouvali, Wellase, and Bintenne, to the eastward, the adjoining districts of Saffragam and Tangle, and the extensive plains to the north of the hills, now much depopulated and mostly deserted, are represented to be generally fertile, and to contain some fine tracts of arable and pasture country. The soil of the northern division is sandy and calcareous, resting upon madrepore. It is well manured and cultivated: the Jaffna district is very productive.

"The natural resources of the island," observes Col. Colebrooke, "and the advantages which it derives from its position over the neighbouring continent, appear to have been more highly appreciated in ancient times than they are at present. From the wars carried on by the natives, and the devastation committed by the Malabars, who invaded the country, its agricultural prosperity had declined before the Portuguese had made their first settlement on the coast."

Population, in all the districts, except Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna, has declined since ancient times; but its increase in modern times may be considered to be in a greater ratio than capital has accumulated. The total population of Ceylon, in 1824, was 851,910. The returns from the maritime districts exhibit an increase of 119,222 since 1814.

When Ceylon was first captured by the Dutch, in 1796, its government was administered under the Madras presidency of the East-India Company. On its transfer to the Crown, in 1798, a governor was appointed, with authority to nominate a council of advice; gentlemen were sent from England to fill the principal offices, and to form a civil establishment for the island. "The further colonization of Europeans in Ceylon was prohibited, and the trade in cinnamon was reserved as a monopoly in the hands of the Crown."

From an official paper laid before Parliament,* we find that the civil and military establishments in Ceylon, from February 1796, when it was captured, till October 1798, when it was transferred to the Crown, cost the Company £286,500, or £107,436 per annum. From another parliamentary paper,† it appears that in the first thirteen years after the colony was transferred to the Crown, the civil and military establishments cost £5,667,678, or £435,975 per annum: the gross revenues (charges not deducted) averaging about £330,000 only.‡ "From the great expenses attending the collection or realization of some of the principal branches of the revenue," says Col. Colebrooke, "and from the peculiar nature of the system under which it is collected, it would

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 247.

† Ordered to be printed 4th May 1830.

‡ By the same account, and another ordered to be printed 14th July 1828; also Report of Col. Colebrooke on the Revenues of Ceylon.

be difficult to state with accuracy the *net* revenue of the island!" The commissioner, in his revenue report, after suggesting a variety of judicious ameliorations of the revenue system and a reduction of the charges, observes: "after a careful consideration of the state of the colonial finances, and of the changes which are required for the relief of the island from the effects of a system which has checked the industry of the people and the prosperity of the settlement, I cannot hold out the present expectation of an increase of the general resources of the government."

The land-rents, which are mostly received in kind (chiefly grain*), and the right of collecting which is generally farmed to speculators, has varied in amount from one-tenth to half the gross produce, according to the tenures, which, in the Cingalese districts, were extremely complex. On the settlement of the country in 1818, the rent in the Kandyan provinces was limited to one-tenth, except on lands forfeited and restored, in which case the assessment was fixed at one-fifth. An attempt was made in 1812 to establish a quit-rent, by agreement with the landholders, for a term of years; but the measure was abandoned, after a trial of several years, "the collectors, as well as the inhabitants, being generally unfavourable to the change." The obstacles to a "permanent settlement" arose from the irregularity of the seasons, occasioning a partial or total failure of crops, the poverty of the landholders precluding them from making any provision against periods of scarcity. They complain, however, of the vexatious interference of the farmers of the revenue, as well as of the native officers under the collectors, who are magistrates or justices of the peace, and who "have occasionally exercised the authority of dismissing head-men, and of fining landholders for neglecting the cultivation of their rice fields." In the year 1829, however, the revenue commissioner in the districts around Kandy, carried into effect an arrangement, by which a settlement was made with the landholders for the payment of a fixed rent for a term of years. The settlement has relieved the cultivators, in some degree, from the interference of the native head-men, but it is liable, adds the report, to the objections which led to a failure of this measure in the maritime provinces.

From the lands appertaining to the temples, no revenue is derived by the government. The possessions of the temples constitute a large proportion of the cultivated lands in the Kandyan provinces. In consequence of the prevailing disposition in the native Kandyans to dedicate their lands to temples, by which they generally released themselves from services and contributions to the government, a proclamation was issued by the governor, in the year 1819, to provide for the registry of temple lands, and to prevent such assignments without the sanction of government.

It is a fact well worthy of remark, that whilst an unjust outcry is raised by ill-informed individuals against the East-India Company for receiving the temple-revenues in Cuttack (the collection of which, we believe, they reluctantly undertook at the instance of the Board of Controul), the King's

* The grain collected is stored for sale or the use of the troops: "a practice," observes the commissioner, "inconvenient, from the necessity of establishing grain-stores throughout the country, and of providing for the transport of grain; and injurious, as depriving the landholders of the principal market of the interior, in the supply of the troops."

government in Ceylon has been from the first in actual contact and co-operation with temple-affairs, without exciting any observation. According to the report before us, it is the duty of the government-officers to exact from the tenants of the temple-lands the contributions and services required of them according to their tenures, and, in particular, their attendance at the annual festivals held at the temples. "The regulation of these festivals, which are annually held at Kandy, and at the provincial temples, was the prerogative of the king of Kandy, and the holders of temple-lands are still summoned by authority of the government." When we consider the nature of the ceremonies at these temples, even supposing them to be not quite so bad as the devil-worship described by Mr. Callaway, in his *Demonology of Ceylon*, though of the same character, it is probable that, had Ceylon been a Company's possession, instead of a Crown colony, all the religious world at home would have been in an ecstasy of horror. The policy and justice of this *enforcement* of superstition, on the part of the British government of Ceylon, setting aside other considerations, is properly questioned by Col. Colebrooke. He observes: "while the government was bound, by the convention of 1815, to protect the people in the free exercise of their religion, the interposition of its authority to *enforce* an observance of its rites, is at variance with those principles of religious freedom which it is a paramount duty to uphold." But this is not all. The Ceylon government positively identifies itself with the superstitions of the Cingalese, as appears from the following extraordinary statement, incidentally given in Col. Colebrooke's report:

Although unconnected with the subject of the lands, it may be mentioned in this place, that the possession and exhibition of the *relic of Boodh* is regarded by the natives of the Kandyan provinces as the most important of the prerogatives of the king of Kandy to which the British Government has succeeded. This relic is deposited in a golden casket, in the principal temple at Kandy, *under the charge of the Board of Commissioners*, and when it is exposed to view, the people of all classes are *expected* to repair from the remotest provinces to the capital. The exhibition of this relic, in 1828, *in the presence of the Governor and other British authorities*, gave occasion to the assemblage of a large concourse of people from the provinces, and *to the contribution by them of a considerable sum (£750)*, which has been placed in the custody of the Board, *to be appropriated to the embellishment of the temple*. This ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, had been but rarely renewed by the Kandyan kings, from the manifest inconvenience of drawing so large a concourse of people from their districts."

The two cases stand thus:—the Company take the management of the temple-revenues of Cuttack, in order to prevent frauds in the collection and disbursement of those revenues, and to secure the lives and comforts of the pilgrims who voluntarily resort to them; and for this they experience odium and abuse. The Ceylon government stands forth as high-priest of superstition, *enforces* attendance upon temple-ceremonies, to the manifest inconvenience of the poor people, who are under the necessity of making long journeys for that purpose, sanctions an absurd and superfluous mummery by the presence of the representative of the King of England, and *expects*

people of all classes to attend from the remotest provinces, and pay "a considerable sum," which is placed in the custody of British commissioners; and all this, which must be notorious to the missionaries on the island, has provoked not a single animadversion!

The Ceylon government has a great resource for the execution of public works, in forced labour. These works, which have consisted of the construction of roads and bridges, the opening of canals, the erection and repair of government-houses, barracks, and public offices, the report tells us, have generally been executed by means of the labour of the inhabitants, who have been required to work either at the rates of wages fixed by government, or gratuitously. "The authority of the governor has, *of late years*, been *usually* obtained for calling out the number required for the work, and the duty of *pressing* them has devolved upon the native head-men, by whom the details have been regulated. In some districts, the head-men have kept diaries of the number of labourers thus employed, but not always so; and where returns have been compiled from these records, it does not appear that any fixed rule has been observed, either in regard to the duration of the service, to the description of labour on which the people have been employed gratuitously or for pay, or to the rate of their remuneration, when paid at all. As in the maritime provinces, the people are required to serve according to what is generally termed 'custom' or 'usage,' without reference to their landed tenures, no registers have been formed by which the head-men are bound to be guided in calling them out." The services on which the people are employed include those of felling and dragging timber from the forests to the banks of rivers, constructing roads and bridges, collecting salt, catching, attending, and collecting forage for elephants for public use, conveying public stores, and collecting cinnamon in the forests. Compare this system of forced and unrequited labour, the details of which are left to tyrannical head-men, with the worst species of slave-labour in India! In all cases, the report observes, the authority possessed by the native head-men* over the persons liable to public labour is open to abuse, in the opportunities they have of appropriating the labour of the people to their own purposes, or of excusing them from public work, out of favour or for a pecuniary consideration. Such abuses are acknowledged to exist. In some districts, through which the main road to Kandy has been carried, the people called out have been *constantly employed for several years*. As the people are obliged to provide their own subsistence, it is admitted that they occasionally earn their daily food by private labour, when they can elude the government overseers. When persons of distinction are travelling in Ceylon, the washer-caste are required to cover the rest-houses with white cloth, which the latter furnish! Temporary houses, too, are sometimes to be erected for the accommodation of these travellers of rank, and the inhabitants are required to decorate the roads with palm leaves, and to carry torches, at night, from village to village, along the road. "In some

* In the Cingalese provinces, the head-men are mostly stipendiary, and in the Kandyan provinces they are remunerated by remission of taxes for themselves and their retainers. In the northern or Malabar provinces they receive, with few exceptions, no authorized remuneration, and the head-men of villages and castes are commonly appointed on the nomination of the inhabitants.

cases," says the report, "these services are remunerated; in others, the people are required to render them gratuitously."—"It has also been observed that labour has been assigned to men, which could have been performed with less sacrifice by animals."

The commissioner endeavoured to obtain some estimate of the extent to which the labour and services of the people had been required by the government; but in vain. In the Colombo district, the records, though not accurate, were the most complete; and from thence it appeared, that the average number of daily labourers employed annually on public works, in that single district, was 93,535, of whom 26,190 served gratuitously, and 67,345 were paid at rates varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per day. The whole population of this district is 215,360!

The report confirms the statement already given, that since 1812, few applications have been made by Europeans for grants of land. "From the great extent of unoccupied land in Ceylon," it is observed, "it might have been expected that the invitations, held out by the government during the last twenty years, would have encouraged many persons to settle in the country; but the regulations of government, which opened the island to the enterprize of European settlers, in 1812, have hitherto failed, as well as the attempts to promote an influx of Indian settlers from the continent." The report states that whilst Ceylon was under the government of Madras, an industrious class of natives was introduced from the continent, some of whom have settled in the island; but native settlers of every description have apparently been discouraged by their liability to compulsory demands on them for government labour. We subjoin the following passages of the report on this topic:—

The government has at all times drawn largely on the resources of the people, in the taxes and duties it has imposed, in the monopolies it has enforced, and the gratuitous services it has exacted. When it is considered that, in some places, the peasantry have laboured on the roads, without wages or subsistence, during several months of the year, it is evident that the possession of land for their support would alone have enabled them to sustain the burthen.

The constant demand for voluntary labourers on public works, and in the government service, would, if justly remunerated, constitute in itself an effective stimulus to industry, which the present coercive system has chiefly tended to discourage.

Europeans of the mechanical and labouring classes would find no inducement to settle in Ceylon, unless possessed of sufficient skill and capital to become tradesmen, farmers, or master-mechanics; a description of persons who would be of great utility in the country.

Although European skill and capital may lead to improvements, and afford profitable returns in various branches of industry and manufactures, it is not to be expected that great advantages can be monopolized by that class of settlers. The profits which satisfy the natives would not attract European competitors to the employments already in their hands, excepting where improvements can be introduced, and as the natives are prepared to engage in any undertaking, the success of which has been sufficiently assured by the example

of others, the first projectors could not expect to retain a premium on their speculations beyond the ordinary rates of profit in the country. The views of European speculators would therefore be limited eventually to a moderate return upon their capital invested in local improvements, of which they would be better assured by co-operating with the natives, and profiting by their experience and frugal management, than by engaging in any exclusive undertaking. Although it is desirable that speculators should entertain moderate views, it may be expected that the returns upon capital will continue for some time to be higher than in Europe, and that the demand will be permanent.

If European colonization in Ceylon should be effectually promoted, the benefits to be expected from it would depend, in a great degree, on the impartial spirit of the government, and the discontinuance of those distinctions in society which have hitherto led the natives to regard Europeans and their descendants as a caste imbued with many of their own prejudices, and entitled to certain privileges from which they are systematically excluded. The nature of these prejudices may be inferred from the fact, that they have constituted the sole difficulty in uniting the different classes upon juries.

On the subject of education, the report has rather surprised us. We had been led to believe that the education of the natives of Ceylon was a prime object of the government. On the contrary, the report tells us, that the government schools "are extremely defective and inefficient."

The number of government schools nominally maintained in the Cingalese provinces is ninety. There are but four remaining in the Malabar districts, and there are none in the Kandyan provinces. The schoolmasters are not required to understand the English language, of which many are wholly ignorant, and they are often extremely unfit for their situations. Nothing is taught in the schools but reading in the native languages, and writing in the native character; and as the control exercised is insufficient to secure the attendance either of the masters or of the scholars, many abuses prevail, and the government schools in several instances exist only in name; children being assembled occasionally for inspection, many of whom had received instruction in the schools of the missionaries, of which the government schoolmasters are alleged to be jealous.

The expense of the establishment of schools since 1806, when it was reduced, has amounted to about £2,000 per annum. The schoolmasters, who receive a small stipend of £6. 6s. per annum, derive a further emolument from fees on the registry of native marriages; a duty which is assigned to them by the government, and is very negligently performed.

A similar establishment of government schools was formerly maintained in the northern districts, but the schoolmasters having become totally inefficient and neglectful of their duties, their allowances were withdrawn in 1806, and they continued their functions as registrars of native marriages, for which they were remunerated by fees. The support of government, and some pecuniary assistance, was subsequently given to the religious societies who established Christian schools in these districts. To the labours of these societies in the Cingalese and Malabar provinces the natives are principally indebted for the opportunities of instruction afforded to them since the decline of the government schools.

It has been stated that the number of children nominally instructed in the public and private schools throughout the Island amount to about 12,000 in a population of 900,000; and that the number of those who are taught the

English language does not exceed 800, while the numbers returned under the age of puberty are about 250,000.

It also appears, that the principal impulse given to education in Ceylon has been owing to the efforts of the missionaries, who have formed extensive establishments in various parts of Ceylon, particularly in the northern districts of the island, where the benefits of education are already experienced. The English missionaries, however, it is observed, have not very generally appreciated the importance of diffusing a knowledge of the English language through the medium of their schools, whereas the American missionaries are fully impressed with the importance of rendering the English language the general medium of instruction. "The people, in general, are desirous of instruction, in whatever way afforded them, and are especially anxious to acquire the English language."

Of the report of Mr. Cameron, upon the judicial establishments and procedure in Ceylon, we must take a very cursory view.

The judges having original and local jurisdiction in the island are "more than sufficiently numerous for all the purposes of justice." These functionaries, however, are "gentlemen not only unconnected with the profession of the law, but whose education has been in no degree adapted to the special purpose of qualifying them for the administration of justice." The local judges are entirely dependent upon the governor's pleasure for their continuance in office. He can displace them, or remove them, "without any harsh exercise of authority." The provincial judges are at liberty to apply to the advocate fiscal, through the medium of the government, for instructions how they should proceed in doubtful cases. The pleading is of a piece with the rest of the system. "The court is generally obliged to give judgment without any previous separation of the matters really at issue, and the proofs are applicable to them, from the confused mass of statement and evidence with which the passions and ignorance of the parties induce them to encumber the case; and as the judge does not sum up the evidence, nor give in general the reasons for his decision, all that the parties or the public, or even the judge himself, can know is, that he has given a decision in favour of *A.* and against *B.* But upon what state of facts the judgment has proceeded, or what points of law have been determined by it, can only be matter of vague conjecture.

It is vulgarly supposed that the jury-system prevails throughout Ceylon. This is not the fact. Even in the maritime provinces "the provincial judges and sitting magistrates are not assisted by any jury or assessors. The audience who frequent their courts consists of natives, with whom the judge does not associate, and whose good opinion is of little or no importance to him. There is no bar in his court; there is no person present to whom, either officially or from motives of respect, he is called upon to sum up the evidence, and to state his view of the law applicable to the state of facts which the evidence establishes." For every step a suitor is permitted to take, in all the courts in the island, except the Supreme Court, "he is obliged to pay, under the name of a stamp duty, a sum which, though it may be small and ineffectual for the beneficial purpose of raising a revenue,

is large and powerful for the flagitious purpose of indiscriminately repressing litigation." Multitudes in Ceylon are, of course, disabled by poverty from paying for justice. Suits *in formā pauperis* are, therefore, necessarily allowed, but under strict regulations: pauper suits being heard only when the general business of the court will admit of it, without public inconvenience. "The community," observes Mr. Cameron, "being thus divided into those who can afford to pay for justice and those who cannot, the inconvenience of the former class, as distinguished from that of the latter, is openly designated as the public inconvenience; and the poor are plainly told that the government will only distribute justice gratuitously at those seasons when the sale of it is slack. Those who cannot pay are plainly told that they have no right by law to the services of a court of justice, but that, by sufferance, they may glean as much of them as is left after the true owners have taken all they have occasion for."

The details given in the report respecting the delays in suits, and the facility of perpetuating them, clearly prove that the local judicatures in Ceylon administer a sort of justice which is worse than none at all: "a plaintiff is at liberty to annoy a defendant for years together by keeping a suit pending over him, and a defendant can, on the other hand, prevent a plaintiff from recovering a just demand while squandering away his substance before his creditor's eyes." Even when judgment is obtained, after long delay, expense, and trouble, a party is unable to reap the fruits of it, by reason of fraudulent claims to property taken in execution, and by the opportunities which the practice of the court, the fiscal's regulation, and the defects of the system afford to a defendant to resist the payment of the debt. Claims in execution, whether well or ill-founded, seldom take less than a year for their decision; sometimes two years!

The fiscal, who is the executive officer of all the courts, it appears, receives no fee for executing the process of the local courts, and is not practically liable to be punished by them for neglect of duty; in the Supreme Court, on the contrary, he receives fees, and is amenable to the court, which can visit him with fine and imprisonment for neglect of duty. The consequence is, that in one case he is active and diligent, in the other remiss and negligent.

The testamentary jurisdiction of the provincial courts is represented to be "shamefully conducted." No administrator has ever been appointed to administer intestate estates. The commissioner gives the details of a case which was investigated by Col. Colebrooke and himself, which shows the "loose and improper" manner in which the testamentary jurisdiction is administered.

The proceedings of the local judges are very insufficiently controlled by appellate judicatures. There are four minor courts of appeal. "Their constitution is still more defective than that of the courts of original jurisdiction. The judges who preside in them, like those whose decisions they are appointed to correct, have no education adapted to their functions; they sit without jury or assessors, and their proceedings attract less attention than those of the courts of original jurisdiction. The minor court of appeal

at Colombo may be taken as an example. The judges who sit in it are four in number, so that their responsibility would be quartered, were it not so small as to be practically indivisible. They are, the provincial judge, the sitting magistrate (two of the functionaries from whom the appeal lies), the commissioner of revenue, and the collector of customs, all persons whose time ought to be fully occupied with other duties."

The high court of appeal consists of the governor, the two judges of the Supreme Court, the chief secretary, and the commissioner of revenue.

The local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends no further than the town, fort, and district of Colombo. The following statement shows the quantity of business done by the two judges in this court, and the quantity done by the two other judges resident in Colombo, namely, the provincial judge and the magistrate :

Total number of civil and criminal cases in three years, 1826-27-28 :

Provincial Court and Magistrates' court at Colombo ... 18,145

Supreme Court at Colombo and on the circuits 529

Mr. Cameron adds : " I doubt whether such a waste of judicial power is exhibited in any other country in the world. Here are two judges sent from the English or Irish bar, invested with high rank, and remunerated by ample salaries, for the purpose of trying 176 causes, civil and criminal, in the course of a year, as judges of the Supreme Court, and 38 appeals in the same period, as judges of the High Court of Appeal."

The local judicatures in the Kandyan provinces it is scarcely necessary to examine : they contain the rudiments of an institution, that of native assessors, which the commissioner recommends should be improved and extended over the whole island, as " the presence of native assessors, who take an authoritative part in the proceedings, thus constitute a legitimate organ for the tranquil and effectual expression of public opinion upon judicial matters."

Such is the picture of a King's colony in the east, drawn by commissioners appointed by the Crown. Those who stigmatize the government of Continental British India, and who desire the organ of that government to be changed, would do well to consider this picture attentively.

Since this paper was written, we have seen some remarks on Mr. Stewart's evidence in the *Colombo Journal*, which impugn the accuracy of that gentleman's statements. It is also asserted in the *Journal* that compulsory labour has ceased. When it ceased we are not informed.

ON THE ARABIC LANGUAGE;

THE VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE WRITTEN AND VULGAR LANGUAGE, AND THE DIALECTICAL VARIATIONS OF THE LATTER IN EGYPT AND SYRIA, EGYPT AND JERUSALEM, &c.

By Dr SCHOLZ.

THE Arabic is almost the only language spoken and understood in Egypt and Syria: but in the mountains Maloula and Sidnaia, near Sham, the dialect so much varies from it, that it has been accounted Syriac. Some few officers and soldiers, inhabitants of Scanderun and Beilan, speak Turkish; the Greek and Armenian monks speak their national tongues, and the Latin the Italian.

As the difference between the Arabic, in books belonging to the golden age of Arabic literature, and that now in use, has been greatly exaggerated, so has been its difference in different provinces, and even in different parts of the same province. We, however, certainly remark in both an essential variation in the grammar and syntax: many words have even acquired a prescriptive sense, which in books had a signification but little similar or quite distinct. Thus, for *ده الوقت*, حينئذ, — *يصر* or *يجري* — they commonly say *يحدث* —

for *سمعان*, المنارة, — *ده*, — *هذا* for all the forms of *قوي*, جداً — *لماذا* — *لهلما* is not used. Yet the difference is not so great as has been asserted. The educated Greek will understand the works of his ancestors without any preparatory study, as the Arab will perfectly comprehend those of his forefathers; of which fact I have often convinced myself among the Beduins in Egypt and Syria, and the inhabitants of cities and villages in both provinces. I was not a little astonished at the readiness with which they read and commented on Antar, Macrizi, Abul'feda, and other works, far beyond my acquaintance with their contents. It is not, indeed, surprising, that there should be many peculiarities in the spoken language; for we find this the case in all tongues, and that this in a high degree occurs in the different villages of Egypt, all the inhabitants are an evidence. But as far as I have been able to observe, this difference is not so very great, and the conclusions from it have been overstrained, and may indeed well be qualified. The Beduins in the Delta and middle Egypt speak better than the villagers, yet are there very great dialectical variations in the separate provinces. I made it my particular employment to collect those which most frequently occur in common life, and add others, on account of their pronunciation, in Roman characters.

EGYPT.

تشوف
الصيرفي
دا القروه
حتت حينه
نده
بديله
قصر

SYRIA.

تقشع
الصراف
تلكت الغروه
شقعة جبنة
صاح
بد نبه
طبقه

EGYPT.

الساقميه
الحمار
بكرة
قشيطه
صلاط
مرش
كلامي
ثزين
ثزينث
أنعش
سييه
قرييه
جريتته
خدام
نور
ولع
كرباج
صايه
رنيق
صنط
شيشه
حله
عيش
هني
هناك
حليب
حصويه
سيدي
شيل
الرهله
سبحان
سبحن

SYRIA.

الغراف
الجحش
غدا
القيمت
صوان
قمتم
لقشي
أحلق
حلقث
نام
خليه
بيقرته
محسوبه
الصانع
ضود
شعل
مجهيله
القنيار
الباس
القرليه
نركيله
طنجرة
الحبز
هوو
هونيث
اللبن
المشحم
معلمي
الحمل
الرخله
الحباس
الحبس

EGYPT.

بنت
 راجل
 صغار
 ست
 شيخه
 جدع
 ما ينفع
 قباح
 مطر
 دخان
 دوايت
 حجر
 نرح ورق
 غيص
 قعوس
 عجور
 ادني
 فص
 كبره
 جزار
 خش
 لا تحتشي
 كمثري
 عراقي
 سقاله
 نرين
 دل
 دي
 دكها
 كده

SYRIA.

المرا
 الرجال
 الصغير
 البنت
 العجوز
 الشاب
 ما هو مريح
 الشر
 الشتاء
 التوتون
 القصب
 الغليون
 حراحيث الورق
 البستان
 الحيار
 المقت
 اعطني
 المصريه
 المعلاق
 القصاب
 فوت
 لا تغزع
 الانجاص
 العرق
 المينه
 المحلاق
 تلكث
 هذا
 هداك
 هيكت

* It is to be observed, that the substitution of ث and ذ for د is according to Dr. Scholz's col and certainly a local peculiarity.

EGYPT.

SYRIA.

تجه	المسيح
كلون	الغال
دولاب	الخزات
قبيل	البدراوي
الحص مجوهر	القدمه
قطعه	الرزمه
زله	الجرا
حمض	الحامض
قله	الشربه
حيطة	الحيط
طرشه	فحلل كلبوس
ولعه	بصر تار
حته	شقغه
بقشه	المكنه
باشك	الملقط
زيج	ميل
جير	الكلس
عكرون	المعرض
اله	النوبي
فانوس	الغنار
ضبه	السكره
الكمله	الكرسه
اطيه	امسك
خوز	خود
هنيان	هنياء
بعد حصه	بعد شويه
حاصل	المخزن
فرخه	الدجاجي
كتايت	الصيصان
كبس	الطا عون
ايوه	اه

EGYPT.

كمان
يعينه
عالمه
شون

Elchazem,
Elammi,
Shwoiye,

SYRIA.

لسن
الاعاره
المغنيه
تشعنا

sonnar,
caffi,
hawash.

The Arabic in Yemen is well known to be the best that is spoken: many words which are used by the most polished Arabs in Masr (*Cairo*) are not there admitted. They only recognize the more elegant forms of the written language; *e.g.*

EGYPT.

Barra,
Jawa,
Elachyau,
Baadelaukat,
Ghada ala bokra bedri,
Wakt acher,
Baad gada,

ده لوقت
سمعدان
لش
ايش
دول
المتعهد

YEMEN.

charaj.
dachel.
vaa.
baadelsaat.
ghodua baker.
machtar tani.
baad ghodon.

حينيد
المنارة
لماذا
ماذا
هملو
المهد

(اي مده وايش قدر زمان)

(camel).

Even in Jerusalem, many terms of common life differ from those denoting the same thing at Cairo.

EGYPT.

دي
عود
حجر
د جميه
مشريه
سقي
طريق
عيش
نور

JERUSALEM.

هدي
قصي
غليون
مركب
طاقه
حاره
درب
حبر
دوا

EGYPT.

عيط
بيت
حلي
زود
اقلع

JERUSALEM.

بستان
دار
طنجرة
امشي
اشليح

CAIRO.

اصعد
اخرج برا
بحجه
فرجه
حوت
حلل
روح

JERUSALEM.

اطلع
اطلع برا
كفيه
جاجة
سمك
حوايج
اطلع

Rajil,
Tamendena,
Sauwid,
Saiyak,
Henne,

rujal.
ukud.
aruach.
kaifente.
hona.

In Jerusalem, a small garden is called *حكورة* : in Rama, a garden with aqueducts *بيار*. In Bethlehem, a godmother is called *yaspini*, and in many cities of Palestine they say *ALKNACH*, *speak to me*.

Some variations very similar may be discovered in the language of particular cities on the coast, of the villagers, and especially of the Beduins in Syria. However slight these may be, still the knowledge of them is important, because in the peculiarities of the dialect in the cities on the coast may probably be found parts of the Phœnician.

At Beirut, they speak the Arabic badly : on Libanon, they slur over many syllables.

In Palestine, we cannot distinguish a peculiar dialect : the enunciation of the letters and the words alone is different. Thus in many parts *kaf* is pronounced like the *ain*. In the villages of Samaria, they commonly draw out many words to a great length ; this is the case to the greatest extent in some villages about Gaza. They sing them like the Suabians, and the old men protract them so very much, that it is almost impossible to abstain from laughter. At Jericho, they speak quickly, and have a very bad custom in pronouncing the vowels, such as is not often heard in discourse. The Beduins on the Jordan and about the Dead Sea speak the Arabic better than the inhabitants of Jerusalem. Each district has somewhat characteristic, which is more discoverable in other things than in simple words.

They have no natural defects in^o their language, however great may be their bad customs. But the spoken Arabic in Palestine is not generally the best.

The women drawl out their words, especially in short phrases, and sing them, just like our Jewish women.

It has been often remarked, that the knowledge of parables and proverbs, which are common in popular language, would be advantageous to the study of the ancient writers. I have seldom noticed long parables in the mouth of a common man, but very frequently short ones, particularly such as originate in nature. Nevertheless, I have discovered nothing peculiar in them, any more than in the proverbs. They are very common to the Oriental writers, particularly to the poets; and I may doubt whether new ones yet unknown can be found: at all events, it is evident from hence, how little the language of books differs from that of common discourse. A few examples will illustrate this.

لكسل وكثرة النوم يبعدان من الله ويورثان الفقر:

العبادة تميم الشهوة :

من لا يعرف الخير من الشر شبهه باليهائم :

ليس المخاطر محمود :

ولو قد سليما :

اقنع بما قسم لك فتكون غنيا:

إذا جا موسى وانتقي العصا فقد بطل السحر والساحر :

The most usual oath of the Christians in the East is *ala rasi* علي راسي *on my head*, in which they raise the finger to the forehead. But we cannot always depend upon it, although we generally may. The Mahomedans say *wallah*, والله *by God*.

In Egypt, the most usual salutation is *salamat* سلامات. The Mohamedans salute each other, when they address one individual, commonly with *salam alaik*, or, when they address several, with *salam alaikum*, to which the salutation in reply is, *alaik salam*. The Christians neither dare to offer nor return

this salutation: they say, *marhabakum ya maallemin*, مرحبا بكم يا معلمين, and we often hear *sabach elcheir*, 'good morning,' or *salcheir*, good 'evening.' In the vicinity of Gaza, the peasants salute each other with *elawaf* (ya fulan) انشاء مبصوط, العواف يا فلان. In Kesrwan, they say, *salamah* السلامه يا شيخ انشاء الله مريض, *ya sheikh insha alla maridh*.

CONTROVERSY WITH THE PARSEES OF BOMBAY.

A CONTROVERSY has sprung up between Mr. Wilson, of the Scottish Missionary Society at Bombay, and the Parsees at that presidency.

From the report of the directors of the Society to which Mr. Wilson belongs, we find that "he has been diligently employed in preaching the Gospel to the various classes of the community, both at stated places and in the streets, lanes, temples, and other chief places of concourse," at Bombay. This proceeding, it would appear, has been regarded as a kind of attack upon the different creeds of the natives; a defence of Mohamedanism, accordingly, appeared in the Bombay *Sumachar*, native newspaper, and a Brahmin put forth a vindication of Hinduism in a printed pamphlet. The most curious effect of Mr. Wilson's proceedings, however, is the controversy which it has produced amongst the Parsees, who, it now appears, are not only at issue with the Christian missionaries, but with each other, on the subject of their religion.

The controversy commenced by some remarks of Mr. Wilson upon the Zoroastrian creed, which were published in the *Sumachar* and the *Oriental Christian Spectator* of Bombay. An answer appeared in the new native paper, the *Bombay Hurkaru and Vurtuman*, published in Gujerattee, by a Parsee, under the fictitious name of "Narron (or Noroz) Goosequill." The writer, after expostulating with Mr. Wilson for attacking his religion, and citing a supposed rule of "the venerable Moses," that "you are not to speak evil of any one's religion," proceeds to the assault of Christianity. He first reproaches the missionaries with asserting, that it is stated in the Scriptures, that the Christian religion will spread over the world, whilst all other religions will sink. "Now," observes the Parsee disputant, "you Protestants told the Roman Catholics that it was written in your books, that the country of Rome would, in the year 1666, be destroyed; instead of which, in the same year, 1666, a great fire took place in London, and London was burnt to ashes." The inference which the Parsee draws from this is, that the Christian *shastrus* are not to be depended upon. Again: the Christian missionaries say that all other religions but their own were made by men; to which he replies, that God never ordained any religion without the instrumentality of man. "Without making books, what prophet ever established any religion?" The Christians assert that their books were made by God himself. This the writer denies. "I am able," he says, "to detect the defects of your books (in the translations, probably), as well as you are of ours;" but, he adds, "I do not proclaim, as you do, that my religion only is holy." The missionaries, he proceeds, say, We declare the way of righteousness. "But I tell you, we shall not get to heaven by the road of salvation which you point out, because the way of Paradise was shewn us, before you came, by our true prophet, Zurtosht; and it is even true that, even without your aid, he was not ignorant of the way to heaven, because he himself went to Paradise and returned. The Parsees have so firmly embraced the venerable Zurtosht's doctrines, that even should a man come in the disguise of an angel (or of Gabriel), and say, I have brought a message from God, therefore, do you forsake the religion of Zurtosht, and embrace another, that would not take place either; therefore, why do you break your heads in vain? Sit down quietly. No Parsee will ever become a Christian. By embracing your religion, no one will go to Paradise. But it is written thus in all religions, and the expounders of the law say the same likewise: of whatever religion a man may be, if he observe these three

rules, then without question he will go to heaven; one is, to retain power over his anger—the second, to keep his body undefiled from all things—and the third, not to tell lies. Whatever man performs these three things, that man is accepted of God; there is no doubt of this. Now tell me, is it not written according to this in your shastrus also?" The writer then makes the following important admission:—" (As to) What you have written in the *Oriental Christian Spectator* from the *Boondeshné*,* I beg to inform you, that this book *Boondeshné* is not one of our religious books. Nor is it the work of any of our dustoors. This book *Boondeshné*, some enemy of our religion has probably got up about 1000 years after our holy prophet Zartosht—because what is written in the *Boondeshné* is entirely false—and is far removed from our religion and faith. And the person who translated this *Boondeshné* into Goojurathee, according to my judgment, knew nothing whatever of our religion and practice: had he known them, he would never have translated such a work; therefore, henceforth it will not be becoming in any one of our religion, or of any other, to call this a religious work."

The writer makes his own confession of faith as follows: "I have heard that the philosophers have determined that, after death, the soul departs from the body and remains immortal; whereupon the Kowsar people say, that men's souls go to Vycoonth; the Christian padres say, they go either to heaven, to hell, or to purgatory; and the brahmuns of Hindoostan say, that the soul goes out of one person's body into another's. Now I am surprised, and have doubts on the subject; but my real belief rests upon the determination of the philosophers."

The following observations are curious: "I have travelled over all places in this world, but every people, whether great or small, worship something or other. I have not met with any without some belief or worship. But those people, in matters of religion, evidently walk in that persuasion wherein they were taught in their infancy. Now it appears to me most strange, when men come to the years of discretion, and can understand good and evil, why they do not forsake the customs of their childhood. If, from the fear of their parents or nurses, they have embraced any particular opinions, it is not of any consequence; but when they come to the age of manhood, and understand all things, and can reason about all things, it is wonderful that they do not improve their religion in any way whatever, but maintain the same without change. It appears, therefore, in my opinion, that when they reach the years of manhood, still in matters of religion they retain the understandings of children; for if they choose, they lose their lives sooner than forsake what their teachers of the shastrus have taught them in their childhood. I am greatly at a loss to comprehend this; because man exercises reason in all things, but, regarding the understanding of his own religion, he continues like a fool. And those people believe in such things, which are far removed from the reason of others, because those people make an image with their own hands of stone, or wood, or iron, or ivory—very beautiful and well-finished—and worship it, and anoint it. This custom of idol-worship is not confined to the Hindoos alone, but I know that the Christians and Jews are addicted to it likewise. Should you be desirous of substantiating this matter, there is a Jewish shastru named the *Talmud*—read it."

* The *Boondeshné*, or *Boondishah*, is supposed to have been composed in Pehlvi, from some Zend works, about 700 years after Christ. It was translated into French by Anquetil Dupéron, who states that it was in high repute and authority amongst the Parsees in his time. It is still viewed as a sacred production by a great number of the Parsees of the present day, particularly by the Rustees. It must not be confounded with the *Vendidad Sadr*.

Mr. Wilson replied to the Parsee, and his letter, as may be concluded, contained a sufficient refutation of the assertions of the latter upon all points, except one, namely, where the Parsee contends that the Christian missionaries ought to convert their own countrymen to true Christianity before they came thither.

"Narron Goosequill's" attack upon the *Boondeshné* produced a defence of that work from a Parsee *dustoor*, or learned priest, named Eduljee Darabjee, who had translated the *Boondeshné* into Gujerattce. We term it a defence, but it is in reality a mere assertion of the genuineness of the work, and a call upon the anonymous Parsee assailant to avow himself. "Should you," says the *dustoor*, make known your name, and there be the strength of learning within you, most certainly I will reply to you according to the rules of books and the laws of science, and convince you beyond a doubt." In return to this call, "Goosequill" justifies his character of the *Boondeshné* as a work unfit to be intruded into the pure Mazdiyasne religion, which descended from heaven, and reached us by means of Huzrut Zurtoht Usfuntuman Unooshchruwan." He then gives the following extracts, which afford a pretty sufficient justification of him :—

God himself feared and trembled at Satan. Bears and monkees sprung from the offspring of Jumsheed. The earth trembled; upon which God infixed the mountains, as pins, to steady it. Huremun (*i.e.* Ahriman or Satan) beheld the created soul of Gayokmurd (Kaïomurs, the first man); upon which, becoming dejected, he remained with drooping head. The demon then said to Huremun: "father, arise, why hangest thou thy head, and why art thou dejected? We are powerful enough, by means of mighty war, to inflict damage on Hormuzd and his umspands. In the waters of the Zuhur-purankurd sea, (God) created a white ass, which possessed three feet and six eyes, and nine mouths, and two ears, and was a speaker of one word. Each of his mouths is as large as a house; his shoulders also are of proportionate size: each of his feet falls as heavily on the ground as a thousand feet; and one of his legs is one thousand times as big as a horse's. His two ears are so great that they would reach to the city of Mazudran. His single voice equals the roaring of the Zuhur-purankurd sea, and is as loud as the bellows of a thousand cows and a thousand asses together.

When this ass brays, the demons disappear. When he immerses his head in the sea, and shakes his ears, the waves arise on the waters of the Zuhur-purankurd sea, and all the females of the sea become pregnant on the braying of the ass; and the pregnancy of the noxious animals in the water becomes destroyed. When the ass deposits water in the sea, the waters of the seven worlds become purified thereby. The sea is filled by the water of the ass, and that water goes into hell twice every day. Whenever it is ebb-tide, the water comes back muddy; but as soon as the ass beholds it and deposits water, it becomes purified: and were it not for this ass, the waters of the sea would remain polluted. Huremun cast poison into the sea; then, by the command of God, Teshtur Teer Isud (the angel of rain), with the assistance of the ass, took out the water from the Zuhur-purankurd sea, and showered rain (into it), and by means of the dung and water of the ass, caused the poison to be removed. All the noxious animals died by reason of the rain, and through their poison the waters of the sea became salt; for in the beginning, Dad-ar (*i.e.* justice-distributor) Hormuzd had created them sweet. Fever departs at the sound of the guitar. Poison is rendered innocuous by hearing the buzzing of flies. Dogs fight with the evil spirits. When men are drowned in the sea, it is an evil spirit of the sea which drowns them, for the water which God created can never cause the death of any man. The water, indeed, for the sake of preserving man, releases him three times from the hand of the demon, and raises him to the top, if haply any one may see him and draw him out. Whenever the fish named kurmanik goes down to the bottom of the sea, then the tide flows; and when he rises up again, then it becomes ebb-tide. This fish is as long as the distance which a vigorous man could walk

between the rising and setting of the sun. Dadar Hormuzd created trees, and Huremun, having fought with God, created empoisoned bark upon them. The Goona-meena Huremun cries and beats (his breast) in nine different ways. God created fire, and Hureman, out of malice, created the smoke within it. Rats and noxious animals, by means of their holes, bring Satan up from underneath the earth. (God) made 100,000 golden aqueducts, by which he created the sea. Hureman cast noxious animals upon the earth, on which God ordered Teshtur Teer Izud to rain a very heavy rain: he poured down so heavy a one, that every drop was a big as a cauldron, through which the earth became divided into seven parts. Formerly the earth was entire. When there is lightning, it is occasioned by the flashes from the swords of Teshtur Teer Izud and the evil spirits; when there is thunder, it springs from the voice of their horses.

"How shall we term such a book," justly asks the Parsee, "a book of religion? For the person who admits that the *Boondeshné* is a book of religion, there will be no escape from hell before the day of resurrection, nor will he be released from misery until that final day."

Of this retort, Dustoor Eduljee Darabjee has not thought proper to take any notice.

A Parsee writer, in the *Vurtunian* of October 3d, 1831, under the name of "Monitor," comes to the aid of "Goosequill," in his assault upon Christianity and the missionaries. "These missionaries," he observes, "do not consider, in their hearts, that in their own country there are many people of the Christian sect who, in the conduct and observances of their faith, have many open and concealed variances and differences, whereby they are continually disputing amongst each other. If it be necessary to consult about the matters in dispute, then let the book named *Martyrology* be read, wherein lacs of Protestants are represented as killed in the prime of life. Their customs and observances are so contradictory, that they have in consequence given evil names to each other. It becomes them first to set to rights their own religion, and afterwards to set upon others. But I am desirous that this Padre Wilson, or any other missionary, or their companions, will prove, by such arguments as can be comprehended, in what manner their prophet Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and how he was born of a virgin; for this Jesus Christ sprung of a family of the Jewish nation, and the people of that ancient nation, considering him as a deceiver, by many contrivances killed him. The whole particulars of this event are made known in their Bible. But Jesus Christ himself, by his own mouth, declared that he was the son of man. This Padre Wilson Saheb, and the people of this tribe, however, have settled it that he is the Son of God; and, believing upon him, they say that Jesus is the second in the Trinity. The meaning of 'trinity' is three glories united in one God. The names of the three glorious (essences), in English, are, 'the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.' The astonishing ignorance of the people of this sect consists in their determining that this Eesa, who is called Jesus Christ, is the Son of God. But he himself is not the Son of God; neither did Jesus Christ, the son of Mary, pretend to be such; for in the book of their religion named the Bible, and which is also called the Holy Scripture, he is plainly stated to say, from his own mouth, that he considers himself the son of man." The writer supports his argument by referring to the New Testament (Matt. xvii. 22, 23.) He goes on: "Now it is amazing ignorance for divers people to call him the Son of God. Many also affirm that he is God himself; but the reason of calling him so appears to my humble judgment to be, that of this Eesa, who is called Jesus Christ, no book seems to exist; for the New Testament, which is also called *The Evangile*, appears to have been made after the death of Christ by

his disciples, whom he had chosen from amongst poor men. In this work, Christ in several places calls God, his father; but when he was conversing with his own disciples and others, and instructing them at such times, instead of their *God*, he called him their *father*; from which it may be suspected that these people may term him so likewise. But he called them all customarily the sons of God, that is, his creatures. But another doubt arises about that testament, because those disciples were very poor people. Many were fishermen, such as we call kolees here. Of such he had also made disciples; from which it may be suspected, that they were totally ignorant of the art of reading and writing. Nor can I find out what was the original language of the Gospels, and of the New Testament, or who was the author; and the present English and other translations, upon which it is endeavoured to fix (men's) faith, from what language they were (translated), because the language of that city was probably Hebrew. But this Jewish nation was much opposed to the religion of Christ, and bore great enmity to it; therefore, after much management, they killed Christ; because he set up claims to be a prophet, and to be called the true Messiah. All the particulars of these matters are related in their New Testament, and in other books. The elemental (principles) of the Christian religion are all founded upon the Gospels and Testament—there is not a single sentence of Jesus's own (composition): but this book is similar to a book of tales. Now what faith is to be placed in this book? To make the matter short, let them (the missionaries) be only asked, how many Christians have these missionaries made, and how much have they extended their religion? How many years is it now since they are labouring here, and are persuading the sons of Ghattee coolees in every lane and every street? This is not the way to increase their religion; but it is meanness. It becomes them, in the first place, to set to rights their own religion, and to bring into one way many of the Christian people who walk in different paths, and afterwards to attempt (to convert) others. Otherwise some one will ask, 'you are converting people of other religions to Christianity, but to which sect do you invite me, to the Catholic or the Protestant, or the Lutheran, or the Calvinist, or the Jacobites, or the numerous other divisions into which you are split; and of all these different schisms which is the best—write and let me know?' Or do all the sects which believe in Christ follow the same customs (or ordinances), and do they practise the same ordinances?"

Mr. Wilson promptly replied to this new assailant, with temper and skill.

This controversy is a matter of considerable interest. It reveals the notions which the Parsees entertain of Christianity, and discloses, likewise, the important fact, that they are divided amongst themselves, not in respect to unessential points, but with regard to the authenticity of their own scriptures.

ACCOUNT OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

THE chain of the Ural Mountains forms, according to the opinion pretty generally adopted, the frontier between Europe and Asia. It commences, in the south, at the Oost Oort mountains, which have an elevation of 2,864 English feet, and are situated between the Gulf of Mankkishlak, in the Caspian Sea, and Lake Aral. It runs almost directly northward, and ends in Novaia Zemlia, being broken by the strait of the Karian Sea.

It appears that, prior to the grand migration of nations, the Finnish tribes, who are therefore better denominated Uralian tribes, had their principal domiciles on either side of this mountain. Generally speaking, the Ural and the neighbouring countries may be regarded as the gate whereby the nomades of middle Asia made their irruptions into Europe. Their expeditions were more or less important or successful. It frequently happened that the tribes from the east halted in their way for one or more centuries, and did not, for several generations, quit rich pastures and plentiful resources for hunting when they found them. In this manner it happened that these Asiatic nations, in their progress, became confounded with the Finnish tribes they met with in these fertile countries of the Ural. This blending of races produced new languages and new nations, who remained in the adopted country, or, when propelled by other people coming from the east, advanced into Europe.

This is, in a few words, a history of the migration of the nations which made themselves known, for the first time, to the civilized states of Europe, by the passage of the Huns, A.D. 376. They were followed by the Avars, and much later by the Hungarians, which two people were alike composed of tribes of Finnish origin, but blended in their progress with other nations, some of which would appear to have been of Turkish race.

The Ural, therefore, possesses considerable historical interest; but, unhappily, the history of the eastern part of Europe and of the western part of Asia, which approximates to the former, until the foundation of the Russian empire, is enveloped with a thick and almost impenetrable veil.

The Ural, like the Jura, the Pyrennees, and the Andes, consists of several parallel chains, of which the middle, or central chain, is not the highest. These several chains have received, in different latitudes, various denominations; they are mostly characterized by the same species of rocks, although their uninterrupted series is a fact rather assumed than perfectly demonstrated: for example, the chain of the Ilman west of Miyask, which, according to the observations of Baron d'Humboldt, is identical with the Jambook Karagay and the Kara edir tau to the eastward of the fort of Orsk. It appears that it may be traced without interruption, as a western granitic chain, as far as Verkhotoorie, although this fact is by no means established.

The name of Ural, as Baron d'Humboldt,—who has been good enough to communicate to us a variety of new *data* respecting these mountains,—learned with certainty, in his last journey, is not given in the country to any single one of these parallel chains, any more than invariably to the highest. Thus, in the parallel of Magnitnaya, the central chain, between the Ilman and the Taganay, is called Kyshtim Ural, and in the manner of speaking of the natives of the country, the Ural is said to be crossed in going from Miyask to Zlatooost; and this middle chain (Ural) is much less elevated than the western, which is a prolongation of that of the Taganay and the Oorenga. In the latitude of Kizylskaya, running from east to west, those of Jambook Karagay (termed more to the north the Ilman chain), Irendik (called Ural on the north), and that of the Ural, the northernmost portion of which is called the Chain

of Taganay, Urenga and Iremel. Thus, it is evident, that it is not the whole of the mountain to which the name of Ural is applied, but only the walls of rocks or mountainous crests, sometimes one sometimes another, of the parallel chains.

The prevailing rocks of the Ural are, first, a grundstein formation, containing augites, and often intimately mingled with serpentine and talkschiefer; next, granite, micaceous schist, and porphyry.

The Ural may be distributed, according to its rich alluvial strata, containing grains of gold, into three grand regions: the southern, or Bashkirian, comprised between Miyaak and Zlato-oost; the middle, between Yekatherinburg, Bereзов, Nijnei Turinsk and Nijnei Tagilsk; and the northern, from Bogoslavsk and Petropaulovsk. The Ural is much more elevated in its southern and northern parts than in its middle part. The southern elevations have been measured most exactly by Messrs. Hoffmann, Helmersen, and Kuppfer.

The great Taganay, above Ogrom, is 3,529 English feet; Iremel, 4,617. In the northern portion of the Ural, west of Bogoslavsk, M. de Humboldt measured the rock of Konjarkovsk, and found it 5,243 English feet. The rock of Denejin, in the same meridian as the latter, but seventy-five versts more to the north, is higher than the most lofty of the peaks of the Ural that have been measured. It is 5,500 or even 6,000 French feet high: the highest portion of this mountain is that situated between 60° and 60° 30' N. lat. The Ural may, therefore, be compared, in respect to height, with the Jura, the Vosges, and the auriferous mountains of Villa Rica, in Brazil. The culminant points of these chains are as follow:

	English Feet.
Roculet in the Jura	5,627
The Ballon in the Vosges	4,604
The chain of Villa Rica	6,075

The Ural is depressed very considerably in its centre, westward of Yekatherinburg, where, on the road which leads to Perm, the pass of the mountain is little more than 1,270 feet above the level of the sea.

Colonel Treletsky, who dwelt for some years in the Ural mountains, made numerous barometrical observations there, the results of which, in English feet, although they differ a little from those of the authorities before-mentioned, deserve to be noticed, and we accordingly subjoin them.

In the direction of south to north, from the fortress of Orsk to the Frozen Sea, he states, the chain of the Ural presents two groups of mountains which rise much above the others; one of these groups is to the south of Yekatherinburg, in lat. 50° 45'; the other, which is north of that place, extends between the parallels of 61 and 68. According to these new observations, taking, as the point of intersection, the cathedral of Yekatherinburg, in the principal square, near the Mint, we find that this town is situated in 56° 50' 20" $\frac{2}{3}$ N. lat., and 60° 59' 4" $\frac{1}{10}$ long. E. of Greenwich. All the other branches, composing the chain of the Ural, connect themselves with these lofty primitive mountains, and decrease in height in a very perceptible manner from Yekatherinburg to the north and towards the south-west, where they acquire the name of Great and Little Syrt.

The sources of the Ural river, formerly called the Yaik, of the Belnia, of the Ai, of the Ooi, and other rivers which flow in different directions, define the southern group of the Iremel, the elevation of which above the level of the ocean is 4,450 English feet.

The Petchora, the Great and Little Sosva, and other rivers, determine the most elevated points north of the Ural, one peak of which exceeds the height of the Iremel, and several reach that of 4,000 and 4,300 feet. The

elevations of the Ural which have been measured by Colonel Treletsky are the following:

Southern Ural.

	Perpendicular Height.
Peak of the Iremel	4,450 E. feet.
Crest of the centre of the Great Taganay	4,083
Volcano, twelve versts from the mine of Zlato-oost, in Mount Ural-tau	2,941
Peak of the Yurma	3,781
Peak of the Kosotoor of the Ureniga, at Zlato-oost	2,021
Surface of lake Ufa, whence flows the river Ufa.....	2,268
Horizon of the river Ai, at Zlato-oost	1,517
Horizon of the river Miyas, near the sluice of the forge of Miask	861½
Source of the river Tashku Targanska	889½
The holy mountain of the Bashkirs, called A-oosh, at the foot of which is situated Lake A-oosh-kul.....	2,221
Horizon of the gold-sands of Anooi	1,510
Peak of Mount Urenga	3,999
Peak of the mountains of Naralin	3,675
Peak of the mountains of Syrostan	2,430
Summit of the Ilman mountains, where coloured stones are found,	1,662

Northern Ural.

Summit of the Kwar-noosh, or of the rocks where begins the line of snow.....	5,280
Rock Denegin	4,300
The rock of Konjekov, opposite the forge of Bogoslavsk....	3,999
The loadstone mountain Katchkunar, at the mines of Tura.....	3,559
The mountain of Pavdinsk	3,690

Central Ural.

The town of Yekatherinburg, at the level of the river Iset, near the Mint, 887	
Gold-sands of Bereзов and Puishma, at the sources of these rivers, 937	
Gold-sands, at the sources of the southern Shishim, and of the Neiva, 1,285	
Height of the great upper road, which leads from Europe to Asia, and crosses the Ural four versts from the Mine of Bilimbaiev ...	1,536
Loadstone mountain of Blagodat, at the mines of Kooshwin	1,607
Mount Azov, near the gold mine of Yelezinsk	1,998
Mount Voltchia, or of Wolves, at the river Chusovaia	2,437
Peak of Mount Bialaya (white), at the rich mines of platina	2,899
Mean height of the Ural and the routes which cross it	1,999

This mountain exhibits either rocks and peaks scarped and naked, with blocks of granite dispersed, or, which is more commonly the case, long and continued ridges. The elevated vallies are almost all covered with thick forests, which serve as a retreat for deer and game, whilst the peaks, naked and often covered with snow, exhibit no appearance of vegetation. The snow on the almost perpendicular crests of this mountain, in some places, is perpetual. The sources of the rivers, which descend from both sides of the Uralian chain, denote its most elevated points, and flow from thence, making innumerable windings. They unite, west of the Ural, with the Bealoi and the Kama; on the eastern side they join the Ob and the Irtysh.

On the western face of the Ural are several secondary chains, which are rich in mines of iron and copper, and yield beautiful marble and other valuable stone. The eastern face is much less abundant in these productions, except iron, which is found in vast quantities at Mount Blagodat, or 'the blessed;' it is there auriferous. For the last half century, the Ural mountains have furnished gold; but latterly, they have revealed new and unexpected mineral wealth. Hitherto, gold had been worked only in the mines of Bereзов, where

it is found in hornstein. But in 1814, auriferous sand was discovered, which was begun to be worked the following year. This sand occurs in various parts between the rivers Iset and Neiva, and is very frequent from their upper course to the western slope of the Ural. The spot where the largest mass of this auriferous sand is found, is exactly at the highest elevation of those rivers. It has a super-position of black earth or peat, often to the depth of from twelve to twenty feet. Its strata are always horizontal, and from three to six feet thick. They are found as well upon dry soil as in the beds of rivers. In the former case, they are situated in meadow-flats, or in the valleys between the mountains. Sometimes two or three layers occur, one below another, which can then be dug up at the same time. These strata are often wholly separated from each other by strata of sand or potters' earth. Besides these golden mines, so easily worked, the Ural mountains also contain platina, osmium, and iridium.

Geographically, the Ural is divisible into three principal portions. The first, which may be named the *Caspian Ural*, is called, in the books of the Oriental Turks, *Auro-oorook*. It commences with the Oost Oort and the mountains of the Mankishlak, to the south and east of the Gulf of the Caspian Sea, to which the Russians give the name of Mertvoi Kooltuk. North-west of Lake Aral, this mountain is called *Chip* or *Tuman-tau*, 'fog-mountain;' then *Uch-kanat*, 'three wings;' lastly, *Kara-tau*, 'black mountain.' Under this name it breaks into two branches, one of which takes its course to the west and north-west, taking the name of *Korsak* (fox of the steppes), whilst the other runs to the north, as far as the gold river, which separates the mountains of Guberlinsk. From these it detaches an arm, and takes a course to the west, under the name of Mugulshar; it traverses the steppes of the Yaik and the Yemba, and is lost towards the north in the vicinity of Orenburg and the mountains of Indersk. The latter take their name from the celebrated Salt Lake situated at their feet. The eastern prolongation of the Kara-tau pursues a direction first to the east, then to the north, in the steppe of the Kirgheez, and stretches to the east, as far as the desert of Mamysh, filled with hills of sand, which separates it from the heights of Alghinsk, called by the Kirgheez *Dalai Kamchat*. At the place where this branch separates from the Kara-tau, it bears the name of *Moogajar*; farther to the north it receives that of *Kara Adyr tau*. It is from this that the Mamysh tau diverges to the east, as far as the mountain just mentioned; its northern prolongation is the *Kichik Karacha tau*, or Karagay, which runs almost parallel with the course of the river Ural or Yaik, where its branches reunite to the northern part of the principal chain of the Ural.

The second portion of the Ural comprehends the *metalliferous mountains*. It commences at Orsk, with the mountains of Guberlinsk, situated between the fortress so called and Ilinsk, and extends between the sources of the Miyas, the Ai, and the Ufa, to those of the Chiusovaya and the Iset. From thence it diverges a little to the north-west, fills the entire space between the sources of the Neiva, the Taghil, the Tura, the Lobva and the Kosva, and terminates between the upper portions of the rivers Sosva, Kosva, Yaiva and Yasva. From this principal chain some considerable branches are detached. From its western side, near the sources of the Sakmara, there separates the vast and lofty ridge called *Obshchei Syrt*, that is, 'general ridge;' it follows the course of the Yaik and the Sakmara, dividing these two rivers, uniting itself on one side with a chain of mountains from the steppe of the Kirgheez, whilst on the other it enters the desert of the Kalmucs, between the Yaik and

the Volga, and approximates closely, in the north, to the freestone mountains, which accompany the principal chain of the Ural on the west. North of the Obahchei Syrt, a line of mountains, of little height, runs from the Ural towards the Kama, where it breaks into several branches, which reach the sources of that river and that of the Viatka. Farther to the north, other similar chains run from the Ural likewise to the west. The eastern branches of the principal chain are inconsiderable.

The metalliferous mountains of the Ural are divided into southern, which are those of Orenburg, or the Bashkirs; middle, or those of Yekatherinburg; and northern, or those of Verkhoturie. In this part of the Ural we continually meet with the most delightful valleys covered with grassy meadows, which cause these parts to be the happy abode of nomade tribes, subsisting on their productive flocks.

The northern part of the Ural bears commonly the name of *Yugorian* or *Yugrian* mountains, from the ancient country of Yugra, which it traverses. It begins at the sources of the Vyshera and the Sosva, runs to the north, towards the sea, and exhibits some very elevated peaks. At the sources of the Pechora, it sends off a branch of hornschiefer mountains, which reaches the tongue of land which terminates the Gulf of the Ob on the west, whilst the Ural itself ends with similar shattered rocks at the sea-shore. The mountains of Novaia Zemlia are apparently the continuation of the ridge beyond the sea. The exterior forms of the Uralian mountains are in general very varied; sometimes scarped and peaked, sometimes with a gentle, prolonged, and undulated slope; yet we do not meet with signs of very considerable devastations. The highest mountains have usually two or three, sometimes four, terraces. The granite of the principal chain discovers, in several places, quartz predominating. On the eastern face, towards Chebarkool, the quartz becomes less compact, and mica-talc begins to predominate. It there occurs in such large plates, that it is used to make window-panes. In the less-elevated mountains, we sometimes meet with granitic rocks, though the calcareous formation is much more common, and occurs in large masses, at almost all the rivers, where it forms high precipices, on which vast caverns and deep clefts are frequently found. This applies principally to the western portion of the Ural; the eastern is principally composed of different kinds of schistus, hornschiefer, jasper, and other rocks. All these rocks are often intermixed with each other and with granite.

The Bashkirian Ural is the country of the Bashkirs; in winter they inhabit the mountains, in scattered villages of from five to fifty houses; in summer they lead a nomade life on the table-lands, in the valleys, and at the foot of the mountains. They then live in felt tents. It is for this reason, and because of the mountains being impracticable for husbandry, that few Russian settlements are met with here, with the exception of some small forts, and the habitations near the mines and forges.

We know absolutely nothing of the interior of the mountains of Novaia Zemlia, which should be regarded as the northern continuation of the Ural; for hitherto only the western and southern coasts of the great island have been explored. The whole of the north-west coast is formed of naked rocks of a greyish colour and moderate height: they are usually perpendicular towards the sea, and form, as it were, an impracticable wall, so that there is scarcely a spot where a vessel can cast anchor in the deep sea. There are only three places along this whole coast where this wall of rocks is broken by valleys. At the distance of ten or fifteen leagues from the sea are spacious plains covered with soil and grass. On the western coast, several lofty crests serve as landmarks to navigators.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAMMOHUN ROY AND THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

(Continued from p. 142.)

Q. 31. Is trial by jury (or any thing resembling it) resorted to at present in any case?—*A.* The principle of juries, under certain modifications, has, from the most remote periods, been well understood in this country, under the name of punchayet.

Q. 32. What is the difference between the jury system and the punchayet?—*A.* The punchayet exists on a very defective plan at present, because the jurors (members of the punchayet) are not regular in their meetings, have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, unless by appealing to the courts; they have no judge to preside at their meetings and direct their proceedings, and are not guarded in any manner from partiality or private influence; they are in fact at present only arbitrators appointed by the court, with consent of the parties in a cause, each party nominating one arbitrator, and the judge a third, and sometimes both parties agree to defer the decision of the case to one arbitrator.

Q. 33. Why and when was the punchayet system discouraged?—*A.* It has not been totally discouraged, but rather placed on a different footing. In former days it was much more important in its functions. It was resorted to by parties at their own option; or by the heads of tribes, who assumed the right of investigation and decision of differences; or by the government, which handed over causes to a punchayet.

Q. 34. Do you really think the introduction of any system of jury trial or punchayet would be beneficial?—*A.* Undoubtedly; as shewn by the Par. 3d of my Answer to Question 30; since a punchayet, composed of the intelligent and respectable inhabitants, under the direction of a European judge to preserve order, and a native judge to guard against any private influence, is the only tribunal which can estimate properly the whole bearings of a case, with the validity of the documentary evidence, and the character of the witnesses, who could have little chance of imposing false testimony upon such a tribunal.

Q. 35. Do you think it would be acceptable to the inhabitants?—*A.* As the punchayet, even in its present very imperfect form, is still practised by the inhabitants, it would without doubt be much more so were it reduced to a regular system, guarded by proper checks, and dignified by judicial forms, which would inspire the whole community with higher respect and confidence for this ancient institution. But whatever length its popularity may go, it is the only system by which the present abuses, consisting of perjury, forgery, and corruption, can be removed.

Q. 36. Will you explain the modification of the punchayet-jury system in detail, which you think best suited to the circumstances of the country?—*A.* I am of opinion that the punchayet system should be adopted in conjunction with the plan above stated (Q. 30). It would be easy to adapt it to the object in view, without imposing any heavy duty on the respectable portion of the native community. Three jurymen, or at most five, would, I conceive, answer the purpose as well as a greater number, and any zillah (district) could easily supply a list from which these might be taken without much inconvenience. Three times the number required for sitting on a trial should be summoned, and the persons actually to serve should be taken by lot, so that

neither the judges nor the parties may be able to know beforehand what persons will sit on the trial of a cause. The general list of jurymen should be as numerous as the circumstances of the city or zillah (district) will admit. It should be prepared by the European judge at the station, and altered and amended by him from time to time, as may seem proper and requisite. He may easily select well-qualified juries from respectable and intelligent natives, known to be versed in judicial subjects, who reside in considerable numbers at every station. A necessary concomitant to the introduction of jurymen will be the sole use of the vernacular dialect of the place, to the exclusion of the Persian language in proceedings. Publicity should be as much fostered as possible, and the jury should be kept apart, and required to decide without separating, as in the English courts of law. In a trial thus conducted, the resort to appeal will cease to be useful, and for the purposes of justice, need only be allowed where there is a difference of opinion betwixt the bench and the jury; for where judge and jury are unanimous, an appeal would be more likely to produce injustice, by vexatious expense and delay, than to rectify error on the part of the inferior court, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

Q. 37. Do you think the natives of the country qualified to discharge judicial functions of this nature; and from what class would you select the jurors?—

A. They are assuredly qualified, as I observed before in Answer to Query 19, and the jurors at present may be judiciously selected from retired pleaders (wakils) and retired judicial officers, from agents employed by private individuals to attend the court (mukhtars), who are generally well qualified, and from the other intelligent and respectable inhabitants as above observed (Answer to Q. 30 and 36). To avoid any undue bias or partiality, both parties in a suit should have a right of objecting to any jurymen who can be shown to have an interest in the cause or particular connexion with either party.

Q. 38. Do you think the natives competent and eligible to all judicial situations, or only subordinate ones?—A. As many of them, even under the present manifold disadvantages, already discharge all the judicial functions, even the most difficult (*see* Q. 15), it will not be very difficult, I think, with proper management, to find qualified persons amongst the natives for any duty that may be assigned to them; many, however, as in other countries, are only fit for subordinate situations.

Q. 39. What advantage do you conceive this punchayet-jury system would possess over the judicial system now established?—A. 1st. From the thorough knowledge of the native character possessed by such a tribunal, and of the language of the parties and witnesses, it would not be so liable to error in its decisions. 2dly. The jury would be guarded from undue influence by the judge and his assessors. 3dly. It would guard the assessor from the use of undue influence. 4thly. It would secure the despatch of business, and the prevention of delay, and of the need of appeals: the checking of perjury and forgery may also reasonably be hoped from it, besides many other advantages already pointed out.

Q. 40. Are the provincial courts of appeal conducted on the same principles as the district courts to which you have referred?—A. As they are presided over by gentlemen of more experience and longer residence in the country, these courts are generally conducted with greater regularity.

Q. 41. What is the nature of the difference existing between them?—A. Under the Bengal presidency, in causes above 10,000 rupees, the action must be laid in the provincial court of appeal, and may be decided by one judge.

This court takes cognizance also of any case of inferior amount below 10,000 rupees, which may be carried to it by appeal from the decision of or proceedings held by the judge of the city or district court, and from these provincial courts appeals can only be made to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, the highest civil tribunal.

Q. 42. Can you point out any defects in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and their remedies?—A. Government has always been very careful in its selection of the judges for the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, both as regards their ability and integrity, and they are fully competent to remove any defects which may exist in the court over which they preside. It is, however, highly desirable that judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut should have the power of issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, on seeing sufficient grounds for the exercise of this peculiar power, according to the practice of the English courts. But when the person imprisoned is situated at a greater distance from the sudder courts than fifty miles, the judges of this court, to save useless expense, might direct one of the circuit judges, on whom they could best rely, to investigate the case, and report to them.

Q. 43. What other duties are assigned to the judges of the provincial courts?—A. They are a medium of communication between the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut and the inferior courts, and were also judges of circuit.

Q. 44. How many provincial courts are there?—A. There are six provincial courts in the provinces attached to the Bengal presidency, viz. that of Calcutta, Dhacca, Moorshedabad, Patna, Benares, and Bareilly.

Q. 45. Are not the judges of provincial courts still judges of circuit?—A. No: they were so formerly; but about two years ago the local government transferred the duties of the judges of circuit from them to the revenue commissioners.

Q. 46. Does any inconvenience arise from making the revenue commissioners also judges of circuit?—A. Such a union of offices is quite incompatible and injurious. The judge of circuit discharges duties of the highest importance, being invested with the power of life and death, and imprisonment during life in chains, the infliction of corporal punishment, and the confiscation of property: he is besides charged with the preservation of peace and good order in several extensive districts. It is morally impossible, therefore, that he can fulfil the expectation of government and the public, if his attention be at the same time engrossed and distracted by political, commercial, or revenue transactions. In criminal suits, moreover, he labours under a peculiar disadvantage, not being assisted by a bar composed of persons of liberal education, or by a body of honest, intelligent and independent jurors; the former often proves of essential service to the bench in the King's courts, by able expositions of the law as applicable to every case, by great acuteness in cross-examining witnesses, and in the detection of false evidence; while the importance of the jury is universally acknowledged.

Par. 2. Formerly, when the judges of the provincial courts of appeal did the duties of the circuit, one or two of them used to remain at the station to attend to the necessary current business, while the others (one, or sometimes two) were on the circuit. But on the present system, the commissioner of revenue being also judge of circuit, when he goes on circuit all references to him by the collectors under his jurisdiction often remain unanswered, and the most important matters in the revenue business are entirely suspended for months together. Although the former Mahomedan governments were subject to the charge of indifference about the administration of justice, they yet perceived the evils

liable to arise from a union of revenue and judicial duties; no judge or judicial officer empowered to try capital crimes (as cazees and muftis) was ever suffered to become a collector of revenue.

Par. 3. The separation of these two offices has also been established by long practice under the British government, being one of the leading principles of the system introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Accordingly, those young civilians who attached themselves to the revenue line of the service, have advanced by successive steps in that line; while those again who preferred the judicial, have been in like manner continued and promoted through the different grades in that department of public duty. Therefore, by overturning this system, gentlemen may now be appointed to discharge the highest judicial duties who never before tried the most trivial cause; and another to superintend the collectors of revenue, to whose duties he has been all his life a stranger. Mr. E. R. Barwell, revenue commissioner and judge of circuit of the twenty-four pergunnahs, Baraset, Jessore and Burissal, is an example of the former case; and Mr. H. Braddon, revenue commissioner and judge of circuit of Burdwan, Jungul Muhal and Hooghley, is an instance of the latter.*

Par. 4. The remedy I beg to propose, without further expense attending the establishment, is to separate the duties between two distinct sets of officers, and double the jurisdiction of each. By this arrangement each gentleman discharging one class of duties, would find them more easy and simple, though the field embraced was more extensive, and the expense would be the same as under the present system.

Par. 5. The duties of judges and magistrates are not so incompatible as those of the judges of circuit and the commissioners of revenue; but still separation of these duties is advisable, on account of the great weight of the business in the zillah and city courts; therefore these two offices (office of judge and that of magistrate) should be exercised by different individuals. However, the magistrates should assist the judges in the execution of their decrees or orders, as they have hitherto done in those districts where the office of judge and magistrate are separate.

Q. 47. What delay generally takes place in the decision of causes?—A. In the zillah courts a cause may be pending on an average about two or three years; in the courts of appeal four or five years; and in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut the same period; but if the property in dispute amount to the value of about 50,000 rupees, so as to admit of an appeal to the King in Council, the probable period of delay in the decision of such an appeal is better known to the authorities here than to myself.

* *Vide* the Directories containing the list of civil servants in Bengal.

(To be concluded next month.)

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The anniversary meeting of the Society was held on the 7th June, at one o'clock; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council for the past year was read as follows :

" The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland has much pleasure in laying its Ninth Annual Report before the anniversary meeting, and in congratulating the Society on the interest which its affairs continue to excite both in this country and abroad, partly evidenced by the increasing demand for its published *Transactions*, and partly by the fuller attendance of its members at the general meetings of this session; thus affording the best proof of the permanence and utility of an institution, which has been brought into existence and supported by the enlightened views and literary resources of our countrymen in the East, or of those who, after many years of active service in that distant region, have returned to the bosom of their country, and proved by their contributions to the *Transactions* of this Society, that their time has been employed in a manner equally honourable to themselves, and the nation to which they belong.

" Your Council feels that it only echoes the sentiments of the general body, when it expresses its deep regret at the continued indisposition of its venerable Director; but this feeling is in some degree mitigated by its being enabled to state, that although it has thus deprived the Society of the aid to be derived from his known activity of mind, and the vast stores of knowledge resulting from his profound researches into the history, literature, and sciences of India, it has in no way diminished the deep interest which he has felt in the welfare of this Society since its first foundation, and to which his personal zeal and influence have so essentially contributed.

" The Council has now to discharge the painful task of reporting a serious dereliction of duty on the part of Mr. William Huttman, one of its salaried officers, who, it regrets to state, had embezzled the sum of £107. 6s. 5d., being, to the extent of £93, money subscribed by some of the members of the Society, for the purpose of repaying an advance made from its funds towards the expense of a bust of the late Dr. Noehden; and the remainder, a balance of cash in his hands for the current expenditure of the Society. The amount due by Mr. Huttman was subsequently reduced to £82. 6s. 5d. by withholding the arrears of his salary up to the period when his connexion with the Society terminated.

" As it became necessary to appoint some one to fill the offices vacated by Mr. Huttman, your Council nominated Mr. James Mitchell assistant secretary, *pro tempore*, at the same salary as his predecessor. By a subsequent resolution of the Council, as a reward for his zeal and attention to the business of the Society since the period of its institution, Mr. William Walker, copying clerk to the Council, was made second assistant secretary, but with an express understanding that such designation should in no way interfere with the duties already performed by him. The Council also thought it proper, with a view to the more formal arrangement of the Society's business in future, to require that the collector of subscriptions should execute a bond, jointly and severally with two competent sureties, for the due discharge of the duties of this office;

and Mr. Walker has accordingly, in that capacity, complied with this regulation.

"For the purpose of superintending the affairs of the Society, your Council requested Mr. G. C. Haughton, one of its own members, to take the office of honorary secretary, and the duties of the secretary's office have in consequence been carried on by that gentleman from the 26th of November last, when Mr. Huttman's defalcation became known, up to the present time.

"It is with great satisfaction that the Council has to announce an increase in the number of members elected since the last anniversary, as compared with the preceding year, although the Society has sustained the loss of one foreign, and several contributing members, by death, within the same period. Deeply as the loss of all these members is to be lamented, the Council feels bound, in justice to its own feelings and those of the Society, to record a special notice, however brief, of the following.

"Colonel Mark Wilks was for some years a vice-president of the Society, until increasing indisposition obliged him to resign that office. His works, which are in the hands of every one who takes an interest in whatever is connected with the British empire, must prove an enduring monument of his fame. One of his last efforts in the cause of Oriental literature was a masterly analysis and statement of the contents of the philosophical work of Nasir ud din, of Tús, entitled *Akhlaq i Naseri*, a metaphysical treatise of great difficulty, and borrowed from the system of Aristotle. This essay was printed in the *Transactions* of the Society. Of his 'History of Mysoor' it may be safely asserted that it, in conjunction with many other important works, will prove to the world that the East-India Company has long possessed, among its most active and laborious servants, men whose genius, talents, and acquirements would confer distinction upon any country, however enlightened. The 'History of Mysoor' displays a degree of research, acumen, vigour, and elegance, that must render it a work of standard importance in English literature. Colonel Wilks was a native of the Isle of Man; he received a highly classical education, with a view, we believe, of entering the church, from which cause he did not proceed to India till he was upwards of twenty years of age: after filling many distinguished situations as an officer of the East-India Company, in the south of India, he was appointed governor of St. Helena, and held this office until the imprisonment of the late Emperor Napoleon on that island.

"Mr. Edward Strachey, formerly of the Bengal civil service, was for twelve years assistant examiner of correspondence at the East-India House, in which department he conducted the whole of the judicial correspondence. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of the system upon which our government is administered in India; and was likewise an accomplished Persian scholar.

"Colonel William Ranken was well known to most of the members of this Society as a good officer, and a most worthy man. The qualities of his head and heart will cause his memory to be cherished and his loss to be deplored by the many sincere friends he has left behind him. Colonel Ranken was a native of the town of Armagh, and had resided many years in this country after his return from India, where he had served in the Bengal army.

"Of the loss of Captain Thomas Abercromby Trant, of H.M. 28th regt., the Council feels bound to speak in terms of deep regret. This accomplished young officer, who was the son of Major General Sir Nicholas Trant, K.C.T.S., an amiable and zealous member of this Society, distinguished himself in the Burmese war, during which he held a staff appointment in the quarter-master

general's department. Of this eventful war he published an interesting account under the title of 'Two Years in Ava;' and a short memoir by him, descriptive of a tribe of mountaineers, called Khyén, inhabiting the Yúma hills, between Ava and Arracan, is inserted in the sixteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. After his return from the East, he served for some time in the West-Indies, and subsequently in the Ionian Islands, during which time he made a tour through Greece, a narrative of which he afterwards printed.

"Captain Trant had been but a very short period a member of this Society before his constitution sunk under the complicated effects of the various climates to which he had been exposed; and the Society has thus, by his premature death, lost much valuable information, which was reasonably to be anticipated from his acknowledged talents and opportunities of observation.

"Mr. William Greenfield was distinguished for the facility which he displayed in the acquisition of various languages, and the design which he had formed of publishing grammars of *thirty* languages, but the execution of which was prevented by his decease, would doubtless have evidenced his high attainments as a linguist. He enjoyed the confidence of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to such an extent as to be entrusted with the superintendence of the versions of the Holy Scriptures published at its expense.

"Your Council had but just prepared these few tributes of respect to departed merit, when it received the melancholy announcement of the death of not merely one of the brightest ornaments of this Society, but one of the most distinguished men which this country, rich as it is in talent, had to boast, in the person of the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh, a name dear to every one who knows how to value transcendent talents united to the highest acquirements. Your Council is too well aware of its own incompetency to give you even a slight outline of the leading excellencies of that most distinguished writer, orator, philosopher, statesman, historian, and legislator. Though this gifted individual has left many behind him, in this country and abroad, who are his equals, and perhaps his superiors, in some branches of literature, yet it cannot be denied that there does not exist one person so highly and so extensively qualified in the knowledge of ancient and modern opinions; nor one who united so many opposite endowments for fitting him to be the profound historian of the human mind. In this age, which limits itself so much to practical results, he stood alone as the metaphysical interpreter of the remote principles and motives of human actions. For a combined knowledge of Roman, English, and international law, he was confessedly without a rival; and as an historian, it will be a matter of deep, and indeed of national regret, if it should appear that his declining state of health, combined with the time devoted to his senatorial duties, should have prevented him from giving the last finish to his long-expected work on one of the most important epochs in English history.

"Your Council, in expressing its regret for this distinguished man, only utters what every member of the community must feel; but this Society has reason to lament his loss in a stronger degree than the public at large, for it was owing to his endeavours that the Bombay Literary Society, one of our most active and able auxiliary branches, was founded, and of which he continued the honorary president up to his decease. It must in a great measure be attributed to the spirit he originally imparted to that body, that it has produced so many excellent papers; and his own inaugural discourse might be cited as a model for similar subjects, combining elegance and simplicity, united to the most profound and practical views. Sir James Mackintosh was a native of

Inverness; and was educated to practise as a physician. He afterwards dedicated himself to the bar, but his acquirements were too extensive and too various to confine him to any one profession; and the circumstances, that led to his early acquaintance with the immortal Burke, gave a decidedly political turn to his future career.

"Within but a day or two, your Council has to lament the death of Mr. Charles Butler, well known as a voluminous and able writer; and amongst his many works, it is only necessary to cite his edition of Coke upon Lyttleton, which he executed in conjunction with Hargrave, as a proof of the justice of the estimation in which he was held by the public. Mr. Butler might be described as the temperate and liberal advocate, as well as the literary champion, of the Roman Catholics in England, to whom his death will be a subject of just and deep regret, as, indeed, it must be to every enlightened friend of his country.

"The foreign member alluded to above is Père L'Amiot, one of those self-denying men, of whom many have been sent out by the Papal government to maintain its influence in China; and whose concientious devotion to the cause in which they had embarked has not unfrequently been evidenced in the constancy with which they have submitted to sufferings and death, while engaged in its service. Père L'Amiot was the last survivor of the French Catholic mission in Peking, where he resided for twenty-seven years.

"The Council has been careful to confine the class of honorary members of the Society to a select number, with a view to uphold that special mark of distinction. It felt called upon, however, shortly after the last anniversary, to recommend his Majesty Fateh Ali Shah, Shahen-shah, King of Persia, for election as an honorary member; and his Majesty's name is now inserted in that list.

"In connexion with the class of honorary members, the Council has also to report, that it has received information from Dr. Turnbull Christie, to whose care was entrusted the diploma of honorary member intended for his Highness the Páshá of Egypt, that he had been honoured with an audience of the Páshá for the purpose of presenting that document, and that he was most graciously received by his Highness, who expressed great satisfaction at the mark of attention paid him by this Society.

"The Council has thought it expedient to recommend that in future the number of the class of foreign members be limited to fifty, and that no election take place into that class until the number is reduced below that limit. The reasons for adopting this rule were the expense which has been found to be entailed on the Society from the number being carried to too great an extent; and that the honour would be more highly prized when restricted to a smaller number. The Council, therefore, has no doubt of your concurrence in the proposed addition to the eighteenth article of the regulations.

"It being one of the objects of the Society to encourage the development of talent in the natives of the East, and to mark with approbation the efforts of those who endeavour to disseminate useful information among their countrymen; the Council, in accordance with these views, has to report that, within the past year, another native of India, Maharajah Káli Krishna Bahadur, has been elected into the list of corresponding members, having communicated to the Society a translation into English, from the Sanscrit original, of the *Pooroo Purikhya*, or 'Touchstone of Men,' a collection of tales, each illustrating some trait of morality or vicious habits; and a collection of moral maxims in English, selected from various authors. He has also announced

that he is engaged on a version of Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas* into Bengalee, and of another Sanscrit moral work into English.

"It is with peculiar pleasure that the Council proceeds to advert to the cordial co-operation and valuable assistance which the Society has received from its branch and auxiliary societies at Bombay and Madras. Since the last anniversary meeting, a collection of sixteen memoirs on various subjects has been received from the former, and a similar collection of thirteen in number from the latter. Several of each set of papers have already been read at the general meetings of the Society during the present session, and will form a portion of the fasciculus of the *Transactions* now in the press.

"With such evidence of the zealous and effective exertions of the branch societies in India before the members, the Council cannot hesitate to congratulate the Society on having formed a close and intimate connexion with those eminently valuable institutions.

"The Council has recently been apprised by the acting secretary to the Asiatic department of the Madras Literary Society, that the learned and persevering head English master of the College of Fort St. George, Ram Raz, whose name was one of the first placed on the list of the Society's corresponding members, has at length completed the interesting work, on which he has been so long and so anxiously employed for the Society, viz. 'An Account of the Architectural System of the Hindus,' in the English language, accompanied by the necessary drawings. It will be needless for the Council to point out the importance of such a work as explanatory of the method employed in the erection of those wonderful remains of ancient architecture yet found in India, but of the principles of the construction of which, no trace now remains. An essay like this, which it is believed will include some account of the *Silpā* or building *sastra* of the Hindus, illustrated from various sources of information, both written and oral, which the ingenious author has been at great pains to avail himself of, will, it is to be inferred, afford some assistance in determining the antiquity of the arts and sciences of India.

"The Council has great pleasure in directing the attention of the members to the exertions during the past year of the only similar institution in Europe established for the same objects. Although the peculiar circumstances of public affairs on the Continent has not permitted of so much activity being displayed in the publication of valuable Oriental works by the *Société Asiatique* of Paris, or by individuals under its patronage, as has been the case in preceding years, still its monthly repertory has teemed with instructive articles from the pens of the most distinguished Orientalists of the Continent; and the names of De Sacy, Rémusat, Klaproth, Burnouf, Von Hammer, &c. &c. may be cited to prove that the cultivation of Oriental literature has not retrograded on the Continent during the past year. The productions of several of these distinguished men will shortly be made public at the expense of our Oriental Translation Fund; and this may be referred to as a gratifying proof of the desire to promote the object, in the pursuit of which all are alike engaged, without reference to difference of institutions or of countries. It must not, however, be forgotten, that zealous and able as the scholars of the Continent undoubtedly are, they cannot possess those peculiar advantages arising from long residence in the East so as to have become familiarized with the customs and manners of its inhabitants (traits constantly referred to as illustrations in the works of every Oriental writer), or from facility of reference to those who have enjoyed those opportunities, which are within the reach of every British Orientalist; and the Council therefore indulges the hope that renewed exer-

tions will be made by every one who takes an interest in the promotion of knowledge as connected with Asia, so that the practical experience of the one class, joined to the leisure for literary pursuits enjoyed by the other, may effect the result so much to be wished for, and which was had in view in the establishment of these Societies. At present, too, no complaint can fairly be made of the want of facility to make known the stores of information which may have been acquired; since the *Transactions* of this Society, and the fund established for the publication of Oriental works, embrace every variety of communication, and offer honour, reputation, and reward, to their authors.

"In connexion with this topic, your Council has great pleasure in reporting that the Oriental Translation Committee has in no way relaxed in its laudable endeavours to present the literature of Asia in such a form as may render its literary treasures available to the European public; and in consequence, no less than ten new translations are expected to be laid before the subscribers at the approaching annual meeting.

"While on the subject of Societies, the Council will briefly notice that an institution has been founded in the Mauritius, under the auspices of Sir C. Colville, for the promotion of natural history and science, of which Mr. Charles Telfair, the head of the Committee of Public Instruction in that island, has been made president.

"The Council, in the next place, proceeds to perform a very pleasing part of its duty, in recording a few of the more distinguished among the benefactors to the Society during the past year. It will, in the first place, remark, that nearly 120 different individuals and institutions have made presents to the Society within that period.

"To Lady Chambers the Society is indebted for a valuable series of works connected with Oriental literature, which belonged to her husband, the late Sir Robert Chambers, formerly chief justice, and president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"From Miss Forbes, the daughter of a gallant member of the Society, Lieut. General B. Forbes, now at Malta, the Society has received an unique present of a Grammar of the Arabic Language, beautifully written throughout in her own hand, and compiled in Italian from the papers of her tutor, the Rev. P. Grasic, professor of the Arabic language in the University of Malta.

"The Right Honourable the President of the Society has presented the Parliamentary Papers relating to the Affairs of the East-India Company, printed by order of the House of Commons, and comprising the important evidence adduced before the Committees on the renewal of the charter.

"Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., has, as usual, established fresh claims to the acknowledgments of the Society during the past year. A curious set of specimens of the lackered-ware of China, of vegetable wax, and other natural productions of that country, together with many printed and MS. papers, have been added to the stores of the Society by his liberality.

"Sir Alex. Johnston has likewise continued his ample contributions to the Society's library and museum by the donation of several interesting specimens of carved work executed by natives of Burina on coco-nut shells, and representing the signs of the zodiac, &c.; of two jars containing the nutmeg plant in all its stages, the contents of one jar being preserved in sea-water, and those of the other in spirits: and among his literary donations may be mentioned a very curious MS. memoir on the art of war among the Cingalese, by a Prussian officer, who was for some years in the service of the Dutch Government in the Island of Ceylon.

From Lieut. Colonel Tod the Society has received several valuable works, including an *Universal History*, in six vols. folio; the *Travels of Aubrey de la Motraye, &c. &c.*; together with an original grant of lands and privileges from a rana of Mewar, a Hindu almanack, and a copy of the second and concluding volume of his splendid and costly work, the '*Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han.*' The Council cannot avoid congratulating the Society on the completion of this great work, in which the history of a brave and chivalrous race of men has been traced, with high aims of public utility, by a gentleman singularly qualified, from his long residence among the martial tribes whom he has introduced to the knowledge of Europeans, to execute with effect the self-imposed task he has thus so happily accomplished.

"The British Resident at the court of Ava, Major Henry Burney, communicated to the Society, through the medium of Mr. George Swinton, one of the secretaries to Government at Calcutta, a peculiarly interesting series of materials and specimens illustrative of the domestic arts of the Burmese. In this collection may be traced the entire process of forming cups, betel boxes, and many other utensils, from the delicate fibres of the bamboo cane, until they acquire the consistency and appearance of articles made from *papier maché*. The Council takes the opportunity of announcing that a memoir on the subject of this manufacture, by Major Burney, will probably find a place in the forthcoming part of the Society's *Transactions*.

"The model of the car of Juggernath,—as employed in the procession of the Rat'h-Játrá, at that celebrated temple,—which is placed in the ante-room, as well as a singular representation of the interior of the temple by a native artist, executed in varnished water-colours, and several specimens of lac and lackered ware, were presented to your museum by Lieut. Colonel Walter Raleigh Gilbert.

"Lieut. Colonel William Colebrooke, one of the founders of this institution, and to whom its early prosperity is much to be attributed, has presented a curious set of models, carved in wood and painted, representing various castes of the inhabitants of Ceylon; and an original portrait of the remarkable sovereign of Madagascar, Radama, whose exertions for the abolition of the slave-trade in his dominions, and the promotion of Christianity and the civilization of his subjects, have secured him such an honourable reputation, and rendered his early decease so much to be deplored.

"Mr. John Robert Morrison, son of the distinguished author of the Chinese and English Dictionary, has enriched your museum with a series of articles used by the natives of China as charms, amulets, and spells, which are valuable as illustrating the effects of a superstitious belief in supernatural agency on the habits of that singular people.

"Captain Peter Rainier, R.N., C.B., has placed in the museum models of two of the most ancient Egyptian obelisks; these models are executed in black marble, on a scale of about half an inch to a foot, exhibiting the whole of the hieroglyphics sculptured on the faces of the plinths.

"Among the foreign members of the Society who have contributed during the past year, the Council is particularly bound to notice his Excellency the Chevalier Falck, Netherlands' ambassador in London; the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, honorary president of the *Société Asiatique* of Paris; Syeed Khan, the agent of H.R.H. Abbas Mirza, Prince Royal of Persia; the Chevalier Von Hammer, Oriental interpreter to H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria; and of the Chevalier J. Gräberg d'Hemso, late Swedish consul at Morocco.

"It would afford the Council sincere pleasure, and be perhaps no more than

justice to the individuals themselves, to record the remaining instances of liberal additions to the museum and library of the Society, but such a plan would extend this Report to a very inconvenient length, and the Council has, therefore, been obliged to limit itself to those which appeared of the greatest extent or importance.

"It was the wish of the Council to have had the second part of the third volume of the Society's *Transactions* ready to present to the members this day, but as it is not usual to print papers before they have been read at a general meeting of the Society, and very few remaining at the end of last session thus prepared, the printing could not be commenced until the beginning of the current year; a set of the sheets, however, as far as printed, is laid upon the table.

"The Council has the gratification to announce that it has received an intimation from the Oriental Translation Committee of its intention to contribute another sum of £100 annually to the funds of the Society, in consideration of the accommodation afforded by the Society to the business of the Committee.

"The operations of the Committee of Correspondence will be detailed to you in a short Report, of which the principal points will as usual be more fully developed in an address by the able chairman of that Committee, and vice-president of the Society, Sir Alexander Johnston. At the recommendation of the Committee, the Council has determined upon reprinting the *Desiderata* and *Enquiries* published by the Society in 1828, upon a more extended scale; and it is induced to give this intimation, in the hope that gentlemen may assist the Council with any suggestions or information they may possess on the classes of subjects comprised in the *Desiderata*.

"The Council, at the commencement of the year, directed that a book should be provided for the insertion of the names of visitors to the museum, partly to ascertain the number of persons admitted, and partly to operate as a check upon the possible admission of improper parties. The museum has been open for inspection on sixty-eight days since the first of January, and the number of visitors amounts to 371; which, when the private nature of the exhibition is considered, may be fairly esteemed as a proof of its exciting considerable interest.

"The Council has resolved, with a view to obviate considerable inconvenience caused by the removal of articles temporarily placed in the museum, that in future no deposits whatever shall be received.

"The Council has to announce that it has thought it expedient to require that any person, not a member, wishing to attend the Society's library, shall produce a written recommendation from two members of the Society, and be personally introduced to a member of the Council; a card of admission, renewable every three months, will then be given to the applicant. It has likewise determined, that whenever distinguished foreigners are sojourning in London, they shall be invited to attend the general meetings of the Society.

"The Council having now alluded to all the topics of any importance connected with the Society's history during the past year, will conclude this Report with a few observations on its prospective views.

"The present Report exhibits one point which, the Council needs not repeat, is to it the subject of very great regret. This unfortunate circumstance it will be seen, from the Auditor's Report, occasions the balance against the Society, at the close of the year 1831, to be considerably larger than it otherwise would have been. The Council is anxious to avoid having a balance against the Society to any amount, however trifling, but the Council does not see how

this can be accomplished, until a large permanent addition to the number of its members can be effected, or that it is put in possession of a less expensive house. This is an object which the Council has very much desired to effect, from a wish to combine greater accommodation to the members individually, with increased space for the reception of the accumulating property of the Society. The Council, however, does not view the temporary existence of a cash balance against the Society as a ground for alarm, so long as the annual receipts of the Society continue to be equal to those of former years, and its funded property remains untouched; besides which, the contribution from the Oriental Translation Fund, already referred to, will tend very much to the exhibition of an improved balance-sheet at the end of this year. As far as a reduction of the expenses of the Society can be effected, the Council will not fail to keep it in view; but it is in the contingent items of the disbursement alone, if at all, that this can be done; and when the high rank and extensive field of exertion of the Society are considered, the Council will doubtless receive credit for sound views in wishing rather to increase the Society's income than to diminish an expenditure, which is for the most part absolutely necessary to produce an adequate return for the support with which the Society has been honoured.

"The Council, therefore, once more appeals to the members for their continued and extended support, not merely to the pecuniary interests of the Society, by making its objects known amongst their friends, and inducing them to join its ranks, but also to what is indisputably of greater importance, the literary character and fame of the Society, by the contribution of materials towards effecting the objects for which it was instituted; for, although much has been already done, it must be remembered that it has yet higher aims to accomplish, the successful prosecution of which, to use the impressive language of its enlightened director, 'may largely contribute to the augmented enjoyments of the innumerable people subject to British sway abroad, and (with humility and deference be it spoken, yet not without aspiration after public usefulness) conspicuously tend to British prosperity as connected with Asia.'"

The reading of the Council Report being concluded, it was moved by Lieut. Colonel Henry John Bowler, seconded by Matthew Scott Moore, Esq., M.D., and resolved unanimously, "That the Report of the Council be received and printed in the Appendix to the Society's Transactions."

The Report of the auditors appointed by the Council to examine the accounts of the treasurer for 1831 was read by Lieut. Colonel C. J. Doyle.

The following is the substance of this Report:—

The auditors appointed by the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society to examine the accounts for 1831, have the honour to report the result of their investigation as follows:

No. 1. Receipts from 31 Dec. 1830 to 31 Dec. 1831.		
Subscriptions and compositions	£858 17 0	
Dividends on stock	65 15 8	
Hon. East-India Company.....	105 0 0	
Sale of Transactions.....	18 0 0	
	<hr/>	1,047 12 8
Disbursements for the same period.		
Ordinary	625 14 1	
Contingent	554 6 8	
	<hr/>	1,180 0 9
Add cash balance due to the Treasurer 31 Dec. 1830	4 17 3	
	<hr/>	1,184 18 0
Cash balance due to the Treasurer 31 Dec. 1831		£137 5 4

No. 2.	Estimated Receipts for 1832.		
Certain.....	£1,016	5	8
Contingent	488	16	0
	<hr/>		1,505 1 8
	Estimated Disbursements for 1832.		
Ordinary	£615	5	0
Contingent	650	0	0
	<hr/>		1,265 5 0
Balance due to the Treasurer 31 Dec. 1831	137	5	4
	<hr/>		1,402 10 4
	Estimated balance at the end of 1832.....		£102 11 4

No. 3.		Assets.	
Estimated balance of furniture, library, and museum, £1,500		0	0
Value of stock, at cost price		1,876	9 9
Arrears of subscription due 31 Dec. 1831		729	15 0
		<hr/> £4,106 1 9	
No. 4.			
Receipts from 31 Dec. 1831 to 1 June 1832		£720	10 6
Disbursements ditto		582	18 6
Balance in favour of the Society this day...		<hr/> £137 12 0	

The Report concludes with the following observation :—

“ The auditors are bound to express their warm acknowledgments to the Treasurer for the clear and explicit manner in which the books and statements have been submitted to them, and for that gentleman's polite attention in personally affording every required explanation.

“ The books, generally, reflect credit on those who have charge of them.”

(Signed) A. MACKLEW, Auditor on the part of the Council.

C. J. DOYLE, }
1st June 1832. II. J. BOWLER, } Auditors on the part of the Society.”

It was moved by Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., seconded by Whitelaw Ainslie, Esq., M.D., and resolved unanimously, “ That the thanks of this meeting be given to the auditors for their able Report on the state of the Society's funds, and that it be received and printed with the Report of the Council.

Colonel Doyle returned thanks on the part of the auditors.

The Report of the proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence was then read, as follows :—

The Committee of Correspondence begs leave to report, that since the last anniversary meeting it has received from Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon various papers upon the subject of some of the inquiries which it had previously sent to those presidencies.

That it has been engaged in collecting information relative to the following points :

1. To the course and navigation of the Indus and the different rivers which flow into it.
2. To the history and present state of printing in different parts of India and Ceylon.
3. To the history of the origin and various modifications of the several maritime laws and usages which prevail amongst the different classes of Parsees, Hindus, Buddhists, Mohammedans, and Chinese, who either navigate the Indian seas themselves, or are in the habit of trading with such of the people of those religious denominations as do navigate them.
4. To the nature of the different astronomical instruments in use amongst the natives of India, their knowledge of the Polar and other stars, and the polarity of the magnet.

5. To the history of the Hindus of the peninsula of India from the earliest period to the present time; to that of the Poligars of Madura, Dindigul, and Tinnevely; to that of the division of castes; and to the system of irrigation observed in the Tanjore states.

6. To the site of the different places mentioned in the Mahabharat, Ramayana, Mahavansi, Rájávali, and Rajaratnakerrie.

7. To the different forms of Government which have prevailed in different ages among the Hindus of the Peninsula, as well amongst those on the eastern as amongst those on the western sides of the Ghauts.

8. To the history of the different tribes of people, in a low state of civilization, who inhabit any of the mountains of the Peninsula; and to that of the people called the Vedahs of Ceylon.

This summary having been read, Sir A. Johnston, as chairman of the Committee, proceeded to develop the operations of the Committee on the most important subjects in a speech, of which the following is an outline.

The first point to which Sir Alexander Johnston directed the attention of the meeting, as having been a subject of consideration with the Committee, was the practicability of introducing steam-navigation on the rivers of India; and with reference to this object, Sir Alexander took a view of the various attempts which had been made to improve the inland navigation of that immense peninsula.

To the expedition of Alexander the Great, 330 years B.C., we are still obliged to refer for correct information with respect to the Indus and the nations living on its banks: after a general sketch of the particulars conveyed by the historians of that celebrated invasion, Sir Alexander alluded to the enlightened plan of Firoz III., in the fourteenth century, for uniting the Indus and the Ganges by means of the Setlej and Burrampooter, thus connecting Assam with the west of India, developing a grand scheme of internal navigation of upwards of 5,000 miles in extent across that continent.

The commerce carried on by means of the Indus in the time of Aurungzobe, Sir Alexander observed, was immense, employing not less than 40,000 boats, of large tonnage, between Lahore and Tatta. It was the knowledge acquired by means of Alexander's expedition, which gave birth to those schemes of commercial enterprise commenced by the Portuguese, carried on by other European nations, and at length by the English made the foundation of that immense territorial power which they now enjoy. It is not more than ten or fifteen years since attention was first drawn to the capabilities of the Indus for conducting commerce to the heart of northern India; but the improvements in steam-navigation suggested the idea of applying its powers in the waters of the Indus, a subject which became of more direct interest when the progress of the British arms at length established a military post in Ludhiana. The Committee had communicated with Lord W. Bentinck, Sir Edward Owen, and Mons. Jacquemont, upon this subject, and had already the satisfaction of knowing that much valuable information had already been sent home upon the subject, and more is daily expected. It has not been, however, considered expedient to make the intelligence known generally at present; but Sir Alexander mentioned that it had been ascertained that there was a depth of twelve feet water for 1,000 miles up the Indus, with a current of only a mile and a half per hour. The East-India Company is about putting the practicability of steam-navigation on the rivers of India to the test, having given orders for four steamers to be made entirely of iron, which are now constructing at Messrs. Maudsley's manufactory, with tug-boats to accompany them. These steamers are to measure sixty tons each, to draw not more than two feet water, and navigate at the rate of seven miles an hour, which, as the current of the Ganges averages three miles an hour, will give the vessels an advance of four miles an hour. They are to navigate from Calcutta to Furruckabad, a distance of 1,200 miles; so that when a similar plan is carried into execution on the Indus, the scheme of Firoz III. will not be far from its actual accomplishment. Among others whose researches have been directed to this great

end, Sir Alexander especially noticed the late Colonel Polier; and Lieut. Burnes, and his brother Dr. James Burnes, of the Bombay establishment, who have recently collected much interesting and important information from personal researches on the Indus, the results of which have already been given in part to the public.

The second subject on which Sir Alexander addressed the meeting was the art of printing, as connected with the state of education in India, with reference to which, also, he noticed the rapidity of communication attainable in India, and the various popular methods of diffusing information. From documents furnished by the late Sir Thomas Munro, it appears that in the population of his government, the proportion of inhabitants who had been taught reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic, in their own language, amounted to one in five; a proportion greater than exists in England, considerably larger than that of Ireland, and something less than in Scotland; but taking the whole of the British islands together, the ratio is nearly equal. Sir Alexander next alluded to the effectiveness and extent of the mode of communication by post in India, which, extending from north to south, Ludhiana to Point de Galle, embrace no less than twenty-six degrees of latitude, and from east to west, a space of twenty-two degrees of longitude.

Among the popular methods of communicating information, Sir Alexander particularly instanced almanacks and songs as two powerful instruments for that purpose. After stating how much had been done by Colonel Mackenzie in collecting information on the various methods employed for this object, Sir Alexander stated that the Board of Education at Madras had recently circulated an almanack on similar principles to the British Almanack published here, among the native population of the Madras presidency, at the trifling expense of £48. In illustration of the effects of popular songs in conveying information to the lower classes, and as furnishing a means of ascertaining the popular feeling on any point, Sir Alexander mentioned a curious anecdote. While at one of the towns in the northern part of the Island of Ceylon, he found a song in great favour among the people, in which he thought he could discover very striking allusions to European manners, and two names resembling those of some English persons: of this song 820 copies were sold in fifteen days in the towns of Conjeveram, Combaconum, and the neighbourhood. When Sir Alexander subsequently visited Madras, he found, upon inquiring of the late Mr. F. W. Ellis, that the song in question had been written by him in compliment to two ladies who had been living at his house.

With respect to the maritime laws, Sir Alexander stated that each of the nations navigating the Eastern seas, Chinese, Arabs, Persians, and Malays, had a code to which reference was constantly made, and even the natives of the Maldivé islands possessed a few laws of this nature. It is an object of great importance to assimilate these laws and define their operation, and Sir Alexander Johnston no sooner suggested this object to Sir Stamford Raffles, than he forthwith prepared a code for the natives within his jurisdiction, and sent Sir Alexander a copy in less than three months. This code was subsequently printed in the Asiatic Researches. While Sir Alexander remained in Ceylon, he continued to collect materials for the purpose of illustrating this subject, in which he was materially assisted by Colonel Mackenzie. The Committee of Correspondence had also instituted inquiries with a view to ascertain the extent of the knowledge of the natives of India on nautical subjects; especially as to the stars made use of by them for observation, and the stars in the zodiac and lunar mansions; and also whether they had any acquaintance with the polarity of the magnet. These inquiries included the compasses in use on the Eastern seas, which differed very much from ours in the divisions, so as to lead to the inference that they had been separately invented. It has been found that there exist works in Tamul containing remarkably accurate information on all these points, and Sir John Malcolm had recently communicated to the Society an interesting paper on the art of ship-building in southern India, by Mr. Edie.

On the fourth head, viz., the history of the Hindus of the southern peninsula, Sir Alexander again adverted to the extensive and valuable collections of the late Colonel

Mackenzie, which occupied him thirty-two years in collecting, and for which he received £10,000 from the East-India Company through Lord Hastings. Of this collection, which is partly in India and partly in England, Colonel Mackenzie wrote to Sir A. Johnston a full account in a letter, which formed the foundation of Mr. Wilson's preface to his catalogue of it.

Sir Alexander proceeded to state, that in tracing the history of India from the earliest period, the *Ramayana* was a very important work, as it was apparently intended to give an account of the civilization of the south of India, and contained many valuable historical data, though shrouded in much fable and legendary lore. He gave a brief sketch of its contents, and stated that it had been the object of the Committee to verify the facts contained in it. That with reference to the system of irrigation and tanks, a valuable map had been given by Mr. John Hodgson, late member of the Revenue Board, Madras. In connexion with this topic, Sir Alexander alluded to the manufactures and trades of the Hindus, instancing their muslins, of which some kinds still baffle the ingenuity of the European manufacturer to imitate; the wonderful manner in which large masses of stone were extracted from the quarries and conveyed to the place where they were to be erected; the pillars of the pagoda at Chillumbrum for instance, having been brought upwards of sixty miles by means of seventy-two axles upon an inclined plane.

Sir Alexander next referred to the peculiar systems of government established by the Hindus themselves, particularly those on the western coast of India, in some of which the sovereign was controlled by the chiefs, while in others the people of the country formed a senate, and elected the sovereign in the open field, like the ancient Poles, and obliged the sovereign to swear that he would not act contrary to his council. Sir Alexander concluded his observations under this head by expressing a hope that further information on the subject of native governments might be looked for from the labours of Mr. T. H. Baber and another gentleman. Sir Alexander then detailed the prospects of assistance to be derived from the exertions of the Societies established in India, and the natives of that country themselves. He especially referred to the papers sent home by the Societies at Bombay and Madras in proof of the importance of their labours, among which he mentioned those of Mr. Burnes on the country of Sindh, and of Capt. Harkness in collecting inscriptions and alphabets of sixteen languages in southern India, as deserving of notice. In Ceylon, likewise, the Literary Society had been re-organized through the exertions of Colonel Colebrooke, and evidence of its activity would no doubt be shortly received. Sir Wilmot Horton, in pursuance of that enlightened policy of which he had always been the advocate, had adopted the plan of submitting every legislative enactment to the consideration of the native inhabitants before passing it into a law; he had also instituted a regulation that no native shall be imprisoned more than three days before being brought before a competent tribunal, to be dealt with as the case deserved, thus practically enforcing the Habeas Corpus Act. Sir W. Horton had also caused a journal to be established, sensible of its importance as a vehicle for ascertaining popular feeling on any point. From the researches of Capt. Chapman, too, at several celebrated places of ancient Hindu glory, as Anarodipura, Ramisseram, and others, many interesting additions to our knowledge of Indian history might reasonably be anticipated.

In dwelling upon the extraordinary intellectual efforts now making by the Hindus themselves, Sir Alexander particularly noticed the petition from some natives of India resident at Bombay to the British Legislature, praying that no native might be appointed to a situation under the local governments who was not acquainted with the English language; the establishment of a Hindu college, supported by the Hindus, and the proficiency exhibited in their acquaintance with the best English authors; the Hindu theatre at Calcutta; and the number of newspapers in the native languages now established, amounting to ten, besides two belonging to the Indo-Britons. In Calcutta, also, no less than five newspapers are published daily, while no town in England but the metropolis supports one daily journal. Sir Alexander remarked the zeal and activity of those natives at Madras who correspond with this Society, Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah,

Ramswamy Mudaliar, and Ram Raz, part of whose work on the architecture of the Hindus, Sir Alexander stated he had seen, and which he believed would be found of considerable value. All these circumstances, Sir Alexander observed, proved the increasing importance of the pursuits in which the Society is engaged, and augmented the probability of its objects being attained to their fullest extent.

In conclusion, Sir Alexander stated the most prominent marks of the deeper interest which Eastern affairs excite in this country; and first, of the countenance afforded by the government to the applications of the natives of India by petition, as instanced above, and the opportunity afforded, by the residence of Ram Mohun Roy, of ascertaining the opinions of the subjects of the British Government in India as well as of those employed in its administration, by which means a comparison may be instituted, and satisfactory results obtained.

In particular, Sir Alexander dwelt upon the recent election for the Boden professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford, in which that University had done itself so much honour by the election of Mr. Wilson; and Sir Alexander introduced to the notice of the meeting the handsome conduct of the Society's honorary Secretary in withdrawing from the contest to secure the election of Mr. Wilson when he found that his continuance in the field would probably prevent that result, and but for which giving way by him, and his zealous refutation of certain charges against Mr. Wilson, that gentleman's success would have been more than doubtful. Sir Alexander said that he considered Mr. Haughton's conduct in this transaction not only honourable to himself, but as conferring credit on the Society of which he was an officer, and so highly was it esteemed by the supporters of Mr. Wilson, that an address expressing their sentiments, signed by sixty-four graduates and seven heads of houses in the University, was presented to him through the Right Hon. the President of the Society.

It was moved by Lieut. Colonel Doyle, seconded, and resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Sir Alexander Johnston for his interesting address, and that he be requested to reduce it to writing for the purpose of being printed with the Report of the Committee."

The president then addressed the meeting upon the state and prospects of the Society, in doing which he referred to the speech of the chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, as containing evidence of the unabated efforts of the Society in collecting information on subjects of great importance connected with Asia. After touching on the most prominent of these, the president observed, that to points of such great and varied interest as had just been brought under the Society's notice, it was hardly possible for one individual, in the brief space of time allotted to this occasion, to do any thing like adequate justice. The only individual, indeed, who was perhaps qualified to undertake such a task, Providence had recently removed from this world, and in the death of Sir James Mackintosh, not this Society only, but the nation at large, had sustained a loss not likely soon to be replaced by any individual; though it was to be hoped, that a combination of the efforts of many might accomplish what the exertions of an individual, unless gifted with such rare and exalted powers of mind as that distinguished man, would probably be found unequal to. The president remarked, that the Society still continued to gain ground and make progress in effecting the objects for which it was instituted; in fact it never was in a higher state of efficiency than at present, and he earnestly recommended continued exertions on the part of the members to maintain this character. In conclusion, he adverted to the subject of the Boden professorship, on which he felt called upon to say a few words, having been personally alluded to by Sir Alexander Johnston. He then stated the circumstance connected with that election, and eulogized, in the highest terms, the conduct of the honorary secretary to the Society throughout the business,

expressing, at the same time, the obligation he, as President, felt to that gentleman for the assistance which he had on all occasions received from him since he had taken charge of the secretary's office. His duties as Secretary, he observed, were peculiarly heavy, since, in addition to those of Secretary, he had, owing to Mr. Colebrooke's lamented indisposition, to discharge those of Director also.

The president, having concluded his observations, proceeded to move that the following addition be made to the eighteenth article of the Regulations, *viz.* "The class of foreign members shall consist of not more than fifty members;" and also that the following alteration be made in the sixty-first article, *viz.* that, in place of the following words, "on the 7th day of June, or should that date fall on a Sunday, on the preceding Saturday," there be inserted the following: "on the second Saturday in May."

Both these propositions were unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Lieut. Col. Doyle, seconded by Thomas Tod Mardon, Esq., and resolved unanimously, "that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Council for its services during the past year."

It was moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, seconded by Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., and resolved unanimously, "that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president of the Society, for his attention to the duties of his office during the past year, for the able address with which he had just favoured the meeting, and that he be requested to reduce his observations to writing for the purpose of being printed.

The president, in returning thanks for the honour done him on this occasion, stated that his remarks having been suggested by the able speech of Sir A. Johnston, he was afraid it would not be in his power to comply with the request of the meeting. He assured the meeting of the high sense which he entertained of the support with which he had been honoured by the Society ever since its establishment, and concluded by again expressing his best thanks for the resolution which the meeting had passed with respect to him.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted *seriatim* to the director, vice-presidents, and treasurer of the Society.

Sir George Staunton, Bart., in moving a resolution of thanks to the honorary Secretary, again called the attention of the meeting to the result of the election for the Sanscrit professorship, but more particularly dwelt upon the value of the services which he had rendered to the Society since his assumption of the duties of secretary, and remarked, in particular, that the able Report of the Council which had been read to the meeting had been prepared by Mr. Haughton.

The motion having been seconded by Sir Alexander Johnston, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Haughton, in returning his acknowledgments for the honour which had been conferred upon him, expressed his inability to do justice to the feelings with which the testimonies of approbation he had that day received had inspired him, stating that it was the first time on which he had ever been called on to receive the thanks of a public assembly, and pledging himself, in case the choice of the Society should fall on him as its Secretary, to use his best endeavours to promote its prosperity.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the librarian, on the motion of Major Close, seconded by Colonel Bowler.

Colonel Tod returned thanks.

Thomas Tod Mardon, Esq., and John Goldie, Esq., were appointed scrutineers, and the result of the ballot was announced as follows.

To be withdrawn from the Council: His Grace the Duke of Somerset; Lord Viscount Kingsborough; Sir John Malcolm; Colonel T. D. Broughton; Charles Elliott, Esq.; John Hodgson, Esq.; Richard Jenkins, Esq., M.P.; Colonel T. P. Thompson.

Elected in place of the preceding: Earl Amherst; Lord Bexley; Sir Henry Willock; W. B. Bayley, Esq.; Colonel Bowler; Colonel Doyle; H. Ellis, Esq.; John Shakespear, Esq.

Graves C. Haughton, Esq., M.A. F.R.S., was elected secretary in the room of Colonel T. D. Broughton, resigned.

It was announced that the anniversary dinner of the members of the Society and their friends would take place on Friday, the 15th instant, at half-past six o'clock, at the Thatched House Tavern.

Owing to the length of the proceedings at the anniversary meeting, we are compelled to keep back the report of those at the general meeting on the 16th June till next month.

CORRESPONDENCE connected with the ELECTION for the BODEN PROFESSORSHIP of Sanscrit.

Copy of an Address from Seven Heads of Houses, and Sixty-four Graduates of the University of Oxford, communicated to G. C. Haughton, Esq., on the close of the Election for the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit.

Oxford, March 17th, 1832.

We the undersigned members of convocation, on the termination of the election for the Boden professorship of Sanscrit, are anxious to express the high opinion which we entertain of the candid and honourable conduct displayed by Mr. Haughton during the whole contest.

In particular we feel it a duty to record our warm admiration of the handsome manner in which, while yet a candidate, that gentleman came forward to vindicate the character of an absent competitor.

We have great pleasure in being able to communicate these sentiments to Mr. Haughton through the medium of the Right Honourable C. W. Williams Wynn.

M. J. Rowth, President of Magdalen College.
J. Dean, D.D., Principal of St. Mary Hall.
J. Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's College.
B. P. Symonds, D.D., Warden of Wadham Coll.
J. A. Cramer, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall.
A. Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Edm. Hall.
J. D. Macbride, Principal of Magdalene Hall.
C. Daubeny, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
W. Mills, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
T. F. Dibdin, D.D., St. John's College, Rector of St. Mary's, Brynston Square.
H. H. Milman, M.A., Brasenose College.
J. L. Richards, M.A., Exeter College.
H. D. Harrington, M.A., Exeter College.
J. P. Lightfoot, M.A., Exeter College.
W. Sewell, M.A., Exeter College.
Wm. Jacobson, M.A., Exeter College.
Ernest Hawkins, M.A., Exeter College.
James Forbes Jowett, B.D., St. John's College.
Edw. Parris New, B.D., St. John's College.
Joseph Carter, B.D., Fellow of St. John's Coll.
J. Wilson, M.A., Queen's College.
Thos. Pearson, M.A., Queen's College.
Fredk. Vane, M.A., Queen's College.
Edward Higgins, B. N. C.
J. Wilson, B.D., Trinity College.
J. Radcliffe, M.A., St. Mary Hall.
John Young, M.A., Balliol College.
Thomas Griffiths, A.M., Wadham College.
Thomas Vores, M.A., Wadham College.
Mat. H. G. Buckle, M.A., Wadham College.
George Henvill Rogers, Wadham College.
Christopher Erie, M.A., New College.
Charles Boulton, M.A., New College.
John Eastwick, M.A., New College.
Joseph Burrows, B.D., Brasenose College.
Richard Harrington, M.A., Brasenose.
John Watson, M.A., Brasenose.
G. V. Cox, M.A., New College.
W. A. Home, M.A., Ch. Ch.

William Kay, M.A., Lincoln College.
John Calcott, M.A., Lincoln College.
John Radford, B.D., Lincoln College.
William Morgan, M.A., Magdalen College.
Frederick Parsons, M.A., Magdalen College.
James Linton, M.A., Magdalen College.
James Henry Hughes, M.A., Magdalen College.
R. Mitchell, M.A., Lincoln College.
N. C. Strickland, M.A., Lincoln College.
C. J. Meredith, M.A., Lincoln College.
Francis Jeune, M.A., Pembroke College.
W. R. Browell, M.A., Pembroke College.
E. W. Head, Merton College, M.A.
G. Tyndall, Merton College, M.A.
H. F. Whish, Merton College, M.A.
A. J. Valpy, Pembroke College.
C. J. Ridley, M.A., University College.
Wm. Glaisien, M.A., University College.
Thos. Davies, B.D., Jesus College.
George Deinson, Bell College, M.A.
Clement Gresswell, Oriel College, M.A.
Edward Gresswell, B.D., C. C. C.
J. W. Mylne, M.A., Balliol College.
Wm. Prie, M.A., Balliol College.
J. W. Knapp, D.C.L., St. John's College.
J. K. Winterbottom, M.A., Magdalen College.
John Percival, M.A., Wadham College.
William Robertson, M.A., Magdalen College.
F. Forster, M.A., Wadham College.
W. Gray, Magdalen College, M.A.
H. H. Dodgson, Ch. Ch., M.A.
J. Forshall, M.A., Exeter College.

Copy of the Letter from the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Grafton Street, Wednesday.

My dear sir: On my return to town I find the address to you from a most respectable portion of the resident members of the University of Oxford has been waiting my arrival, with the request that I will place it in your hands. I shall have the greatest pleasure in presenting to you this highly honourable testimonial to your merits to-morrow, if it will suit your convenience to meet me at the Asiatic Society's house, or I will call upon you in Dorset Square, as you may prefer.

I remain, dear sir,

Most faithfully yours,

C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

To G. C. Haughton, Esq.

Copy of Mr. Haughton's Reply.

Royal Asiatic Society's House, Grafton Street,
Bond Street, 12th of April, 1832.

Dear Sir: I feel myself unequal to express in adequate terms how much I am sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the distinguished individuals who have signed an address to me on the termination of the election for the Boden pro-

honorary of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. To receive a testimonial of so flattering a nature from so eminent a body of individuals, by the hands of a gentleman whose whole public life reflects so much honor on himself and his country, would give me an importance in my own eyes which I could never otherwise have felt, were it not checked by the consciousness that the principles which regulated my competition with Mr. Wilson are such as would have actuated any other candidate who might have been placed in the same circumstances as myself.

Impressed with this view, I feel quite overpowered by the distinguished mark of approbation which you placed in my hands this morning in so kind a manner, and I beg you will convey to the

gentlemen who have signed it my warmest and most respectful acknowledgments for the honor they have conferred upon me, and to assure them that I shall preserve with peculiar care a document that embodies the sentiments of so independent a portion of the first seat of learning in the world.

Allow me to congratulate the gentlemen who came forward with so much public spirit, on the result of their efforts to place Mr. Wilson in the Sanscrit chair.

I have the honor to remain,

Dear sir, with great respect,

Your obliged and very faithful servant,

GRAVES C. HAUGHTON.

To the Right Hon.

Charles W. Williams Wynn, &c. &c. &c.

Oriental Translation Fund.—A meeting of the members of this institution took place on the 23d June, which was attended by the Dukes of Wellington, Northumberland, and Somerset, Earls Munster, De la Warr, &c. &c. A full report of the proceedings will be given next month.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, 7th January, Dr. Mouat's Observations on the prevalence of Hepatitis at Bangalore were read and discussed by the meeting. A detail of meteorological observations made at Bangalore, is prefixed to this essay, shewing that, for a considerable period of the year, the morning temperature in a cool room is from 62° to 74° of Fahrenheit, while there is often a bright sun at noon, and frequent variations of temperature from the refreshing showers of two monsoons. The climate of Bangalore, altogether, is described as excellent, conducive to rapid convalescence after acute diseases, not liable to cause a tendency to pulmonary complaints; and for the greater part of the year agreeable to the feelings of Europeans—inviting them to use active habits, often inducing them to expose themselves much in the sun. The station of Bangalore, in the province of Mysore, between the eastern and western ghauts, is described as a barren table land, at an elevation of nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea; and surrounded by luxuriant vallies at a little distance. The prevailing diseases in the regiment of European dragoons, above 600 strong, stationed at Bangalore, are stated to be fever, dysentery, hepatitis, and rheumatism. The causes of hepatitis among Europeans are considered to be stimulant food and drink, active exertions, and exposure to the diurnal vicissitudes of temperature, &c.

Dr. Mouat concludes with observing, that medical writers of repute have considered hepatic diseases as endemic to certain parts of the Madras territories; and others, particularly Dr. James Johnson, who is supported by Dr. Annesly, supposes its frequency to be attributable to the nature of the soil and seasons, causing the high medium annual average temperature which prevails in the Indian peninsula. "Dr. Annesly, besides enumerating a great variety of exciting causes, agrees with the views of Dr. Johnson, and says the greater prevalence of hepatitis and dysentery amongst the European troops in the Madras, than the Bengal presidency, seems, in some degree, to be owing to the greater warmth of the climate." Dr. Mouat says, therefore, Europeans residing at Bangalore may be looked upon as peculiarly subject to hepatitis; nor can this be accounted for on consideration of the high prevailing temperature, since the medium range of the thermometer, as extracted from the records of the corps, would give but an annual average of 74° of Fahrenheit for several years past.

Dr. Mouat is therefore of opinion, that the causes assigned by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Annesly for the prevalence of hepatitis, so far from being correct, are positively refuted, as far as regards high temperature at this station, as hepa-

titis much affects the natives, and in a very small proportion the European women or children. The author says, we must look to other sources for its frequency at Bangalore. The real cause of the prevalence of hepatitis at particular stations can only be ascertained by the most careful comparison of correct data.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 14th January, Sir E. Ryan in the chair, a variety of letters and communications were read, shewing an extensive range of correspondence. They related to the success attending seeds and plants distributed by the Society, new species of plants adapted for commerce and manufactures, and the introduction of machines for the improvement of husbandry and manufactures.

Mr. Findley, at Gloster works, reported upon three specimens of cotton yarn made from upland Georgian cotton, grown by Mr. Harris, at Khaul Boulya. He says: "I have much pleasure in stating that it would suit our machinery admirably. The highest numbers we can spin, at present, will not rate above No. 90, and for these Nos. we could not desire a better quality of cotton than it. The finest of your twist spun by the hand from the same cotton is, I should say, nearly double that fineness; and the evenness and smoothness of each of the specimens far surpasses any thing I have as yet seen of the kind, and of even some that has been spun by machinery. From these, and the many other specimens you have been kind enough to send me formerly, I should say, as far as regards the quality, there need be no apprehension of its not succeeding in this country; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the generality of the specimens I have seen, is little inferior to the same descriptions of American cotton sold in the English market."

A further communication from Major Burney, our resident at Ava, on the cottons of that country (with specimens of the cotton and plant), was read. Major Burney says: "I have discovered in this country a species of cotton called *thembau wau*, or 'ship cotton,' which is evidently an exotic, as the Burmese term all countries beyond sea *thembau pyee*, or 'ship countries.' At Ava, there are only one or two plants, and at Amarapoora ten or twelve, and these appear to be regarded as curious foreign productions; but one of my informants tells me, that the inhabitants of Taroup Myo, a place on the Erawadi, a little below Yandaboo, cultivate this kind of cotton to some extent. The plant is described to me as being perennial, growing to a lofty tree as thick as a man's thigh, and admitting of a man climbing up it. But a young plant, which I have seen here, resembles much the *hibiscus mutabilis*. The leaf and seed are much larger than those of the cotton plant common in this country, and not only are the seeds much more easily removed from the cotton, but the staple of the cotton is unusually long—so much so, indeed, that the Burmese find fault with it for this quality, and do not use it for any other purpose than that of making wicks for their lamps. The plant yields the cotton in the Burmese months of Taboung and Tagoo, our latter end of February and March, and part of April. If this is not the common Brazil cotton, I should think that the qualities which it possesses, of being a hardy perennial, and yielding cotton of a remarkably long fibre, and most easy to be separated from the seeds, must particularly recommend this species to the notice of cotton planters in India. The seeds are not placed like those in the Pernambuco cotton, of which species there are a few plants at Tsa-gain, opposite to Ava. That is also called *thembau wau* by the Burmese, who describe it to be a perennial growing to a large tree in this country. Its leaves also are very large."

Mr. Willis, in reporting on these specimens, says, 1st, "Of the specimen from Tsa-gain, I am of the same opinion with Major Burney, in believing it to be of the species called Pernambuco cotton. The seeds, in their contiguous and spiral formation—the fibre of the cotton in its several characteristics—and the leaf of the plant also, in its size and appearance—are all confirmative of this opinion. It may resemble other descriptions of the South American or Brazil cotton trees in its growth, form of seed, &c., viz., the Maranh or Bahia kinds, which I am not acquainted with, but it evidently corresponds with such kinds as we, in the Agricultural Society, have seen brought hither, and termed as from Pernambuco seed originally. The fibre is long, fine, and good, well-suited for our spinning-machinery; it is readily freed from the seed; it has doubtless been good in strength, but is now, from age and transit, through alternations of damp and dry climate, and in contact, likewise, more or less, with the seed during its course of decay, become impaired in this respect. Such cotton wool in Liverpool, in proper condition, would be worth from 7½d. to 8½d. per lb." 2d. "In regard to the long-stapled cotton grown at Taroup Myo, the fibre resembles most the Brazil or South American cotton, to the best of my recollection. The leaf of the plant resembled much, especially in its size, that which we believe to be the Pernambuco kind; but the seeds, though in themselves pretty large and bold, are rounder and shorter than the Pernambuco kind. The fibre of this cotton is long, very fine, and good; and is excellently adapted for our spinning-machinery. The cotton is likewise freed from the seed with great facility. This specimen is doubtless also somewhat impaired in its strength from the lapse of time since it was gathered, and exposure to a variety and change of climate. I value it in the Liverpool market, when in its perfect condition, at from 8d. to 8½d. per lb. at least."—*Ibid.*

VARIETIES.

The celebrated river Puli sangan, mentioned by Marco Polo.—Marco Polo, the illustrious Venetian traveller of the thirteenth century, gives the following description of the river and the bridge of *Puli sangan*. Upon leaving the capital, Cambalù, he says, and travelling ten miles, you come to a river named *Puli sangan*, which discharges itself into the ocean, and is navigated by many vessels entering from thence, with considerable quantities of merchandize. Over this river there is a very handsome bridge of stone, perhaps, unequalled by any other in the world. Its length is 300 paces, and its width eight paces; so that ten men can, without inconvenience, ride abreast. It has twenty-four arches, supported by twenty-five piers erected in the water, all of serpentine stone, and built with great skill. On each side, and from one extremity to the other, there is a handsome parapet, formed of marble slabs and pillars arranged in a masterly style. At the commencement of the ascent, the bridge is somewhat wider than at the summit, but from the part where the ascent terminates, the sides run in straight lines, and parallel to each other. Upon the upper level there is a massive column resting upon a tortoise of marble, and having near its base a large figure of a lion, with a lion also at the top. Towards the slope of the bridge there is another handsome column or pillar, with its lion, at a distance of a pace and a half from the former; and all the spaces between one pillar and another, throughout the whole length of the bridge, are filled up with slabs of marble, curiously sculptured and mortised into the next adjoining pillar, which are, in like manner, a pace and a half asunder, and equally surmounted with lions, forming altogether a beautiful spectacle. These parapets serve to pre-

vent accidents that might otherwise happen to passengers. What has been said applies to the descent as well as the ascent of the bridge.

This description of the river and magnificent bridge of Puli sangan induced geographers, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, to admit the existence of a large stream under this name, traversing a great part of eastern Asia; and the celebrated burgomaster, N. Witsen, of Amsterdam, confounded this river with the great Hwang ho of China. The fact is, that Marco Polo, travelling in China with interpreters, to whom he spoke in Persian, called the bridge (and not the river) *Puli sangan* (پولی سانگ گان), or 'bridge of the Sangan.' In fact, the *Sang kan ho*, or 'dry mulberry river,' flows at a distance of thirty *le* S.W. from Peking. It comes from the northern part of Shan se, and having entered Chih le, or the court province, traverses the department of Seuen hwa foo from west to east, passes, at Yen ho kheu, by the great wall, which separates this department from that of Shun then foo, and approaches Peking; going from thence to the south-east, and uniting with another stream from the north-west, it forms the Pih ho, or 'white river,' which disembogues in the Pih hae, or gulf of Peking. In the neighbourhood of this capital, the Sang kan ho is also called Yoong ting ho, Loo keu ho, and commonly Yun ho, or the canal. At the distance from Peking before-mentioned, it is traversed by a beautiful bridge, usually called *Sang kan kheaou*, 'bridge of the Sang kan,' or *Loo keu kheaou*, 'bridge of the Loo keu.' Father Bouvet, who crossed it on the 7th February 1688, in going from Ning pho foo to Peking, gives the following description of it, which corresponds pretty nearly with that of the Venetian traveller, although the latter is upon the whole rather obscure. "We crossed *Loo keu kheaou*, which is three leagues (French *lieues*) from Peking; it is a small town, nearly square, 1,200 paces in circumference. There is nothing more pleasing to the sight; its walls are truly beautiful. It has two double gates, with places for the military, and elegant halls above them. On entering this town, you pass over a bridge, the most beautiful we have yet seen; it is above 170 geometrical paces long. Its arches are small, but its ballustrade is made of a hard whitish stone, which approaches to marble; they are large stones, more than five feet long, eight feet high, and from seven to eight inches thick, supported on each side by pilasters ornamented with sculptures, which bear figures of lions. I counted 147 of these pilasters on one side only. Two seats, half a foot long, and a foot and a half wide, run along the ballustrade. The bridge is paved with large flat stones, so well joined that it is as level as a drawing-room."

According to Chinese authors, the emperor She tsoong, of the Kin dynasty, ordered, in 1189, the building of this stone bridge, because the rapidity of the Sang kan river rendered the crossing very difficult. It was finished under his successor, in 1192, and received the name of *Kwang le kheaou*, i. e. 'bridge of considerable utility.' The Mongol emperors placed there, in 1317, a mandarin, charged with the inspection of the bridge, which underwent a thorough repair, in 1444, under the Ming. It was then above 200 Chinese paces long. They also restored the pillars surmounted with lions; it was then reckoned among the eight *khing*, or 'wonders' of the capital, and called *Loo keu kheaou yuā*, 'the rising moon upon the river Loo keu.' The high road, which leads to Peking, passes over it. In 1662, Khang he caused the shops which had been placed upon it to be removed, and the masonry to be repaired; he also appointed an inspector, who communicates upon the affair of the bridge with the director of the western high road, which runs over this bridge.

The waters of the Sang kan ho are loaded with a great quantity of mud,

which imparts to them a yellow colour; the reason why it is called the Little *Hwang ho*. It used formerly to produce great inundations, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow in the *Hang kan* ridge, which separates Chih le from Shan se. These inundations did so much damage, that the Emperor Khang he, in order to remedy the evil, directed canals to be dug from the river in different places. These expensive labours were begun in 1698, and seem to have proved effectual.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Trials of Charles the First, and of some of the Regicides. With Biographies of Bradshaw, Ireton, Harrison, and others; and with Notes. Being Vol. XXXI. of the Family Library. London, 1832. Murray.

THIS is a very interesting book. The account of the trial of Charles exhibits, in very forcible contrast, the calm dignity of the king, which never shone so conspicuously before, and the rude and vulgar insolence of his judges. As one of the most striking events in English history, the details of this event deserve to be preserved and made familiar to the English reader; and by the addition of the trials of some of the regicides, which contain many curious features, and the biographies of the individuals for whose service this crime was perpetrated, the work possesses an aggregate interest, which cannot fail to make it popular. An excellent portrait of the king is given, as well as two curious representations of his trial and execution.

The History of Switzerland. Being Vol. XXXI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE writer of this work has contrived to condense into a comparatively small space all the material passages of the history of Switzerland. The early periods are of course very compendiously treated; but from the middle of the fifteenth century, when the Swiss formed an alliance with France, and began to be prominent amongst the nations of Europe, the proportions of Swiss history are not stinted. Although now in the rearward of refinement, the Helvetians prefer a strong claim to the curiosity of the historical student, not merely on account of the internal transactions of the different states, which illustrate the science of human nature, but because Switzerland was one of those countries which, as Sismondi says, "sought in the federal bond not only a defence against foreign aggression, but likewise a guarantee against their own passions."

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vols. VI. and VII. London, 1832. Murray.

THE sixth volume brings the life of Lord Byron to a close; a life, short indeed, but remarkable for its rapid and extraordinary phases. There is somewhat inconceivably painful in contemplating the circumstances of his "last scene of all."—"In addition to most of those sad varieties of wretchedness, which surround the grandest and humblest deathbeds," observes Mr. Moore, "there was also, in the scene now passing around the dying Byron, such a degree of confusion and uncomfot, as renders it doubly dreary to contemplate." Mr. Parry says: "in all the attendants, there was the officiousness of zeal; but owing to their ignorance of each other's language, their zeal only added to the confusion. This circumstance, and the want of common necessities, made Lord Byron's apartment such a picture of distress, and even anguish, during the two or three last days of his life, as I never before beheld, and wish never again to witness." We are reminded,—though the parallel, in other respects, holds not,—of Pope's lines on Villiers:

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung, &c.

Mr. Moore has not, in this edition, noticed the curious particulars connected with the last moments of Lord Byron, which are mentioned by Mr. Millingen. They are strongly indicative of his proneness to superstition, of which many tokens are on record.

The seventh volume begins the complete collection of the works of Lord Byron. The plan adopted is a chronological arrangement; a plan peculiarly well-suited to develop, not only the growth of his genius, but the formation of his extraordinary character. We

have, besides the variations made by the author, at different periods, in his pieces, and his own occasional criticisms on them, a profusion of highly curious biographical and illustrative notes, derived from information supplied by Lord Byron's surviving friends, who, with commendable zeal, seem anxious that nothing of him should be lost. Many of the minor poems in this volume, which are evidently faithful records of his mind and feelings, are "now first published." In short, this edition promises to be a model for similar works, and will leave nothing for future editors and biographers of Lord Byron to perform.

Fitz-George; a Novel. In Three Vols. London, 1832. Wilson.

ALTHOUGH it purports to be a novel, the reader will not get through many pages of this work before he will discover that its subject is the history of the late King, disguised under fictitious names and circumstances. It is almost needless to say, therefore, that it is full of incidents; and from the manner in which they are put together, we think the author has made a happy experiment.

The Messiah: a Poem in Six Books. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY. London, 1832. Turrill.

A LONG poem, in blank verse, on a subject which brings it into unavoidable comparison with the works of Milton and Klopstock, is a hazardous experiment even for an author whose fame is better established than Mr. R. Montgomery's. As we were aware that we had pronounced an unfavourable sentence upon Mr. Montgomery's poetry, we felt it to be our duty to give this work a close consideration, divested, as much as possible, of all bias; and the result is, that, although we cannot rank ourselves amongst its admirers, we think there are some passages in it which possess more real poetry than any we have met with in the author's former works.

The Doomed. In Three Vols. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is the history of a being condemned to the penalty of protracted existence; "doomed to wander here till this cold world shall be wrapt in one devouring flame." There is, of course, no pretensions to originality in this fiction; but it admits of being endlessly diversified, and we think the author has availed himself of the resources which it affords with skill.

Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Auto-biography. In Four Vols. London, 1832. Murray.

THIS is the history of a *mind*, and a mind of a peculiar temperament. Contarini Fleming is the son of a Saxon nobleman by a Venetian lady of high birth. His adventures, which are of an extraordinary character, and performed "at an age when some have scarcely entered upon their career," are the result of, and strongly tinged by, poetical imagination. They extend to various countries,—Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt; and Contarini Fleming, at length, becomes stationary at Naples, where he proposes "to pass his life in the study and the creation of the beautiful."

These volumes are the product of a vigorous intellect, habituated to think for itself; and the very style of the work denotes the warmth and impetuosity of character appropriated to the hero of the tale.

Lectiones Latinæ, or Lessons in Latin Literature. By J. ROWBOTHAM, F.R.A.S., London, 1832. Wilson.

AN original school-book on the Latin language, consisting of a succinct introductory grammar, and lessons, with explanatory notes and translations, literal and free, of the Latin. The work appears to be as ably executed as it is judicious in design.

An Introduction to Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. By J. DOWLING. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

THIS is a compendium of geography, in a simple catechetical form, adapted to Goldsmith's Grammar, a very useful and popular work. The author, the master of a school at Woodstock, drew it up for the use of his junior pupils.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

(Compiled from Appendix III. to the Report of Select Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 11th October 1831.)

BENGAL, viz.

External Commerce of Bengal.

Years.	Private-Trade.			Company's Trade.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
1827-8:	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Imports ...	2,76,49,255	1,26,24,711	4,02,73,966	3,48,312	15,76,898	19,25,210
Exports ...	3,89,91,428	10,22,267	4,00,16,695	2,05,32,676	34,58,720	2,39,91,396
Total ...	6,66,43,683	1,36,46,978	8,02,90,661	2,08,80,988	50,35,618	2,59,16,606
1828-9:						
Imports ...	3,00,40,816	51,68,390	3,52,09,206	1,51,916	17,33,984	18,85,900
Exports ...	3,39,10,365	14,63,193	3,53,73,558	1,63,71,594	3,00,000	1,66,71,594
Total ...	6,39,51,181	66,31,583	7,05,82,764	1,65,23,510	20,33,984	1,85,57,494

Internal Trade of Bengal.

Years.	Private-Trade.			Company's Trade.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1827-8	3,21,31,634	1,66,40,353	4,87,71,987	2,18,58,600	—	2,18,58,600
1828-9	3,01,48,633	1,40,82,817	4,42,31,450	2,31,81,313	—	2,31,81,313

Total Trade of Bengal.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Private-Trade.	Company's.	Private-Trade.	Company's.	Private-Trade.	Company's.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1827-8	7,24,05,600	2,37,83,810	5,66,57,048	2,39,91,396	12,90,62,648	4,77,75,206
1828-9	6,72,43,739	2,50,67,213	6,61,27,969	1,66,71,594	13,33,71,708	4,17,38,807
Increase ...	—	12,83,403	94,70,921	—	43,09,060	—
Decrease ...	51,61,861	—	—	73,19,802	—	60,36,399

MADRAS, viz.

External Commerce of Madras.

Years.	Private-Trade.			Company's Trade.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
1826-7 :	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.
Imports ...	81,68,997	32,74,410	1,14,43,407	6,76,973	11,20,666	17,97,639
Exports ...	1,35,01,308	8,97,913	1,43,99,221	13,76,168	50,05,001	63,81,169
	2,16,70,305	41,72,323	2,58,42,628	20,53,141	61,25,667	81,78,808
1827-8 :						
Imports ...	93,91,228	36,28,467	1,30,19,695	4,18,117	—	4,18,117
Exports ...	1,40,64,835	10,12,726	1,50,77,561	22,62,868	44,66,376	67,29,241
	2,34,56,063	46,41,193	2,80,97,256	26,80,985	44,66,376	71,47,361

Internal Commerce of Madras.

Years.	Private-Trade.			Company's Trade.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.
1826-7	1,34,96,852	1,10,98,387	2,45,95,239	4,17,808	7,42,144	11,59,952
1827-8	1,17,93,439	99,21,225	2,17,14,664	2,44,56,260	17,04,675	2,61,60,935

Total Trade of Madras.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Private-Trade.	Company's.	Private-Trade.	Company's.	Private-Trade.	Company's.
	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.	M. Rs.
1826-7	2,49,40,279	22,15,447	2,54,97,608	71,23,313	5,04,37,867	93,38,760
1827-8	2,48,13,134	2,48,74,377	2,49,98,786	84,33,919	4,98,11,920	3,33,08,296
Increase ...	—	2,26,58,930	—	13,10,606	—	2,39,69,536
Decrease ...	1,27,125	—	4,98,822	—	6,25,947	—

BOMBAY, viz.

External Commerce of Bombay.—Private-Trade.

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Horses.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Horses.
	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	B. Rs.
1827-8	2,43,46,598	1,21,07,794	7,09,040	2,78,88,588	10,53,827	3,14,000
1828-9	2,50,55,237	1,20,04,989	5,01,800	2,89,64,478	20,40,178	4,47,200
Increase ...	7,08,639	—	—	10,75,890	9,86,351	1,33,200
Decrease ...	—	1,02,805	2,07,240	—	—	—

Internal Trade of Bombay.

Amount not stated.

			B. Rs.	B. Rs.
Imports of Merchandize:	Increase on whole in preceding years, ...		8,01,551	
	Decrease on ditto	ditto	19,25,375	
				11,23,824
Exports of Merchandize:	Increase on ditto	ditto	10,46,728	
	Decrease on ditto	ditto	21,83,403	
				11,36,675
	Net Decrease	B. Rs.	22,60,499	

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

A Statement of the External Trade of Calcutta for the Ten Years ending 1828-29.

(Compiled from the same source.)

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.
	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.
1819-20 ...	1,75,21,977	4,10,84,670	5,86,06,647	5,43,31,305	66,47,505	6,09,78,810
1820-21 ...	2,24,45,163	2,40,71,335	4,65,16,498	5,68,03,248	12,29,363	5,80,32,611
1821-22 ...	2,59,03,599	2,21,49,437	4,80,53,036	5,35,53,123	1,23,96,395	6,59,49,518
1822-23 ...	2,68,66,535	1,72,89,382	4,41,55,917	6,18,51,480	51,51,966	6,70,03,446
1823-24 ...	2,61,98,443	1,31,69,214	3,93,67,657	5,05,45,292	1,22,53,039	6,27,98,331
Total of 5 Years }	11,89,35,717	11,77,64,038	23,66,99,755	27,70,84,448	3,76,78,268	31,47,62,716
1824-25 ...	2,86,55,916	1,21,42,271	4,07,98,187	5,26,16,355	34,91,676	5,61,08,031
1825-26 ...	2,14,98,729	1,50,58,005	3,65,56,734	5,66,39,922	1,38,704	5,67,78,626
1826-27 ...	2,17,60,679	1,26,00,153	3,43,60,832	5,12,26,319	11,15,032	5,23,41,351
1827-28 ...	2,79,97,567	1,42,01,609	4,21,99,176	5,95,27,104	44,80,987	6,40,08,091
1828-29 ...	3,01,92,732	69,02,374	3,70,95,106	5,02,81,959	17,63,193	5,20,45,152
Total of 5 Years }	13,01,05,623	6,09,04,412	19,10,10,035	27,02,91,659	1,09,89,592	28,12,81,251
Increase ...	1,11,69,906	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease ...	—	5,68,59,626	4,56,89,720	67,92,789	2,66,88,676	3,34,81,465

CLAIMS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.*

A Statement of the Claims of the East-India Company on his Majesty's Government, and of the Credits claimed by his Majesty's Government: with Interest calculated on both sides of the Account, to the 30th April 1831.

Note. This account includes all the claims of the Company upon the public, as well for advances and supplies made in India, as for those furnished in England.

Claims of the Company.		Claims of Government.	
	Total.		Total.
£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance due on former account, 1st March 1808, viz.		Loan, 1810, viz.	
Principal..... 1,020,184		Principal..... 1,500,000	
Interest 952,800		Interest 729,688	2,229,688
Further do..... 1,208,918		Pay Office claims, 1808-1820, viz.	
	3,181,902	Principal..... 3,564,692	
Expeditions to the French islands, Java, and Moluccas, viz.		Interest 1,222,858	4,787,550
Principal..... 7,586,410		Other claims,† viz.	
Interest 3,953,302		Principal..... 4,227,248	
	11,539,712	Interest 1,622,357	5,849,605
Further claims,† viz.			12,866,843
Principal..... 2,671,245		Balance in favour of the Company	5,682,216
Interest 1,156,200	3,827,445		
	£ 18,549,059		£ 18,549,059

* Appendix to Report of Select Committee of Commons on East-India Affairs, 11th October 1831. p. 760.

† The Items are particularized in the account.

A Return of the Number of Europeans in British India, not in the Service of His Majesty or of the East-India Company, in the Years 1815 and 1828, viz.

	1815.	1828.
Bengal	1,100	1,595
Fort St. George	115	116
Bombay	240	286
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	46	19
Total.....	1,501	2,016

Note. There are no official returns at the East-India House from which an exact statement can be prepared; the above has been compiled from the best authorities which could be referred to, chiefly from almanacks published in India.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

SINCE the publication of our review* of the occurrences between the British factory at Canton and the Chinese authorities, some letters from the Court of Directors to their supracargoes, respecting those occurrences, have been laid before Parliament:† and in order to complete our historical summary of this important subject, we shall present to our readers a concise exposition of their contents.

In their letter of January 13th, 1832, the Court recapitulate the whole of the circumstances connected with the alteration of the landing-place, the presence of Mrs. Baynes at Canton (in direct contravention of the Court's orders of April 3d, 1829), and the altercations to which the visit of that lady gave rise; and the Court observe: "We have felt it necessary to enter thus minutely into the details of the proceedings in question, because they are materially connected with, and we have no doubt they tended to influence, the subsequent conduct of the Chinese government in issuing the edicts and obnoxious regulations of which you now complain." The letter then notices the proceedings of the supracargoes in the months of May and June 1831, the conduct of the foo-yuen at the factory, and the resolution of the supracargoes to address the Bengal Government, "suggesting a letter from the Governor General to the Viceroy, despatching it to China in a vessel of war, and entrusting it to the commander for presentation; and that some ships of war should be sent to support the measure, and that the admiral should visit China in contemplation of contingencies like the present." On the latter part of the suggestion, the Court animadvert as follows:—

The appearance of King's ships in China, from the commencement of our trade with Canton to the present time, has very frequently occasioned the greatest embarrassment, often leading to lengthened and difficult discussions (even with reference to the procuring supplies only for such ships), and not unfrequently to a stoppage of that trade, and consequently to great pecuniary loss.

In 1818 we felt it necessary, with regard to the request you had made to the captain of his Majesty's ship "Orlando," to anchor at Chuenpee, and if requisite to proceed to Whampoa, in support of the measures you had adopted in aid of the country traders, and also regarding the suggestion you had ventured to make to Admiral Sir Richard King, to visit China annually, to express our strong feeling of disapprobation, and to state, that we had "with difficulty been prevented from making an immediate application to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for orders to be issued to Sir Richard King, directing that officer by no means to comply with your suggestion for a man-of-war to be sent annually to China and the other places mentioned in your letter to that officer."

The evil was, however, so seriously felt on the occasion of the affair of the "Topaze," frigate, in 1824, causing a stoppage of the trade for some months, that we immediately, on the receipt of the intelligence,* made a communication

* Vol. vii. p. 161.

† Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18th May and 8th June, 1832.

to his Majesty's ministers, which led to the Lords of the Admiralty issuing orders to the naval commander-in-chief in India, "that in future, during peace, none of his Majesty's vessels of war should visit any port of China, unless on a requisition from the Governor General of India, or from the Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton."

At the same time that the determination of the Lords of the Admiralty was announced to you, we also informed you, "that in a letter to Bengal, conveying copies of the correspondence with the Admiralty, we have enjoined that government carefully to abstain from requiring any ship in his Majesty's service to proceed to China, unless in case of indispensable necessity." And we likewise enjoined you, that "nothing but an occurrence of vital importance, and of the most urgent necessity, should induce you to forward any requisition to the Government of Bengal, or to the naval commander-in-chief in India, for the despatch of any of his Majesty's ships to China during a period of peace."

With these facts upon record, we decidedly condemn the requisition you made to the Bengal Government for the aid of ships of war, and more especially your communication of that requisition to his Excellency Admiral Sir Edward Owen. We trust, however, that the Vice-president in Council, to whom your letter was addressed (the Governor General being up the country), will have been guided by the sound and judicious views expressed by Lord William Bentinck in his minute of the 3d April 1830, on the occasion of a similar request on the part of your predecessors."

The letter then notices the assumption by the supracargoes of the character of "Representatives of the British nation," in their public notice of the 20th May,* as follows: "It is essential that you should clearly understand that you are not the representatives of the British nation, but of the East-India Company, in whom the exclusive trade with China has been vested by Parliament. The assumption of the character of British representatives has increased the difficulties experienced in the various discussions which have arisen with the local authorities, more particularly those in which his Majesty's ships have been concerned. When on such occasions you have disavowed to the Chinese authorities all right of interference with the captains of ships of war, those authorities have urged the impossibility of your not having power, as the representatives of the British nation, over all ships belonging to your country."

On other miscellaneous points, the letter contains the following remarks:

There is a material distinction between lending your aid in matters purely commercial, and in appearing to be parties to resolutions and representations couched in terms of open defiance and hostility to the laws and regulations of the country. We consider the resolutions of the merchants of the 30th May, and their addresses to the foo-yuen and the hoppo, decidedly open to these objections. We by no means imply that you sought the approbation of those merchants, as expressed in their resolutions above noted; but as it is possible you may be considered a party thereto by the Chinese, we desire that you will carefully abstain from any interference in the concerns of the merchants, which do not fall within the obvious intent of our instructions in the seventh paragraph of our letter of the 26th May 1830, wherein we stated that we should not withhold our approbation to a discreet and prudent exercise of the influence you may possess with the local authorities in favour of those merchants.

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. vi. p. 177.

We received, with your secretary's letter of the 22d July, a pamphlet entitled "Remarks upon the late Proceedings of the Select Committee, and the Suspension of the Trade." Although the pamphlet is stated to have been issued from the American press at Canton, there is no mark whatever to designate it as coming from such a source. We were not aware that there was such an establishment as an American press in China. When we reflect upon the difficulties which have arisen from our press at Macao, originally sent out for the sole purpose of printing the Chinese dictionary by Dr. Morrison; and when we consider the jealousy of the Chinese at any measures which are calculated to facilitate the diffusion of opinions amongst the lower order of their countrymen, of whose intrigues and disaffection much apprehension appears to be entertained, it is important that our factory should stand clear from any suspicion of being parties to such publications.

In a separate letter, of April 18th, the Court comment upon the contents of sundry despatches of the *supracargoes* in the months of September, October, and November 1831. After detailing the substance of those despatches, and the requests the factory intended to prefer, the Court observe:—

These requests, if necessary, you state "*must become demands*," and that "they will be founded on the strictest principles of reason and justice;" and you remark, that "one great desideratum in Lord Amherst's mission is not included," viz. "the right of representation, vested in your representatives to the imperial government of Peking, of grievances at Canton; but we feel that this power is even now possessed by us, and that we have the means, if we have the inclination, to employ them. By our printing press, we can throw off, in a few hours, any number of copies of any document in the Chinese language, and with the enemies among their own countrymen that officers of government ever have, it would be extraordinary if one copy, among hundreds, should not find its way within the walls of the imperial palace: such an engine, we are well aware, must be wielded with discretion; but if ever involved in serious discussions with the Canton authorities, the power of uncontroverted misrepresentation would no longer be in their hands."

It is not necessary for us to repeat the opinion which we have already expressed, as to the cause of your grievances having originated, not with the Chinese, but with the members of our factory, in the matter of the quay, the resort of females to Canton, and the bringing up of sailors and guns to the factory. With reference to the requisitions you allude to, we shall merely remark, that some remission of the port duties has been made, and that a disposition to increase the *hong* has been repeatedly evinced by the local authorities.

As to the right of paying your own duties, we know of no ground founded either in "reason or justice," which can warrant foreigners, who voluntarily resort for the purposes of trade to a distant country, to insist upon the authorities of that country so framing their fiscal regulations as that the duties to be paid shall be paid only through the channel such foreigners may think fit to prescribe; neither have we any right to insist upon the publication of an authenticated list of government duties, however desirable it may be that both these objects should be accomplished through an amicable arrangement with the Chinese government.

With regard to the treatment of British subjects, and a security against further acts of aggression, the whole tenor of your despatches prior to that of

the 16th October, leads us to infer that no intentional ill-treatment or aggression will be systematically manifested towards them, unless provoked by unjustifiable acts on their part.

In making this remark, it is impossible for us not to feel the just cause which the Chinese government would have, were you to adopt the proposition noticed in the 7th para. of your letter of the 7th November, as to printing and distributing papers throughout China, and connected with which idea we perceive, in your letter to the Governor General of the 25th October (which appears to us to enter into a lengthened and unnecessary detail of events long since past), "that you apprehend the present Tartar dynasty is by no means popular with the Chinese nation."

We have already conveyed to you our strict injunction that you should in no way be parties to the publication of the Canton Gazette, or to any other work of a political tendency; and we now enjoin you in the most pointed manner, not to think of acting upon a notion so crude and so totally unjustifiable as that of circulating any printed paper of such a tendency amongst the Chinese.

By the latest advices from our Bengal Government, we have great reason to hope that Admiral Sir Edward Owen will not have proceeded beyond Prince of Wales' Island. We have perused with great satisfaction a letter from Sir Edward Owen to the Governor General, dated on board his Majesty's ship "Southampton," at sea, the 6th October, in which, after some other very judicious observations, his Excellency justly states:

"Whilst during war our naval superiority had driven away every flag from Canton but our own, the threat of stopping trade was an effectual restriction on the Chinese authorities.

"But since the Dutch, the Danish, French, American, and even the Russian flags have, I believe, now found their way to China, there are not wanting those who will instruct the Chinese governors and others, that an export under such flags may be made with as much benefit to China, and the vessels will be more under the control and better subjected to their regulations."

Whatever may be the position which Great Britain holds in the scale of European nations, or however extensive her empire in the East, we have no pretensions beyond the subjects of other nations to dictate to the Chinese government the principles upon which alone they are to carry on her trade with foreigners.

In a second letter, of the same date, the Court deliver their opinion respecting the course pursued by the late Select Committee at Canton subsequent to the occurrences which are noticed in the preceding letters.

Upon the difference of opinion between Mr. Plowden, the then president of the Select Committee, and the other members, on the occasion of the Committee's address to the new hoppo, of the 25th December 1829, from which Mr. Plowden dissented, on the ground that "the property and best interests of the Company were at stake for the purpose of enforcing on the Chinese government a commercial code of our own creation, which they have now frequently informed us is at variance with their laws and institutions," the Court remark: "the minutes recorded by Messrs. Baynes and Bannerman, in reply to that by the president, are expressed in terms, and evince an asperity of feeling, uncalled for by the circumstances, and inconsistent with that temper which should govern the proceedings of individuals

composing a body to whom such weighty and important trusts are committed." After noticing the strong protests, on the part of Mr. Plowden, against the ulterior proceedings of the late committee, the Court observe :

When we consider the united opposition of the other members of the committee to his proposal for opening the trade in November ; when we advert to the indignity offered to him in his station as president, by the address from nine of the junior members of the factory being recorded on the consultations of the 15th of January, and to the want of power to act on his own responsibility, a power with which we invested your president by our letter of the 26th of May, we are disposed to consider Mr. Plowden justified in relinquishing a station in which he felt himself constrained to countenance, by his signature, proceedings which he most highly disapproved, and ineffectually attempted to oppose.

Entertaining these sentiments, we decidedly condemn the measures pursued by the majority of the Select Committee ; first, in addressing the Emperor of China themselves ; secondly, requesting the Government of Bengal to forward their addresses to the Emperor ; thirdly, requiring the Government to send several of his Majesty's ships to China (a compliance with which requisition the Supreme Government very prudently declined) ; and, fourthly, in directing the Company's ships in China to prepare to quit the coast thereof, in order to their proceeding to Manilla.

The Court, in the next place, notice the occurrences which took place at the commencement of the season 1831-32, detailed in the Committee's despatches of October 23d and November 25th ; and observe, in reply to those despatches :

The sentiments expressed by the late Select Committee, in their general letter of the 15th of November, are, as has been already observed, at direct variance with the opinions we have always held, and still continue to hold, as to the policy to be adopted in our intercourse with the authorities in China. We are by no means disposed to prohibit, but would rather invite, the expression of opinions which may be entertained by our servants in whom we have reposed especial confidence in the conduct of our affairs, and we should never be backward in acting upon such opinions when there is reason to believe that they are founded upon a sound and comprehensive view of the questions to which they more immediately refer. But when the conduct of parties offering such opinions has placed our interests in the most imminent peril, subjecting us to immense loss, and protracting for months discussions which might have been previously closed without such sacrifice and risk ; when we find that the same parties, regardless of the hazard which they have already incurred, plunge themselves into fresh difficulties, and in justification of such a course set aside those sound principles upon which the members of our factory have been directed to govern their proceedings, we cannot consent to relieve Messrs. Baynes, Millett, and Bannerman from the consequences entailed upon them by having acted upon the erroneous views we have felt it necessary so decidedly to condemn.

We desire that those gentlemen be severally made acquainted with our opinion of their conduct.

Mr. Daniell appears to have concurred in the measure of defending the factory ; it is true that his assent is confined to the approval of the abstract measure of personal security, and not as an approval of the step which created

that necessity. That step having been once taken, we are aware of the difficulty which, in point of policy, presented itself to an immediate acquiescence in the terms of the proclamation; but we think a course might have been followed, in communication with the merchants, that would have rendered the hostile demonstration, on the part of the late Committee, unnecessary, especially as it was on the invitation of Howqua that Mrs. Baynes originally visited Canton.

These circumstances too clearly prove that the measures of last season did not produce that impression on the minds of the native authorities which it was expected would result from the course then pursued by the late Committee.

We have been induced to allude more particularly to Mr. Daniell, because it appears by his letter to our secretary, under date the 9th December last, that he was absent from the Committee when they issued the extraordinary order to Captain Daniell of the *Duchess of Athol*, that, "in the event of his not receiving his grand chop with the Company's packet, he should weigh anchor and proceed down the river in company with the *Thomas Coutts* and *William Fairlie*, and that in case he should be fired at by the fort at the Bocca Tigris, he was, in the first instance, to return with blank cartridge, but should his ship be struck, and the lives of the crew endangered, he was permitted to fire ball."

We have adverted in an earlier part of this despatch to the letter recorded on your secret consultations of the 15th January 1830, addressed to the Select Committee by nine members of the factory, and written professedly for the purpose of making known to us their sentiments upon the course adopted by the late Committee during the discussions with the Chinese authorities. Having placed the general control and management of our affairs in China in the hands of the Select Committee, we never can allow their conduct to be submitted to the judgment of their juniors. Such a proceeding, under any circumstances, we must highly disapprove; and we cannot but express our surprise that the Select Committee, in placing the letter upon record, did not animadvert upon the conduct of the parties, instead of referring to it in terms of satisfaction. In the case in question, the parties could not have been ignorant that the president had dissented from the proceedings of the majority of the Select Committee, and their conduct was therefore the more unbecoming and deserving of censure. We direct that you inform the gentlemen who signed the letter that we are much displeased with the course they pursued on this occasion, and we desire that it be on no account repeated.

We rely with confidence on the temper and judgment of our Select Committee for preserving in future that good understanding with the Chinese which can alone ensure a continuance of our valuable commerce, without sacrificing any point which is essential to the character we are anxious that you should at all times maintain in your transactions with that nation.

In order to remove all doubt as to the powers conferred on the president by our letter of the 26th of May 1830, we have now resolved that, when he may differ from the majority of the Committee on any measures brought under discussion which he shall deem essential to the public interests, he be authorized to carry the same into execution upon his individual responsibility, taking care to enter upon the consultations his reasons for the same; the other members will likewise state, in the form of a minute, their reasons for differing from the president on the occasion.

The Court then advert to a circumstance^b which appears on the Consultations of a later date:

Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we received your Secret Consultations from the 24th of November to the 10th of December. On the Consultations of the latter date, a document is recorded which has attracted our most serious attention. It is signed by the members noted in the margin,* who, it appears, have assumed the extraordinary and unprecedented course of volunteering their sentiments and opinions on the views and instructions which we have thought fit to issue for the guidance of the Select Committee.

We have never questioned the motives by which the majority of the late Select Committee were actuated, but it was upon the extreme deficiency of judgment, putting interests of such vast magnitude to hazard, which that majority manifested in the course of their proceedings, that we passed our unqualified censure. With these sentiments, it is impossible for us to continue as a member of the Select Committee a gentleman whose name stands at the head of the objectionable document in question.

When we originally nominated Mr. Smith to a seat in the Committee, we were not aware of his having been a party to the declaration of the 15th January 1830, upon which we have animadverted in a preceding part of this despatch. It is, however, to be observed that Mr. Smith was not then a member of the Committee; but with a knowledge of the fact now before us, and of his being, at the time of signing the document, one of the Committee, we cannot consent to give that gentleman precedence in our factory above his seniors, and we have accordingly resolved that he be no longer a member of the Committee, but that he resume his former station in the factory, and that he rank after Mr. Bannerman. The Select Committee will then consist of Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Daniell.

* Mr. Smith, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hudleston, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Ravenshaw, and Mr. Morris.

APOPHTHEGMS FROM THE SANSCRIT.*

WHAT is the use of matted locks and a body smeared with ashes? He has divine knowledge and final emancipation, whose heart melts with benevolence towards all animated beings.

As there are four ways of assaying gold,—by friction, cutting, heating, and hammering;—so there are four ways of examining a man,—by his conversation, disposition, family, and conduct.

I will declare, in a single hemistich, what is dilated on in many books:—do not to others what would be adverse to yourself.

The wicked man should be avoided, though adorned with learning:—is not the serpent to be feared, though it has a jewel in its head?

The speech of the magnanimous is like the tooth of an elephant, which is never retracted; but that of the base is like the neck of the tortoise, which is continually put forth and drawn back.

Who is free from self-conceit? The partridge sleeps with its feet upwards, for fear of the sky falling.

* From "Selected Sanskrit Shloks," *Oriental Christian Spectator*, of Bombay.

ACCOUNT OF THE KHOLES OR COLES.

It is singular, that till the recent insurrection of the Kholes, these tribes, inhabiting districts distant less than 300 miles from Calcutta, in the provinces of Bahar and Orissa, almost our earliest territorial acquisitions, should still be known but imperfectly, chiefly from the reports of Major Roughsedge, who stumbled upon them by accident, in an expedition into the country so late as 1820.

The Kholes would appear, as far as we can yet judge, to be the descendants of some of the aboriginal races of India, probably, as Hamilton conjectures, a branch of the great Gond or Goand family. They consist of different tribes, strongly discriminated, in character and moral qualities, from each other. The districts chiefly occupied by the Kholes are Chota or Chuta Nagpore (Little Nagpore*), Singhbloom, and their vicinity; but they are widely scattered, and are found in the hills immediately west of Chunar.

Chota Nagpore, which is an extensive hilly tract, much covered with forest, is situated at the southern extremity of Bahar, and bounded on the south-east and west by Gondwana. The high land is intersected by deep ravines, and partially covered with jungle; thinly interspersed with villages. "The impervious fastnesses," says Mr. Hamilton, "here conceal many strange tribes, who, even at this late era of Hindu predominance, have not yet become converts to the Brahminical doctrine, and are consequently classed by the priests among the abominable."†

The Kholes, according to various accounts written from the scene of disorder, consist of two large classes, between whom there subsists a decided mutual antipathy—the Lurka Kholes, and the Dhangar Kholes. The Lurkas inhabit Singhbloom, in Orissa, a district bounded on three sides by Chota Nagpore, Midnapore, and Mohurbunge, and on the south by the Kunjeur district. They are represented to be a resolute and warlike race, though in the rudest state, and when it was found necessary to subject them to British authority, in 1820, they made a desperate resistance against a superior force, although their weapons were only bows, arrows, battle-axes, and stones. They are governed by a raja under political subordination to the British Government.

A writer in one of the Calcutta papers,‡ who dates his communication from the camp, gives the following particulars of the Lurka Kholes:—

The Lurka Coles are a simple and inoffensive race, chiefly Hindoos, and talk the Oorish language. They have the greatest dread of the Dhanghur Coles, whom they consider as demons; and no doubt, from their former frequent aggressions, in which they usually exercised every species of cruelty, the former have sufficient cause for doing so. Having no system of religion, the Coles, during their incursions, never hesitated to enter the temples, from

* To distinguish it from the Nagpore in the Mahratta country. The name of Nagpore denotes that the territory contains diamonds; and in fact the Mahawuddy, which passes Sumbhulpoor, is famed for its diamonds.

† Gazetteer, vol. i, p. 415.

‡ The East-Indian, a paper in the interest of the East-Indian community, and conducted with spirit and talent.

whence, with sacrilegious hand, they took every thing valuable—such as the clothes, jewels, &c. of the idols; and, to shew their utter contempt for the god, they sometimes, with an awkward thump, relieve them of a limb or some other member. I recollect one day passing through a village, at which I was surprised to see a number of idols strewed about the ground in a shattered condition, a few of which I thought remarkably neat sculptures. I inquired into the cause of such apparent carelessness, and was informed, that they were some of the feats of the Coles, and that the neighbouring temple had, on several occasions, been robbed by them. I had the curiosity to go a short distance from the road to see this unfortunate temple. I found it in the midst of a dark grove, a small but neat edifice; and the idol, a horrible black figure, was decked in muslins and jewels, of which it is not improbable the Coles are by this time in possession.

Their country is remarkably well cultivated; but, like most barbarians, the women perform all the domestic and agricultural labours, while the men are either engaged in the chase, or idling their time at home in sloth or excess. They are passionately fond of spirits, as are indeed the Dhanghurs and other low caste people in the jungles. They are not, as may be naturally supposed, ignorant of the process of distilling, and the spirits they use are probably extracted from the mhowah blossom and rice. Meekhowah trees are in great abundance in the jungles. They are not, it appears, nice in their food; and among other unclean things they are said to eat, are snakes and tigers' flesh.

The Coles are eminent for that sort of savage bravery which an utter carelessness of life inspires. Their weapons of war are bows, arrows, and a sort of battle-axe, termed *tanghie* in that country. These weapons, with the addition of spears and tulwars, are common also with their neighbours. Their arrows I thought of inconvenient size; the iron part of some, from what I saw of them, resembles rather a small spear, and the strength to propel such with effect must be considerable. I was told, that in shooting their larger arrows, they use their feet as a purchase for the bow, and pull up the string with both their hands, until they are almost flat on their backs on the ground, and their feet up to the desired level; they then discharge the arrow. Their women, whose masculine habits would appear to render them fitted for it, are said to take an active part in their wars.

The Indian women are generally better clothed than the men; but as a proof of the savage state of the Coles, it may be observed of their women, that they appear in the most disgusting state of nudity. I recollect one day passing a village, where I saw several of them, who were not better clad than jodies; and many of them are said to use an apron of leaves, in lieu of the scanty *lunghoot*. The men, of course, are also indifferently clothed. The women wear a vast profusion of large heavy beads round their necks; both sexes are of a very dark complexion, and in this respect, and in features, they resemble a good deal the Dhangur tribe, of whom you see an abundance sweeping the Calcutta streets.

The Dhangar Kholes, who inhabit Chota Nagpore and its vicinity, are described by all who have spoken of them as a lazy, degraded, and mean-spirited race. They are utterly untinctured with Hinduism, and speak a peculiar dialect, which is not Hindi. They are governed by their own rajas or zemindars, who pay a nominal obedience to British authority. Chota Nagpore, which adjoins, on the south-east and west, the ancient Hindu province of Gondwana, was never completely subjugated by the

Mohamedans. In a letter, giving an account of these people, which appears in another Calcutta paper,* the following particulars are stated, which show that, in externals, they resemble the Lurka Kholes :

They are always naked, with the exception, if it can be called so, of a narrow piece of cloth across their loins. Each man is armed with a bow, three arrows, and an implement of war resembling a battle-axe, which would inflict an awful wound. Their bows are not very stiff, and will not throw an arrow very far in comparison with the ones made in the upper provinces, or those used by the Cosseahs. They appear as if intended for children. They seem to have no prejudices or scruples about religion, as they can and do conscientiously eat pork and drink *shraub*.

The Dhangahs, notwithstanding their barbaric manners, costume, and appearance, are not without courtesy, particularly when the other sex is concerned, as the following little anecdote may prove, if the lady styled *Ranee* can be believed. Whenever they intend to attack a village, they send an arrow to the head person ; if it is accepted, they consider it a mark of friendship, and place the branch of a tree across the threshold of his house, which, like the slippers of a follower of the prophet before the door of a lady fair, renders it sacred, and no one will dare to enter for the purpose of "*lootpool*." The Coles then visit the village, and quietly help themselves to every thing they require. If the arrow is returned, it is considered a declaration of war ; but if broken, an unpardonable insult. Amongst others, they sent an arrow to the *Ranee* at Patcoon, which was accepted, as she had no means of resistance : they entered the village, burnt some of the huts, and taking as much plunder as they required, walked off, little thinking that the old lady was only manœuvring. When the greater part of the Coles had taken their departure, she procured the assistance of some armed men, and contrived to seize seventy-five prisoners, who at present ornament our camp.

The Dhangars are the people with whom hostilities are now waging. Despicable enemies as they are, they seem to harass our troops.

The peculiarities of these tribes seem to have already inspired individuals with sundry curious hypotheses respecting them. One writer says : " I have picked up many words of *Cole Bhaku* ; it seems a *very fine language*. I have made, in fact, a copious vocabulary of it ; and, strange to say, the divinity whom these hitherto unknown people worship is *Eeso*, *Eese*, or Jesus. Some of their words are *Hebrew* ; and I strongly suspect they are connected with the *black Jews* of Cochin, and have got the name of Jesus from the Syrian Christians." It is amusing to observe the proneness of writers to spin out the most improbable theories from the slenderest *data*. The word here supposed to be "*Jesus*" is, no doubt (as remarked by a writer in another Calcutta paper†), a mis-pronunciation of *Eshur*, the Bengalee synonyme for the Sanscrit *Iswar* or *Eshwar*, 'god.'

* The India Gazette.

† The Bengal Chronicle.

THE MERMAID.—AN EASTERN TALE.

"DID I ever tell you of my adventure with a mermaid?"

"A mermaid!—No, never: I should like mightily to hear it, Captain Quizzle."

"It is the most remarkable of all my adventures: I wonder I have not told you of it."

"You have so many strange stories: your life must have been an eventful one.—Pray let us have it, Captain."

"Well.—I traded for several years in the Eastern Archipelago. The swarms of clusters of islands thereabouts are amazing; not a tenth part of them are ever visited by human beings, and consequently all the strange things in the animal and even the vegetable creation are to be found there: monsters, as we call them, seem to congregate amidst those delicious spots, because they are there out of the reach of man's destructive power. You have heard of the Brobdignag butterflower discovered by Sir Stamford Raffles in an island of the Archipelago, at mere sight of which one of his Hindu servants died of fright:—calyx like the dome of St. Paul's; pistils like good-sized fir-trees; pollen in such prodigious quantity that wild-beasts are often smothered in it. Sir Stamford likewise met with the Dugong, or mer-man. He could only get a dead specimen; I have often seen the animal alive; I have shaken hands with one, for they are exceedingly gentle creatures. All these things are now pretty notorious. But besides these, unicorns are so plentiful (though they can never be taken alive, as you all know), that their horns are used as walking-sticks by the respectable Malays, and as canes by the schoolmasters. The Malay boys require a vast deal of banging to get their alphabet properly, the letters are so difficult to sound (their mouths often grow awry in the attempt), and the unicorn's horn saves trouble, one stroke of it raising twenty large blisters. Then they have tooth-picks made of griffins' claws—but to the mermaid.

"I had often heard of mermaids in different parts of the Archipelago, but I did not credit the stories told me by the native rascals, who are desperate liars. A grey-headed old man, however, one day, upon my taxing him with deceit upon this point, assured me he had seen one; and further told me, that if I was desirous of ocular proof, he could direct me to a spot where I should be pretty sure to meet with one of these water-nymphs.

"I gladly accepted the offer, and he directed me to go alone to one of the little islets on the eastern side of the isle of Billiton (I was then on the island of Banca), where, he said, these ladies often disported themselves of an evening. He cautioned me to be on my guard, and to keep out of their reach, for they were apt to take liberties with gentlemen,—that is, to scratch out their eyes, slice them in half with a sudden twitch of their tail, and so forth.

"Accordingly, the very next day, I procured a native boat, which could be paddled by one person, armed myself with sword and pistols, and boldly but privily launched my frail bark into the blue deep, to cross the strait of Gaspar.

"When I was equipped, I could not help laughing at the expedition I was setting out upon. However, I could but do as many have done, whom curiosity has prompted to be spectators of the washing of the lions at the Tower, on the first of April;—that is, keep my folly to myself.

"I reached the island indicated by my grey-beard Mentor: it was a sort of quinquangular rock, with a coat of the richest mould, absolutely swarming with birds, glittering with flowers and shrubs of variegated tints, and a magazine of odours. Had it been of a circular form, its circumference might have been about a mile and a half, or two miles. It was evident that human steps were rarely imprinted upon its luxuriant turf.

"Drawing up my light bark on a slope of the isle, I set it on end, and propped it with a paddle, to serve me as a temporary hut, for I was determined to wait some time the issue of the adventure, before I returned and gave the old Malay a horsewhipping, which I was resolved to do, if it appeared that he had fooled me. I remained here two or three days, till I began to be devoured with *ennui* at this Robinson Crusoe-like life. I was almost continually walking along the margin of the sea, picking up shells, pebbles, weeds, and other things of the kind, but saw nothing of the maids of the deep.

"One evening, however—just at that glorious period of it when, especially in Eastern climes, a kind of preternatural and enchanted silence reigns around, and when every object appears to emit, as it were, a golden lustre, as if restoring some of the light it had absorbed in the day from the departed luminary,—on turning a sharp curve of the islet, I was startled by a shriek, and perceived, rather indistinctly, two hands raised above the surface of the water, at a short distance from the shore, and momentarily, a woman's head popped up and down, as if the individual was drowning. In the suddenness of astonishment, I forgot that I was on an uninhabited spot, and, at the moment, felt an almost irresistible impulse to rush into the smooth water and rescue the sinking victim, thinking it a woman. Fortunately, I recovered my recollection in time, and stood still to await the result. The hands gradually sunk tremblingly beneath the surface, the circles disappeared, and all was again still.

"Whilst I stood musing, my eyes rivetted to the spot where I had beheld what I now began to believe might be a phantom of the fancy, a loud, wild, but musical and merry burst of laughter drew my attention to another side, where I saw, as if wading in the shallow water, a tall, slender, but beautifully-proportioned female, of an olive complexion, and with exceedingly long dark hair, which she was gracefully employed in winding about her head and temples. I walked to the edge of the beach opposite to her, and taking my stand, in order to observe her the more narrowly, I was again saluted by a laugh, which, though somewhat louder than we are accustomed to hear from young ladies in drawing-rooms, was quite feminine in its tone, and unaccountably bewitching in its general character: it was neither a titter nor a horse-laugh, but equidistant from both, the voice reminding me of the liquid notes of musical-glasses. Never did I behold more lovely features than I now gazed on with intense and growing interest. The eyes were

unusually large, dark and penetrating; but the aspect of the face altogether was soft and gentle. It was, indeed, a face which, if nature made, the die had been destroyed.

"I held out my hands; she laughed again and held out hers. This was a trying situation, and I felt such a desire to draw nearer and converse (if I could) with my fair *incognita*,—whose unwillingness, on her part, to approach, evidently seemed to be the result of

—innocence and virgin modesty,
That would be wooed and not unsought be won,—

that I several times was near wetting my feet. But in one of the lady's quick motions, unfortunately—fortunately for me—there appeared, a short distance in her rear, the sharp edge of a large fish-tail, shaped like that of a huge salmon's. This discovery instantly had a wonderfully sedative effect upon me. I dare say the lady-fish saw in my countenance the consequence which her train *entailed* upon me, and perhaps attributed it to its true cause; for with an appearance of arch bashfulness, she turned about, and, casting a leering look at me, soused into the water, and was gone in a twinkling."

"Astonishing!—But now really, Captain Quizzle, is this true?"

"True!—so help——"

"Well, well; don't swear, don't swear. Pray go on."

"Well, thought I, my doubts are now at an end. Here I am,—not asleep, nor out of my senses; and if I have not seen a mermaid, why then, ——"

"But did she come again?"

"You shall hear.—It was singular enough, that I dreamed I should see a mermaid the night before, and that made me, at first, suspect that I was really asleep when she really appeared;—for I remember a curious occurrence of a person's dreaming he was awake when he was all the while asleep; and as the story is not long, and as I may forget it, I will tell—"

"Never mind that; another time will do for that; I want to hear the end of this extraordinary adventure."

"You shall have it.—I saw no more of the water-nymph that night, but I was punctual in my attendance the next evening at the same place. I did not wait long before I heard, from the other side of a projecting angle of the rocky islet, an air warbled in such an enchanting strain, that I dared not move from the spot on which I stood, to ascertain whence it came, lest I should lose a note of it. Its effect upon my whole system I can only describe by supposing that some subtle stimulating fluid passed through every nerve from my brain to my toe. You have remarked the restlessness of a cat when a violin is bowed so as to prolong its sweetest tones: this will give you some idea of my *suffering*, for such it was."

"Astonishing! This account conforms exactly to the old notions of the mermaid, who was reported to sing like a Siren."

"Exactly. She appeared to me just as the mermaid is represented in old pictures, except that I saw no comb or looking-glass. But to proceed.

"When the air ceased, I hastened to the quarter whence it proceeded, and there recognized the same charming face and form, and was, moreover, saluted with the same laugh. I resolved to address the sea-lady. I knew the Malay language well, and had a smattering of most of the dialects of the Archipelago; and I thought, if she could speak at all, she was more likely to know some of these than any other human tongue. To my delight as well as surprise, I found she understood and could talk Malay; but she articulated in a very peculiar manner, somewhat like the mode in which persons born deaf and dumb enunciate what they are laboriously taught to utter.

"And now comes the most extraordinary part of my story.

"She gave me an account of the sub-aqueous regions, which excited my astonishment: whether true or false will never be determined, for no human visitant could get back again to tell us. She gave me to understand that, at a vast depth in the ocean, there was another atmosphere, on which the water rested, like our atmosphere upon the sea. I imagine this must be the interior world, of which various phenomena on the surface of the earth afford manifest indications. Her description of this interior world was perfectly fascinating: it must be a real paradise. Owing to the density of the atmospheric medium, and the absence of the principle of gravitation or terrestrial attraction, men, and even houses and castles, could float in the air, without being liable to any injury by dashing against one another, or what we call 'falling down.' The temperature of the air, she informed me, was invariably the same; perpetual spring, or rather summer, prevailed every where; and, in short, all was pure enjoyment. What surprised me more than any thing else was, that she said there were inhabitants of this upper world there, and amongst the rest an Englishman, — *Orang Ingleez*, as she expressed it."

"How did they get there?"

"Aye, how did they get there?—precisely the question I asked her. She replied that it was undoubtedly a matter of difficulty, for the descent was a long one, and a living body must sink very rapidly to avoid suffocation before it reached the nether air; but when there, she said, the lungs soon became habituated to breathe it. She instanced herself, who could breathe both atmospheres, which was not possible, if the lower one required a peculiar set of organs to inhale it. All that was necessary, she said, was to exclude the air as much as possible from the lungs, hold the breath, and if a person was carried down with velocity, there was no danger; and she offered, if I chose to risk the experiment, to be my guide and propeller. And then she renewed her enchanting description of the central paradise, where nothing dies, where pleasure never tires, and novelty is ever new:

Where love is liberty and nature law.

She even expatiated on the delights of the journey itself, the luxurious delirium of the rapid whirl, the sights beheld in the passage, the glittering treasures of the deep, the vegetable wonders of the marine world, and the tribes of curious and harmless beings that sport upon the confines of the two

regions. I have often thought of this conversation when your daughter, Miss Greenfinch, has been playing and singing that pretty air—

Follow me and we will go
Where the rocks of coral grow," &c.

"The Mermaid's song?"

"The same. I had no great stomach to make the trial, however; having a good many unsettled accounts, I did not like to be the means of ruining some honest fellows who were my creditors, and, besides, I did not relish the idea of being reported *felo de se*; so I civilly declined the journey."

"Pray go on: what was the result of the adventure? I am in a fever to hear."

"We grew very good friends. The sea-lady sung me several most captivating songs; one, in particular, was so exquisite, that I thought I should never forget either words or music; but I remember neither. We moved along quite round the island, I walking on the margin of the sea-shore, she gracefully gliding through the liquid mass as if by a mere act of volition, for she seemed to make no exertion, and her tail,—I thought studiously,—was kept out of view: you cannot imagine a more picturesque and beautiful object than she appeared. Where the water was deeper near shore, she sometimes approached closer to me, but apparently always recollected herself suddenly and turned away again: a semblance of bashfulness and maiden-timidity, which gradually divested me of all fear.

"Whilst we thus communed together, my faculties almost entranced with the romantic novelty of the adventure, the charming eyes and features continually beaming upon me, the ravishing pictures the fair apparition drew of her abode and of the heavenly beings by which it was inhabited, the magic of the solitude and silence which reigned around us, upon which her mellow voice broke, as it were, into a thousand musical echoes, the nymph suddenly exclaimed 'hark!'

"I heard nothing.

"'I must be gone,' she said.

"Almost involuntarily, I stretched forth my hand. She glided towards me, cautiously and timidly, and extended hers. Our hands joined.—

"Instantly, I felt myself held by a giant's gripe, and dragged forward; the resistance I could offer, though I was a match for most men, was like the effort of a child. Meantime, the dazzling features I had gazed upon with ecstasy darkened into the malignant aspect of a demon.—I was on the verge of destruction—when, unexpectedly, one of my pistols went off in the struggle; upon which this she-devil let me go, and bounced under water, leaving me in a cold sweat, all of a tremor, and my shoulder almost dislocated."

"Good heavens!"

"You may be sure I did not stay much longer on this infernal island. I soon reconverted my hut to its proper purpose, and paddled away with as much vigour as my wounded arm would allow, fancying I saw a large salmon-tail in every curl of the wave. My old friend soon perceived in my

face, on my return, that I no longer distrusted the fidelity of his statement."

"What a very extraordinary adventure, Captain Quizzle! And this is really a fact?"

"A fact?—No."

"No? What is it a fiction you have been telling us all this while?"

"Every word of it."

"Psha!"

THE PERMANENT REVENUE-SETTLEMENT OF BENGAL.

EVIDENCE of James Mill, Esq., before the Select Committee on East-India Affairs, 2d August 1831 :—

What do you suppose to have been the object for which the permanent settlement was introduced?—I believe the permanent settlement was introduced with the best of all possible motives, with a view to the protection of the whole mass of the agricultural population. That appears to me, from the proclamations of Government at the time, and other documents, to have been the object in view. From our want of experience, great abuses had before that time been practised by the different sorts of people whom we employed in the collection of the revenue. The detail of the business was so great, that it frightened Lord Cornwallis and the government of the day, and they conceived that no better method for the protection of the ryots could be invented, than to create a species of landlords, from which they expected much benefit to arise. The ground upon which their reasoning principally went was this, that those zemindars having a permanent interest in the land assigned to them, would feel an interest in the prosperity of the ryots, in the same manner as a landlord in England feels an interest in the prosperity of his tenants. This was expected to produce two good effects; to create a landed aristocracy in the country, and, above all, to afford protection to the ryots from this kind of paternal feeling that was expected to pervade the zemindars. Unhappily that last expectation has been found to be very far from corresponding with the facts; they little understood the nature of the men with whom they were transacting.

To what extent do you believe that the permanent settlement did affect the rights of the ryots?—I believe that, in practice, the effect of it has been most injurious. The most remarkable circumstance, and that by which all the rest seem to have been introduced, was the interpretation put upon the effect of the sales of land, particularly public sales that were made for recovering arrears of revenue. The idea came to be entertained, that the purchasers at those sales were proprietors. They were denominated proprietors: a man that purchased an estate was considered to be the proprietor of that estate; and in consequence of this notion of proprietorship, and the great powers that are annexed to it, in the mind of an Englishman, an idea seems to have been entertained that the purchaser of this estate purchased the rights over it, as completely as a man would purchase rights over an estate, by purchasing it at a public sale in England. Those auction purchasers, as they were called, proceeded to act upon this assumption, to impose new rates upon the ryots, and even to oust them wherever they found it convenient. When applications were made to the courts, and they were not early made, because the people are exceedingly passive, the judges, for the most part, coincided in opinion with those auction purchasers, and decided that their rights included every thing, and that the ryots were in the condition of tenants at will. This has proceeded to a very considerable length; because during the first year of the operation of the permanent settlement, a very great transfer of property took place. It appears also, that the same sort of feeling as to the rights of the ryots, which was thus spread by the interpretation of this act of purchasing, has pervaded also the other properties which had not changed hands, and even those cases of transfer which took place by private bargain; and that generally in Bengal now there is hardly any right recognized as belonging to those inferior holders.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE KIRGEEZ.

THE Kirgeez Kaisaks are a nomade tribe, inhabiting the vast plains situated between the Russian frontier of Siberia, the Caspian Sea, the Irtysh, Lake Balkash, and the Syr Daria, or Jaxartes. The tribe is subdivided into three great hordes; the *grand* horde comprehends between 375,000 and 450,000 souls; the *middle*, near a million; and the *little*, about 900,000; so that we may reckon the Kirgeez nation at from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 individuals.

If Jean Jacques Rousseau had lived a few months with these hordes; if he could have become well acquainted with the Kirgeez race, which, in ignorance, rudeness, indolence, and violence of passions, discovers so striking an analogy with his man of nature, we might never, possibly, have had his reflections upon the "inequality of mankind," upon the "ills produced by science," and many other of those brilliant and ingenious paradoxes which are scattered throughout his works; any more than what has been written by the partizans and detractors of that celebrated author, in defence or refutation of his sophisms. Facts are more convincing than abstract speculations; no argument would have extorted from Jean Jacques the confession that he was in error; but a few months sojourn amongst the Kirgeez, and a close observation of their manners and character, would infallibly have accomplished his conviction.

The Kirgeez are not, indeed, anthropophagi; there are no instances of human sacrifices amongst them; they do not take delight in the destruction of their fellows, or in exposing them to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; they have even some good qualities; but what civilized European would embrace the Kirgeez mode of life? What individual, in his senses, could envy the lot of a society of men who are acquainted with none of the moral powers, nor even with the means of ameliorating their physical existence? Plunged in the completest barbarism, the Kirgeez are averse to whatever is calculated to mitigate their impetuous, wild, and jealous temperament. Robbery is their very element; they have no ideas but such as spring from selfish feelings, and are incapable of comprehending what public utility is,—that fruitful source of the greatest virtues, that true foundation of general and individual happiness.

The Kirgeez approximate to the inhabitants of southern Asia by their indolence. They pass a portion of the summer in sleep, in order to avoid the heat, and they seldom quit their tents in the winter, because the snow covers the roads. Besides, as they are familiar with no art whatsoever, and follow no other pursuit than that of looking after their herds, they see no need of much employment; and their wives and daughters relieve them of all household cares. In observing a Kirgeez, however little opulent, stretched along, in a state of complete inaction, beside a leathern bottle of brandy made from mare's milk, one cannot help thinking of the Cyclops in the *Odyssey*,

Who toil not, neither do they plant nor sow,
But live on what the bounteous gods bestow.

This laziness of habit naturally generates in the Kirgeez an inordinate love of pleasure, a proneness to incontinency, a fondness for gossiping; it makes them curious to excess, and greedy of all kinds of novelty, of news, whether true or false. As soon as a stranger arrives in a Kirgeez *aoul*, or encampment, all hastily assemble around him, and for the hospitality they offer him exact only news in return.

The Kirgeez are for the most part morose, and do not indulge in noisy pleasures. Possibly this disposition may be engendered by the uniform and

unpleasing aspect of the steppes they inhabit. Some of them are so inclined to melancholy, that they withdraw themselves from society, and pass many hours together in complete solitude. Their levity and credulity, in whatsoever does not regard their interest, are also traits in which they resemble races in a state of nature. Credulity, however, is wholly opposed to the general character of Asiatic nations living under governments which constantly accustom them to suspicion. The Kirgeez, on the contrary, are far less distrustful, inasmuch as they are not subjected to the yoke of despotism. It is worthy of remark, however, that these people unite with their credulity an extraordinary inclination to deceive, especially those who are not Musulmans. No reliance, therefore, can be placed on their promises, especially when they make them for the purpose, or in the hope of gaining something. As soon as they have got what they wanted, they think no more of the pledge they gave to obtain it. With a race without probity, like the Kirgeez, it may be easily supposed no treaty or convention will hold.

It would seem that men, whose wants are bounded, to whom luxury is unknown, and who know not how to avail themselves of their wealth, must be indifferent to gain and to trivial losses; but amongst these people we find precisely the contrary. The avarice, the cupidity of a Kirgeez, reaches a point altogether extraordinary. Conflicts of a horrible kind spring up amongst them about the division of articles of the most insignificant value. Persons who have been prisoners amongst the Kirgeez Kaisaks report, with one accord, that when they happen to plunder a caravan, they break the most trifling article in pieces. Thus, if a watch gets into their hands, one carries off a wheel, another the balance, another the hand or the spring, &c.; and each individual, when he returns from a plundering expedition, must again divide his booty with his relatives and friends, although there remain to him scarcely anything to reward his risk and trouble. When a Kirgeez lends or gives away any article, he never fails speedily to demand in return double its value; and he is incessantly asking, with effrontery, from his friends and connexions, whatever they possess which happens to please him.

When a Kirgeez is asked what his religion is, he commonly answers, "I don't know." In fact, it is difficult to determine whether these people are Musulmans or Pagans. Generally speaking, the Kirgeez acknowledge a Supreme Intelligence, who created the world; but some adore him according to the dogmas of the *Coran*, others blend Islamism with the relics of ancient idolatry, and others again believe that, besides a good deity, who promotes the happiness of mankind, and whom they call *Khodai*,* there also exists a malignant spirit named *Skaitan*,† the cause of all evil. The Kirgeez believe, moreover, in the existence of many other spirits or genii, as well as in that of enchanters and sorcerers. Of all the creeds, however, Islamism is the dominant one; and although it does not inspire these people with the same fanaticism as other Musulmans, they do not the less regard those who reject the prophet of Mecca as kafirs or infidels, whom, in their opinion, they have full right to oppress, and against whom it is just and holy to employ the force of arms. They profess this hostile prejudice not merely against the Christians, the followers of the Dalaï Lama, and all who have other forms of worship, but they even include in the list of infidels the Mahomedan Shyites, professing

* The Persian خدای Khoda, 'God.'

† The Arabic شيطان *Shaytan*, from the Hebrew שטן *Satan*.

themselves Sunnites, without, however, being able to distinguish exactly the difference between the two sects.

Polygamy is one of the principles of the *Coran* to which the Kirgeez conform with most alacrity, when their fortune permits of their paying for their wives the *kaly*m established by custom. They do not observe either fasts or the practice of ablution, which is one of the wisest regulations of Islamism, and they find it troublesome to pray five times a day. They have neither mosques nor native moollahs. Sometimes, an aged man will read prayers in the midst of a large number of individuals on their knees around him; but mostly, each person prays when and where he thinks proper. There are some who have no religious practices whatever. Islamism is kept up amongst these people solely by some priests who come from Khiva, Bokhara, and Turkestan, and by the moollahs who are placed by the Russian government about the khans and chiefs of tribes, to perform the duties of secretaries.

It would be difficult to find a single Kirgeez who has been to Mecca; but they regard the city of Turkestan as a sacred place, and many of them go thither to perform their devotions at the tomb of the saint Haji Ahmet, for whom they evince peculiar veneration. They suppose that the *awlia*, or saints, inhabit the places where their mortal remains are deposited, and that their souls, when invoked, descend upon their tombs. In like manner, they are persuaded that the souls of other mortals reside in the stars, with beneficent or malevolent spirits, according to the nature of their terrestrial life, and that they descend on earth whenever they are called upon in the fervour of prayer.

The diviners and sorcerers amongst the Kirgeez are distributed into several classes; the most numerous is that of the *Jauroonjis*, who divine whatever is desired by means of a sheep's bone, which they divest of the flesh, and burn till it splits in several places: they pretend to read in the cracks the past and the future. The *Ramshis* are diviners who base their predictions upon the colour of the flame produced by mutton fat thrown into the fire. Whilst it is burning, they recite prayers and invoke the spirits familiar to them. The most amusing, and at the same time the most terrifying, are the *Baskys*, who approximate closely to the Shamans of Siberia. Their dress is sometimes long, like the ordinary robes, sometimes short, and often consists merely of rags, in such a tattered condition, that their aspect alone acts powerfully upon the imagination of the spectators of their tragi-comic scenes. The mode of their divinations is not always alike. The Basky, whom Mr. Lewshine saw, entered the tent with a very gentle pace, downcast eyes, and a solemn air; he was clad in rags. He took a *kobyz*, a sort of rude violin, seated himself on a carpet, and began to play and sing, then to swing himself gently about, and at length he performed a variety of motions with his whole body. His voice began to rise progressively, and the contortions of his body gradually became livelier, more frequent and difficult. He struck, bent, extended, turned and twisted himself like one possessed; the perspiration flowed copiously from all parts of his body, and the froth collected about his lips and fell upon his rags. Throwing down the violin, he made a leap, rebounded and rolled over, shook his head violently, uttered shrill cries, and began to evoke the spirits, sometimes making a sign to them with his hand, sometimes repelling those he did not want. At length, his strength being exhausted, his countenance pale and his eyes distended with blood, he flung himself on a carpet, and uttering a wild and fearful cry, became silent and still, and stretched out as if dead. In a few minutes, he rose, looked about on all sides, as if he did not know where

he was; he then repeated a prayer, and began to predict according to what had been revealed to him, he said, in his vision.

When we see a Kirgeez listening with interest, and sometimes with tears in his eyes, to the narrative of some touching adventure; when we observe his enthusiasm not only for objects of art but also at splendid actions, and sometimes even at brilliant expressions, one is tempted to believe that he is kind and compassionate. But this notion disappears when we discover his insensibility to misfortune, and towards those of his countrymen who languish in misery. His gratitude for benefits and his respect for old men (*ak sakal*, or 'white beards'), are the best traits in his character, and constitute nearly his only virtues, the only ones by which we can discover any germs of goodness in his heart. These qualities might produce some beneficial fruits, if rudeness, ignorance, and unbridled licentiousness did not stifle them in the bud.

What the Kirgeez call courage in their countrymen is boldness in surprising, and in a sudden attack, and aptitude for pillage. That intrepidity which belongs to minds in the least degree enlightened, is by no means a characteristic of the Kirgeez Kaisacks. These people never do and never can make regular war, for want of subordination, method, and union; but they frequently attack the caravans which traverse their steppes, and make incursions on the frontiers of adjoining states. These bands of plunderers, however, are rarely numerous; they mostly make their incursions on the spur of the moment, in the night and without order; but their onset is made with incredible rapidity, accompanied with loud cries, and with various weapons, such as sabres, muskets, bows and arrows, staves, stones, and *arkans*, or long cords with a running knot at the end, which they commonly use to catch wild horses, and which they employ in these attacks to make prisoners and to bind them. The first attack of these robbers is always vigorous and almost irresistible. They exert their whole strength in it; but if it fails, all their valour vanishes instantly, and they fly with dastard pusillanimity. When dismounted and obliged to fight on foot, all is over with them: their energy has, therefore, only two supports,—confidence in their horses and the hope of plunder. A compact front, or a square of good infantry, will resist a mass of Kirgeez ten times its number. A single piece of cannon would make great havoc amongst them. At the mere sight of a gun they tremble with fear, and cling together in front of it, trying to hide behind each other, so that the ball pierces a long file. The cause of this cowardice is, that the Kirgeez do not make war; they merely know how to attack at a favourable moment, and that in small bodies; so that they have not even an idea of what a sanguinary battle is: the mere report of a cannon fills them with terror. All this does not prevent their causing great annoyance to the bravest adversaries, by purloining their horses, through the least neglect, carrying off convoys, in case of a division of forces, and, if they can, making prisoners, by means of their *arkhans*, of the sentinels of the advanced posts. In like manner, their incursions on the Russian frontiers always terminate, not by battles, but by wretched *coups de main*, by the carrying off unarmed persons and cattle, and by a sudden flight when the fields are found to be ruined and the crops destroyed.

The Kirgeez, thanks to their avarice, are not sanguinary; for they sell their prisoners to the Bokharians, the Khivians, and other neighbouring people.

The hospitality shewn by the Kirgeez towards each other, without looking for recompense, is a virtue which they have imbibed from the *Coran*; it does not belong intrinsically to their character, for they do not extend it to strangers,

and still less to those of a different faith. The European, who should travel amongst them without an armed escort, would rush into inevitable slavery. The Sunnite Mohamedan, who, without friends and without protection, should fall into the hands of the Kirgeez, however little enlightened by Islamism, would be well off if he were only plundered, should he be unable to defend himself; but a Persian, or any other Shyite, would suffer the same fate as a Christian. The turbulent inhabitants of the Caucasus are more terrible to their enemies, in all respects; but amongst them, the laws of hospitality are at least respected, and a stranger is in perfect safety as soon as a Circassian has granted him his protection. In the Kirgeez hordes, no one answers, nor can answer, for the safety of a traveller. Shirgazi, khan of the lesser horde, once observed, to a Russian traveller, on this subject: "Our people are a troop of wild goats; whatever effort we may make to give them some instruction, at the least noise away they fly."

The proneness of the Kirgeez to vanity appears more especially in the higher class. It is evinced by their extreme solicitude to distinguish the origin of their sultans who spring from the pure blood of the khans, from that of the sultans who are the issue of alliances with the inferior class. To this may be added their eagerness to rehearse their own exploits; and those who have received from the Russian government medals, or a sabre, or some writing in their language, do not fail to display the acquisition to every Russian they meet. Even the sons and grandsons of those who received marks of distinction, usurp rights which belonged only to their fathers or grandfathers. Frequently, for want of a ribbon of decoration, they fasten their medals by a piece of leather, a strap, or a piece of packthread.

Nothing can be more horrid than the spirit of revenge and the consequences of this propensity amongst the Kirgeez, which cruel practice, substituted for the satisfaction which the laws alone ought to exact, extinguishes the principles of true courage. Their acts of revenge are wholly directed by the licentious passion for thieving; they term them *baranta*, or reprisals. These reprisals consist of mutual robberies or the plunder of cattle, and lead, pretty often, to bloody contests. A Kirgeez, who is disappointed of his revenge for an injury, resembles, in the moment of his fury, a demoniac: they frequently stab themselves with their knives from pure vexation that their enemy has escaped them. If, after long search and many obstacles, the wronged individual comes within reach of the object of his hatred, he is no longer a human being, but a tiger. A few years ago, the Kirgeez Kaisaks of the lesser horde, of the Bershy race, in revenge for the murder of some of their kin, attacked the Alimoolins, and made prisoners of some of them. Imagination can scarcely paint the revolting picture of the punishment of these poor wretches, some of whom were doubtless innocent of the murder. The victors, after making the death of the vanquished a most horrible and disgusting spectacle, concluded the shocking details by taking the blood of the principal victim in their hands, and gulping it down.

The attachment of the Kirgeez to their country, or rather to the steppes they inhabit, is truly astonishing. The most sensible amongst them are aware that, for a long period, anarchy and internal dissension will not allow them to enjoy the fruits of tranquillity, yet they all prefer enduring these evils to quitting the spot in which they were born, and the course of life to which they are habituated in the steppe. It is true that some thousands of tents, or families, have been compelled to abandon their country, and go into Russia, and many of the poorer Kirgeez still continue to go thither; yet the greater portion

of them, in spite of the tranquillity they enjoy in the Russian empire, and the wealth they acquire there, are always sighing to return to their steppes: those who are settled amongst the Bashkirs are continually deserting. The Kirgeez, who serve the Russians as labourers, no sooner realize any thing than they hasten back to their hordes. Out of 7,000 or 8,000 tents which had settled in the government of Astrakhan, nearly one-third had returned to the steppes in 1820. It was impossible, on that occasion, to refrain from deep emotion on observing the latter, when they crossed the river Ural and set their feet once more upon their native soil, leap with joy and kiss the ground with ecstasy. Shirgazi, sultan of the middle horde, who had been formerly klian of Khiva, had lived for a long time at St. Petersburg, where he held the rank of major in the Russian service, and was attached to the person of one of the chief nobles at the court of Catherine II. It might have been supposed that he must have been habituated to the comforts and enjoyments of European life, and even to the artificial wants which it creates; but on returning to the horde, he became, in all respects, once more a true and perfect Kirgeez, and so he continued to the end of his days.

The Kirgeez women deserve, in a great many respects, the preference over the men; they evince, what these want, a love of labour. The women have the exclusive management of household affairs, they perform at least one-half of the duties connected with the care of the cattle; they make their own clothes and those of their children; they are obliged to look after whatever is necessary for their husbands, sometimes even saddling their horses, and helping them to mount. Their reward is that of being treated as slaves, and of finding in their husbands harsh and arrogant tyrants. They are not, it is true, immured in harems, and they are not restricted from free intercourse with men; but this permission is enforced rather than voluntary, since the tent of a Kirgeez would be a feeble obstacle against the desires of a libertine, or one whose virtue did not provide a surer barrier than the felt which forms her habitation. Moreover, if the Kirgeez women were shut up, their husbands would be obliged to perform the work which now devolves upon them; and idleness, amongst the Kirgeez, is much stronger than jealousy.

To great activity, the Kirgeez women unite other qualities peculiar to their sex,—goodness of heart, soft compassion, and maternal tenderness. Those persons who have been in captivity amongst these people speak in terms of eulogy of the women, which they rarely do of the men.

However great the number of wives which a Kirgeez has, each must dwell in a separate tent: it is a rule, that a tent forms part of the private property of a bride. The first wife is termed *baibisha*, or 'rich wife;' she alone, in fact, is mistress of the house. Even when the husband has no affection for her, he is bound to respect her, and to oblige the other wives to do the same: the latter, being on a perfect equality with each other, are in some sort dependent on the *baibisha*. The private property of the wife and the dowry are not confounded; they belong to those only who brought them. Prudent husbands never even blend the cattle and sheep of their wives in the same herd or flock. This custom is established in order that the property of a wife shall revert to her own children, and not to the other children of her husband. The *baibisha* may quit her husband for sufficient reasons; she then returns to her relations; but the other wives have not this privilege.

On the death of the husband, the eldest of his brothers, or his eldest son, takes the management of the household. The uncle, who thus steps into the place of the deceased father, is bound to give his nieces a dowry, the value of

which, though not fixed, should nevertheless be correspondent to the fortune of the family; the rest of the property is divided amongst the nephews.

The Kirgeez prefer Calmuc women to those of their own nation, because they have more temper; they do not, however, oblige them to change their religion; but when they do take wives amongst themselves, they are very careful to avoid those who are connected by relationship, be it ever so remote; some even think it illicit to take a wife from their own tribe. Thus a Jagalbaï-aoul will not marry a woman of that tribe; he will seek a wife of another race, or, at all events, of another branch. This custom, however, is not a law to all; so far otherwise, that some Kirgeez think that, on the death of the head of a family, the brother who takes his place has the right of marrying one of the junior wives of the deceased.

A DAY AT CALCUTTA.*

"IN the hot weather—and nine months of the twelve are hot—the Anglo-Bengalce—unless he has been late at a party the night before, or loves his bed better than his health—is roused by the punctual warning of his bearer, 'Sahib! Sahib! it has struck four,' and completing, by the assistance of the same domestic officer, a hasty toilette, he mounts his Arab, and by half-past four is taking his constitutional canter round the dew-freshened race-course. There—unless, as is sometimes the case, he be too languid to be social, he joins company with some of the many acquaintances he is sure to fall in with; and discusses the merits of the last batch of claret, 'per Petite Louise,' from Bourdeaux, or the last batch of misses, 'per Duchess of Bedford,' from England; the last act of Government, or the last dinner at Gunter's. Or, if there be any that he has chanced to fall out with, he may on the same spot, under the well-known 'Great Tree,' discuss his point of honour without danger of interruption. During the months preceding the races, the training of the horses affords the sporting world of Calcutta an additional incitement to the healthful practice of early rising.

"At six, or soon after, that arch-enemy of European constitutions, the sun, begins to dart, from above the tall mansions of Chouringhee, its intolerable rays across the hitherto-thronged plain; and the 'Qui hi,' who has any respect for the well-being of his liver, shrinks appalled from its increasing disk, sneaks home, delivers his reeking horse to the attendant syce, and, exhausted with the monstrous exertion he has undergone, creeps under his mosquito curtain, and dozes, a bearer fanning him, until half-past eight.

"A bath—the greatest luxury in India—and perhaps shampooing, wind him up for the breakfast of tea, muffins, and pillau, at half past nine; after which, those who are fortunate enough to have offices, repair thither in buggy or palankeen; and, with white jacket on back, and punkah over head, earn, *tant bien que mal*, their rupees and their tiffin. This subsidiary meal is a favourite mid-day pastime of both the ladies and men of the presidency, and is the only repast at which appetite generally presides. A rich hash, or hot curry, followed by a well-cooled bottle of claret, or Hodson's pale ale, with a variety of eastern fruits, are thus despatched at 2 o'clock, forming in fact a dinner, whilst the so-called meal at 8 o'clock would be better named supper.

"Idle men employ the above hours in visiting, billiards, or the auction-rooms. In the former ceremonial, should the visitor, going his rounds, find

* From Captain Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches.

the gates of the 'compound,* closed, he is to deduce that the Bebee Sahib† is not visible. Should they be thrown open, on the contrary, he draws a favourable augury—which, however, may still be negatived by the Cerberus durwān‡)—dashes through the portal, draws up sharp under the columned entrance, jumps out, and is received at the door—(there is not a knocker in all India!)—by a respectful but pompous and most deliberate jemadar, who, striding before the Bhar-kee-Sahib§—the ivory tassels of his dagger rattling as he walks—leads him through a darkened ante-room (where another attendant, within hearing of the delicate 'Qui hi? of the lady, rises wakefully and salaams, or sits sleepily and nods), and finally introduces him by his name (strangely distorted, however) into the yet more obscured *sanctum*. Here, seated on luxurious fauteuil, and fanned by the wavings of the heavy-flounced punkah, the eyes of the visiter (albeit as yet unused to the tender twilight of the hermetically-closed apartment) discover the fair object of his visit. He is seated; obvious topics are despatched, and happy is it for absent acquaintances if the late arrival of a ship, or a new novel, is at hand to furnish external matter for discussion. In default of this diversion, living victims are offered up at the shrine of tittle-tattle—I won't call it scandal—'attentions' and 'intentions' are anatomized; flirtations analyzed; couples, as adverse as fire and water, are wedded and bedded; and friends, as attached as twin-brothers, are paraded with 'pistols for two' under the 'Great Tree.' The lady's ivory stiletto, urged by her white fingers, rendered still whiter by Indian seclusion, is not more actively employed in torturing her tamboured muslin, than is her tongue in torturing and distorting facts—I won't say characters—the gentleman attacks the men, the lady the women; each defends the opposite sex, and they separate mutually satisfied with themselves,—not overhearing the exclamation from the neighbouring verandah, 'There is Captain A. only just going away from Mrs. B.; what can he have been doing there these three hours, whilst Mr. B. is at office?'—but this smacks of persiflage!—To our subject.—The tiffen being concluded, many have recourse to a siesta, to recruit their forces and to kill time.

"Towards six, the orb of day, tending towards the western horizon, begins to relax the vigour of his rays; the lengthening shadows give evidence of his decline; and ere he has quite deserted the glowing heavens, the echoes of Calcutta are awakened by the rattling—rattling indeed!—of hundreds of equipages, from the lordly coach-and-four to the less-aspiring but dapper buggy; from the costly Arab charger to the ambling Pegu pony. All hurry to the same point, urged by the desire of seeing and being seen; and indeed those morose few, who are not instigated by these all-potent motives, are obliged to resort to the same mall, as the only well-watered drive. At dusk the course and strand are deserted:—except by a few choice spirits, who love to breathe the cool air of moonlight and to listen to the soft whisperings of the evening breeze, rather than the coarse steam of viands, and the bubbling of houkahs—the world of Calcutta is dressing for dinner; and by 8 o'clock it is seated at that important, but often untasted meal. In the hospitable mansions of the 'upper servants' of the Company the tables groan under the weight of massive plate, and, what is worse, under whole hetacombs of beef and mutton. I have frequently seen—*horresco referens*!—in a side-dish, which would have been much more appropriately tenanted by an appetizing fricandeau or a tempting *ris de veau*,—two legs of mutton, or twin turkeys; yet with all this profusion, scarcely any one has sufficiently recovered from the

* Enclosure round the house.

† The lady.

‡ Porter.

§ Strange gentleman.

heavy tiffen dispatched at two, to be able even to look without shuddering upon the slaughtered herds—much less to taste two mouthfuls.

Champaign and claret, delightfully cooled with ice or saltpetre, are real luxuries; and, ere the last course is well off the table, an isolated bubble announces the first houkah; others drop in, the jingling of *suppoosers** is heard; a rich, though rather overcoming odour pervades the air; handsome mouth-pieces of amber, gold, silver, or *videri*,† decked with snowy ruffles, insinuate themselves from under the arms of the chairs; and the pauses in the sometimes languid and ill-sustained conversation are deprived of their former awkwardness by the full sonorous *drone* of a dozen of these princely pipes.

“The men do not sit so long after the adjournment of the ladies, as is the custom in England.

“Inveterate smokers have their houkahs transferred to the drawing-room. They are not bad companions in the silence of a whist table; but prove rather a barbarous accompaniment to the music and singing, in the *piano* passages of which its monotonous growl chimes rather discordantly. The houkah, however, in a room full of ladies, does not appear to a *griffin* (‘young hand,’ or Johnny Newcome) more out of place, than does the half-naked figure of the punkah-puller. Small parties break up about half-past ten, with a view to the ensuing morning’s ride—and lo! a Calcutta day is completed.”

* Chimney of the houkah.

† Compound metal.

PROFESSOR SCHLEGEL ON ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Our readers will observe, in our announcements of works preparing for publication, the title of one from the pen of the commentator on Shakespear and Calderon, and the translator of the *Bhagavad Gita*, the acute and learned Von Schlegel. By all who take an interest in what is connected with Oriental literature, this work will be looked for with an eagerness proportioned to the importance of the subject and the well-known and justly-esteemed abilities of the illustrious scholar who is about to develope his views with respect to it. From the title it will be seen, that it was originally intended to be in the form of a letter to Sir James Mackintosh, whose lamented decease will deprive the literary world of the benefit to be derived from his co-operation in this, as in other subjects of interesting research. Professor Schlegel’s sketch of the literature and languages of the East, and especially of the Sanscrit, must excite, we should hope, such a spirit of examination and reflection amongst those scholars who devote their time and talents to this branch of knowledge, as cannot fail ultimately to lead to important and beneficial results. The work will, we believe, make its appearance in a few weeks; and, on its arrival, we shall take the earliest opportunity of introducing its contents to the notice of our readers.

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SKETCH OF THE BUDDHIC MYTHOLOGY AMONGST THE TIBETANS AND MONGOLS.

Cosmogony.—All things were in a state of chaos when, by the force of an impetuous wind which arose, there was formed a mass 1,600,000 *bere* deep and 10,000 long. The *bere*, according to the Mongols, is the extreme distance at which the human voice can be heard; it is equal to about 5½ English miles. A multitude of gold-coloured clouds condensed and let fall upon this mass drops of water, each of the size of a carriage-wheel, which formed the ocean, 1,120,000 *bere* long, and 1,203,450 wide. Hurricanes of extreme violence caused the surface of the ocean to be soon covered with a thick foam, which formed the present world. There then appeared upon the waters a tortoise of golden hue, which the god Manglzoosheeree pierced with an arrow, and caused to descend to the bottom of the ocean, to serve for a foundation, on which was placed the immense mountain Sumer-ohla, produced by the condensation of the foam. One half of this mountain rose above the ocean, whilst the other half remained hid beneath its waters. Each moiety is 80,000 *bere*. The visible portion forms a square rock, having four degrees, whereof the upper is the smallest. The eastern face of Sumer-ohla is of silver; the southern of lapis lazuli; the western of ruby, and the northern of gold. This mountain is surrounded by seven great seas, and seven other mountains. Six of the latter are of gold; the seventh, which encompasses all these seas and mountains, is of iron: the latter measures 556,250 *bere* on each side. At the four cardinal points of Mount Sumer-ohla are four great islands. The southern, named Zamboo teep, from the miraculous tree Zamboo barakhà, is composed of precious stones; it is triangular, and is 60,000 *bere* in circumference. This part of the mountain contains the earth on which we live. The eastern island is called Ooloomshee Biitoo teeb, or the country of beautiful faces, because its inhabitants are of dazzling beauty. It is not less in extent than the preceding, and is all of gold. The inhabitants live to the age of 150 years, and are eighteen feet high. The western island bears the name of Ooker edeleksho teeb, or the country which nourishes oxen; it is composed of rubies, and is of a circular shape, being 7,500 *bere* in circumference. Its inhabitants live 500 years, and attain the height of thirty-six feet. The fourth island, Modotoo teeb, is of silver. A fatal voice proclaims, some days before-hand, the death of each of the inhabitants, who live to the age of 1,000 years, and are seventy-two feet high. Beside each of these four islands are two other smaller ones.

Inhabitants of the Terrestrial Globe.—Amongst the Tengeri, or divine beings, who, in early times, led a happy life in the elevated regions above, there arose discords, which ended in open war. Victory favoured the virtuous party; the Assooras, or wicked beings, fled, and quitting their celestial mansions, fell away by degrees from their primitive state of perfection. The first divinity who took flight stopped in that part of the world which is nearest to heaven, that is, the summit of Mount Sumer-ohla. Whilst the war in heaven lasted, the number of fugitives considerably increased, insomuch that the whole mountain was at length peopled with gods, from the summit to the base. Fresh bands of Tengeri, finding the elevated parts of the earth occupied, settled in the four inferior parts. Although these exiles from heaven were no longer what they had been, there remained in them, nevertheless, many qualities which indicated their celestial origin. The inhabitants of the earth, as well as those of Sumer-ohla, were endowed with extraordinary attributes of mind and body; but they

gradually lost them. All their wishes were fulfilled; they had resplendent countenances, and wings; they lived without eating, were produced without carnal intercourse, and attained the age of 80,000 years. Their descendants enjoyed the same advantages. Thousands of these accomplished beings re-ascended to heaven, and there became Boorkhans, or gods.

Fall of the Inhabitants of the Earth.—The perfection of the inhabitants of this world was lost when they began to eat a white fruit, called *sheemee*, which appeared on the surface of the earth, and had a sweet taste, like sugar. Scarcely had they tasted it, when a sudden change took place in their whole body, and produced therein channels of secretion. They began to feel hunger, of which they had hitherto been unconscious; the brilliant lustre of their countenances disappeared; their wings fell off; they could not raise themselves from the ground, and the duration of their life diminished to 10,000 years.

The Aerial Regions.—As long as the faces of men continued bright and luminous, they had no need of sun or moon. The extinction of the light of their countenances, however, produced a profound darkness throughout the earth. Whereupon, four beneficent Tengeri, Wishna, Mandee, Oobba, and Lookan, interested themselves on behalf of mankind, and seizing Mount Sumer-ohla with violence, shook it, as well as all the seas of the universe, to the very foundations. This terrible shock gave birth, in the first instance, to two great luminaries, called the sun and the moon, the first of which is composed of fire and glass, the other of water and glass. There then appeared an innumerable quantity of lesser luminaries, called stars. The sun is a hollow globe of glass filled with fire; it is 130 *beres* in circumference. In the interior of this lantern dwells a Tengeri, whose beaming countenance diffuses light and heat. This colossal luminary is placed in a beautiful plain, adorned with odoriferous trees, and surrounded by a wall 4,500 feet high. This plain, with the luminary, is drawn, once in twenty-four hours, round Mount Sumer-ohla, by seven aerial horses, called *keemorce*, conducted by a Tengeri. The day begins as soon as the sun casts its rays from the eastern side, or the silver portion of Sumer-ohla; the lapis lazuli side is illuminated at noon, that of rubies at night, that of gold at sunset. The course of the sun round Sumer-ohla conforms to the different seasons of the year. During the bad season, the sun approaches the great ocean, and violent tempests rise with extraordinary rapidity, especially on the broad part of Sumer-ohla. During the great heats, the sun revolves round the upper part of the mountain, but on account of the distance of the sea, with less rapidity than in the other seasons of the year.

The moon is a globe of glass filled with water, and likewise tenanted by a luminous Tengeri. The night-dew comes from the moon. Five aerial horses conduct this luminary around Sumer-ohla. The periodical changes in the form of the moon are produced, according to some, by its greater or less remoteness from the mountain, and according to others, by that of the sun. The spots observable in the moon are also explained in different ways. Some consider them as shadows of worlds which exist above the moon; others as shadows of monstrous creatures which inhabit the ocean. According to the prevailing opinion, however, these shadows proceed from one of the most powerful Tengeris, who is adored by the Mongols under the name of Khor-moosada, who placed in the moon the figure of a hare, in honour of Shigemooni, who, in one of his antecedent incarnations, changed himself into a hare, in order that he might be the means of nourishing a traveller who was perishing with hunger.

After the creation of the sun and moon, the gods held a council. The malevolent spirit Arago insinuated himself amongst them without their being aware of it, emptied a vessel of holy water and polluted it. The gods, discovering this, determined to punish Arago; but this evil genius found means to conceal himself so effectually that they could not trace out his retreat. The sun was interrogated, but could give no satisfactory answer. The moon, at length, detected Arago's hiding place, and the gods punished him for his audacity. From that time, Arago swore eternal hatred to these two luminaries, and when he attacks them, an eclipse is the consequence. In order to afford relief to the sun and moon on those occasions, and to oblige Arago to desist from his attacks against them, the Mongols and other Buddhists made a terrible noise with musical instruments and other articles.

The stars are also considered to be luminous globes of glass inhabited by Tengeris. They are much smaller than the sun, for the largest are only 6,000 feet in diameter, the middle ones 3,000, and the smallest 1,000. The polar star, named *Altan khadausu*, is stationary; but the other stars perform their course drawn by aerial horses. During the day, Sumer-ohla conceals from us the stars, the number of which is 285,000,000. A falling star denotes the death of a Tengeri, who descends to earth, there to re-appear in another form. The variations of the temperature are caused by a winged dragon, who remains inert all the winter, stretched on the seven seas, and rises up in summer towards the sky, whither he carries his exhalations, which produce rain and snow. A Tengeri, mounted upon this monster, forces him to roar, which is thunder; the fire which issues from his jaws is lightning. The Tergeri, from time to time, hurls inflamed darts, which cause misfortunes and death.

Notions of Good and Evil.—The change produced in the condition of mankind, already mentioned, occasioned them also to be sensible of their nakedness; and they began to be ashamed in the presence of each other, and to seek means of covering themselves. The sheemee fruit sufficed no longer to appease their hunger, since they had seized upon it with such avidity that it was soon gone. Mankind had then recourse to honey, and at length even to the seeds of rushes. But shortly even this resource failed, for some began to store up the article. Abundance with some and want in others led to acts of violence. Fatal consequences ensued, and obliged men to choose chiefs, whose business it was to repress crime by laws and punishments. But the chiefs made an ill use of their power; instead of contenting themselves with being judges, they became despots. The term of human existence was abridged, gradually, as mankind became more and more depraved, and in the end, life was limited to 100 years. This is the utmost to which the human race in our days can attain. After the present epoch, men will live only ten years, and their height will be proportioned to their period of existence; they will be only two feet high. Children will speak as soon as they are born; the succeeding day, they will commence the business of life. At five years, they will marry. From the gradual corruption of the human race, its final destruction will inevitably ensue; after which there will be produced a better generation. Prior to the period of the extinction of the existing human race, the earth will be barren for seven years, which will occasion the greatest portion of the dwarfs who will then inhabit it to perish. At the end of that period, one of them, who will have led a virtuous life, and thereby will escape death, will hear a celestial voice, which will announce to him that for seven days it will rain swords. The dwarf will go with his family and conceal himself in a cavern of the mountains; it will rain swords seven days; a frightful carnage will take place, and

the rest of the human race will perish. A copious rain will then cleanse the earth; another genial shower will cause the fruits of the earth to appear; a third will cause dresses, ornaments, precious stones, and victuals to drop from the sky; the family of the virtuous dwarf will quit their cavern and rejoice in the new creation. Virtue will then re-appear upon the earth, and the age of man will augment in the same proportion as it had previously diminished.

Arrival of the Gods on the Earth.—The Mongols allege that, during the progressive corruption of mankind, four divine beings manifested themselves on the earth under the human form, in order to preach repentance and virtue. These beneficent deities governed the human race during their sojourn upon earth. The first was Orchilong Ebdekshee; he manifested himself in India, at the period when the life of man had sunk below 80,000 years. The second, Altan Shidukshee, appeared when it did not exceed 40,000 years. The third, Geril Sakikshee, exhibited himself when life was reduced to 20,000 years. The fourth, who is the Boorkhan of the current era, Shigemooni (Shakia muni) also appeared in India, where he preached his doctrine to sixty different nations. A fifth Boorkhan is to manifest himself after the expiration of the present era. When men attain once more the age of 20,000 years, he will appear on the earth as Maïdari. All will be astonished at his beauty and his lofty stature. They will ask wherefore he is so beautiful and so great. Maïdari will reply, that it is the consequence of his virtuous life, and that they may become like him if they consent to renounce their vices. The example and lessons of this divine being will influence mankind; they will completely reform their manners, and will gradually reach the age of 80,000 years. Several of these periods of the decay and rejuvenescence of the human race form a *galap* (a corruption of the Sanscrit *kalpa*), or grand period. Eight of these galaps will occur seven times. Each eighth galap ends with a deluge, the others with a general conflagration. The fifty-sixth galap will end with the total destruction of the world, termed *galap ergeekho*.

Deities.—The superior deities are called Tengeris, and their number exceeds that of the Boorkhans and Raghinis, for it is computed at some millions. The Tengeris existed before the creation of the world. They inhabited the highest of the heavens. The discord which broke out amongst them was the occasion of their descent to the lower heavens, on Mount Sumer-ohla, and other mountains of the ocean. There are good and bad Tengeris. The former have but little influence on the fate of men; the latter have much: hence these are most frequently worshipped. Both are mortal; but their existence extends to an indefinite time, and even when they die they are born again under other forms.

The summit of Sumer-ohla is inhabited by thirty-three Tengeris, who live for a period equal to 3,700,000,000 of our years. The four celestial kings, or maharajas, reside on the four sides of the first degree of Sumer-ohla, and live 500 years, each day of which is equal to fifty human years. The second degree is occupied by the Oorgioojee Soktokho Tengeris, or the eternally drunk, so called from their mode of life. The third degree is inhabited by the Erike bariksan, that is, the Tengeris who hold rosaries. The fourth and last degree, which is that nearest to the sea, is held by the Ongotso baridran, or Tengeris who have boats. The lower ravines of Sumer-ohla serve as dwellings for the Assooras, who live in perpetual enmity with the other tenants of the mountain. The Tengeris are divided into two classes, friends of the law, and enemies of the law. The good Tengeris are beings of inconceivable beauty; the bad are monsters of ugliness. The mischief caused by the latter may be neutralized by formulæ of exorcism.

The Boorkhans are mostly descended from Tengeris, although men have the faculty of exalting themselves to this divine rank by charitable works, prayers, and reading of the holy books. The Boorkhans often descend on earth, and even to hell, to preach, under the form of khoobilgans, or incarnations, penitence and virtue. A great proportion of the Boorkhans are gentle and beneficent; others are terrible. Eight of the latter, and the most formidable amongst them, bear the name of Naïman Dokshot. Amongst the good Boorkhans, five, who are regarded as primitive, are called Taboon Isoortoo, and looked upon as chiefs of the Mongol paradise.

The Raghinis are goddesses; they enjoy the same consideration as the Boorkhans. They are, in like manner, divided into benevolent and wicked. The former dwell in delicious abodes, which they quit to succour the human race; they are adored and prayed to. One of the Raghinis is found amongst the eight malevolent Boorkhans.

There are, besides, an infinity of demons or wicked genii, both male and female. They are named Satkis, Shoolmoos, Mangoosh, and Adde. They inhabit the air, and delight in doing all the mischief they can.

Metempsychosis.—The belief in the transmigration of souls is a fundamental article of the Buddhic doctrine professed by the Mongols. This creed excludes every other immortality of the soul; and the whole Buddhic system of ethics is based upon the seven rules which relate to transmigration, and the priests of this religion regard the sufferings of this life as punishments for crimes committed during antecedent existencies. The souls of all animated beings are, moreover, prepared, during this terrestrial life, for future transmigrations. The soul is in a state of constant activity; it is transported from one member of a body to another, sometimes rising, sometimes descending, and daily changing its place. For example: on the first day of each month, the soul is in the fore-finger; on the second, in the foot; on the third, in the calf; on the fourth, in the knee; it changes, in like manner, on the eighth day, to the reins; on the twelfth it transports itself to the palm of the hand; on the fifteenth it diffuses itself throughout the body; on the sixteenth it gets into the nose; on the twentieth into the nails; and on the thirtieth it comes into the thumb. The next month it pursues the same course. If a person gets a wound on the part where the soul happens to be, death is the inevitable consequence.

When the soul quits the body it has six different routes open to it, to proceed to animate another body. These six routes or kingdoms are, those of the good Tengeris, of the Assooras, of men, of animals, of the *bereds*, and of *Tamoo*, or perpetual suffering and torment. The selection of the kingdom does not depend either on the will of the soul itself, or on chance. The tribunal of hell decides its fate. Virtuous souls find their recompense in a new birth in one of the three first-named kingdoms, whilst wicked souls are punished in the two latter.

At 500 *berc* below the surface of the earth, surrounded with sixteen walls of iron, is the throne of Erlik khan, the judge of souls. The soul which, at the instant of quitting a body, does not find itself transported, by virtue of prayer, immediately to the upper regions, must, in the space of seven weeks, appear before Erlik khan. It is led before him by two genii, one beneficent, the other wicked. These two genii, who have collected the good and bad actions of the soul under the form of white and black stones, display them before the infernal judge, who, according as they preponderate over each other, pronounces his sentence. If the white stones are the most numerous, the soul is

transported on a seat of gold to the kingdom of the Tengeris; in the opposite case, Erlik khan consigns it to his assistants, who convey it to the place of torment. When the black and white stones are equal in number, a virtuous and penitent man is sought, who by his prayers mediates for the soul, and thereby redeems it from condemnation. Previous to passing sentence, Erlik khan consults the book *Altantohli*, or 'the golden mirror,' in which are recorded all the actions of mankind. Another expedient employed when doubtful cases occur, is to weigh the good and bad actions in the same balance.

Purification of Souls.—The imagination of the votaries of Buddhism has exerted itself to produce a picture, which is truly frightful, of hell and purgatory. The kingdom of the bereeds consists of thirty-six divisions, in which the souls of miserable sinners must pass 5,000 years, each day of which equals in length one of our months. There they endure unheard-of tortures, if they do not succeed in obtaining their deliverance by the efficacy of prayers. According to the Mongol work *Yartunshin tohli*, the inhabitants of the region of the bereeds resemble burning fire-brands, and suffer, moreover, the torments of hunger and thirst. If they wish to drink, swords, lances, and knives appear instantly before them. Should they succeed in obtaining any liquid, it turns immediately to blood or stinking ditch-water. If they get any food, their mouths instantly shrink and become as small as the eye of a needle, and their throats of no greater diameter than a piece of thread. Their belly, on the other hand, enlarges in an extraordinary degree, and hangs down to their feet, which become as small as matches. The sustenance of the bereeds consists of sparks of fire and all kinds of ordure. They frequently behold trees bearing delicious fruits; if, after infinite toil, they get near one of them, at that instant the tree withers, and should they even succeed in procuring some of the fruit, they find it hollow, or filled with dust and ashes. Misers, as well as other sinners, are sent to these places, in order to be purified and rendered worthy of a better lot. Tyrants are also bathed here in a sea of blood, and those who had renounced a belief in the gods are plunged into seas filled with the most disgusting impurities.

The kingdom of Tamoo is a hell of sixteen or eighteen compartments, the lowest of which is 60,000 *beres* beneath the earth. These compartments are ruled by the assistants of Erlik khan. They have the heads of goats, serpents, lions, and unicorns, and they torment their victims in every conceivable manner. The different compartments of the hell are square and inclosed with walls of iron. One portion of them includes the burning hells, the other the frigid. The first of the burning hells is filled with knives. The sinners, when only half dead, are there hurled from one knife on another; they are restored to life when dead and tormented afresh. The period of their punishment is 500 years, each day being equal to upwards of nine millions of terrestrial years. In the second hell, the damned are continually being sawed asunder. Their period of punishment lasts 1,000 years, each day of which is equal to the lifetime of thirty-three Tengeris. In the third hell, sinners are crushed to pieces between two mill-stones; they are then put together and pounded over again. In the fourth, they are roasted for 4,000 long years. In the fifth, they are also roasted, but both sides at once. In the sixth, they are boiled in vast kettles, from whence they are taken out and put before a fire upon red-hot spits. In the next hell, the torments are greater, inasmuch as the spits have three points, and pass through the head and shoulders. The climax of torture is that of roasting the damned for a space equal to the entire existence of a

world, then recalling them to sensibility, in order that they may undergo the same torments again.

In the first of the cold hells, a freezing wind blows, which covers the skins of the criminals with venomous pustules. In the second, nothing can be heard but the chattering of teeth. In the third, the lips become blue, and split in six places. In the two others, the cold produces cancers all over the body, and the lips split still more.

Not mankind alone, but all living creatures, from the smallest insect to the crocodile, are subject after death to punishment, if they commit sin. The penalty inflicted on beasts of burthen consists in being oppressed with the weight of immense loads. Other animals are condemned to perpetual motion, without being permitted to rest. Wild beasts tear each other to pieces.

Abode of Future Beatitude.—Whilst criminal beings receive their punishment in the regions of torment, virtuous beings find their reward in the spots consecrated to felicity, entitled *Amogolongtoo oron*, or 'kingdom of tranquillity.' The enjoyments which the votaries of Buddha expect there are depicted in all the brilliant colours which an exalted imagination can invent. Each of the five paradises are under the government of a Boorkhan. These five Boorkhans are Amidaba, Anshiba, Berotsana, Radna Sambhava, and Amooge Siddij. The first is represented of a deep red colour; the second is white; the third yellow; the fourth blue; and the fifth green. They all dwell in the sky; one in the west, two in the east, and the other two in the south and north. The principal paradise, where Amidaba reigns, is named Sookawadee. Trees of silver, with golden branches, there yield fruits of precious stones. Flowers of badma, or lotus, of roseate colour, blossoming between leaves of gems, serve as seats to the Boorkhans. Golden arches bend over the trees, the roots of which are moistened by springs of *arshan*, or vivifying water. This delicious abode is embellished by a grove in which Amidaba is seated, surrounded by the blessed, on a throne resting on a peacock and a lion.

Besides these five paradises, there are also other scenes of beatitude situated on the crest of Sumer-ohla, prepared for virtuous beings, who are to sojourn there. Here Khoorinoosda reigns over the thirty-three Tengeris. The circumference of his territory measures 2,500 *bere*; it has 173 gates, at each of which are 500 armed guards. The edifices of gold which adorn it sprung up of themselves, as by enchantment. The soil is elastic; the palace of Khoorinoosda is in the midst, and is 350 *bere* in circuit; it is encircled by gardens, in which is seen grazing the enormous elephant, on which the god rides. In the vicinity of these gardens are the places destined to happy souls. A colossal tree, whose root penetrates fifty *bere* below the earth, and whose summit reaches the sky, stretches to the south and north its immense branches, the leaves of which are each five *bere*, and the flowers exhale an odour which impregnates the air with its perfume to a distance of fifty *bere*. Beneath the shade of this tree the coolness and mellowness of light are most delightful. The Tengeris have their meetings between the north and south.

The principal Boorkhans.—Shigemooni, or rather Shakia muni, is the Boorkhan, *par excellence*, who presides over the existing era of the world. He has manifested himself upon earth, in innumerable forms, in order to correct and convert its inhabitants. We read in the book entitled *Yom*, which is regarded as most holy by the Mongols, that the Boorkhan Shakshi tooba (or Shakia muni), surrounded by 5,000 lamas, inhabits a mountain where birds dwell. All these lamas had accomplished on earth the task of subduing their passions; they had no need of any religious colleague; they were not oppressed

by sins, and they enjoy perfect comfort, by having their souls illuminated and their wisdom complete: they have attained a pitch of felicity beyond which human wishes cannot extend. Shigemooni himself possesses the following qualities: he is resigned, perfect, without passion, stranger to glory and the desire of exaltation; he is always occupied in meditation; virtuous, and above temptation; he has vanquished whatsoever has opposed him; he abounds with compassion, is full of truth, is proof against anger and flattery; he has the breath of zephyr, and his figure resembles the reflexion of the moon in water, &c. He is exalted upon a throne supported by lions. When he descends from the throne, his divine glances are directed to the whole universe, and diffuse a lustre throughout all its parts. Millions of rays of light issue from his hands and feet, and he illumines thereby the immense spaces of the world. He is also called *Boorkhan bakshee*, or 'divine instructor.'

Maidari, who is, in the next era of the world, to take the place of Shigemooni, is represented of a yellow colour, with a red girdle, his hands closed over the breast.

Mandzoosheeree is the Boorkhan who, at the creation of the world, slew the great tortoise on which our earth rests. He is often termed the father of the thousand Boorkhans. He will reign over the universe after Maidari. A god of justice, he holds in one hand a golden sword, in the other, as god of learning, a book placed upon a holy flower. His other two hands appear to be distributing benedictions.

Nidoober Usukshi is one of the most esteemed gods. He is vulgarly termed Khongshim Boddhisatwa. He is represented with several heads, one placed above the other. He holds in his hands the eight symbolical figures. At his feet are commonly seen his two companions, named Nogon dara ekhe and Tsagan dara ekhe, who derive their names from their colours, the first being green, the latter white.

Khoormoosda is sometimes called a Tengeri, sometimes a Boorkhan. The former title is given him because he is the chief of the thirty-three Tengeris, and the second, on account of his being entrusted with the care of the welfare of all created beings. Regarded as the principal tutelary deity of the earth, he is represented under the form of an old man, mounted upon an elephant, and holding in his right hand a naked sword. This elephant is denominated the son of the protector of the earth; it is of a dazzling white colour, 2½ *bere* long and 1½ high. The usual abode of this elephant is near a large lake, the water of which is as sweet as honey. When Khoormoosda wishes to mount his elephant, the latter instantly receives thirty-three heads, each of which has several trunks; on each of the trunks several lakes form, wherein a multitude of lotus-flowers spring up, and in each of the flowers are seated daughters of the Tengeris, who play music with the pieces in their hands. On the primitive head of the elephant sits Khoormoosda, and on the others are seated the thirty-three Tengeris. In the antecedent period of the world, this elephant was the bird Garoodha.

Erlík khan, or the god who judges the dead, dwells in the kingdom of the beereeds, in a large city, where music is continually playing on kettle-drums, to the recital of the text of the holy books. This god reigned in the preceding epoch of the world by force, and was vanquished by the terrible Yamandaga; but on account of his evincing real contrition, he was made monarch of the hells. He is represented standing erect upon a furious buffalo, with a fiery crown on his head, and trampling under foot a malevolent demon. In one hand he holds a sceptre, and in the other a noose, which the Mongols employ

to catch horses. A chain composed of skulls is suspended round his neck, and falls from his shoulders. There is usually seen beside him an excessively ugly woman, holding in her hands a shell.

Yamandaga is an incarnation of Mandzoosheeree, and is one of the eight terrible deities of the Mongols. Whole books are filled with narratives of his metamorphoses and actions. He is represented as the very acmé of deformity. He is surrounded with flames. Heads of different shapes, amongst which is that of an ox, rise one above another. The eighteen hands he has on each side grasp arms, death's heads, serpents, and other symbolical figures. His girdle is the skin of a serpent set with human heads. Men and monsters are trampled beneath his feet. He is represented of a deep blue colour, bearing on his knees an ugly woman of a sky-blue colour.

Oshirbani is the Boorkhan who rules the clouds; he causes foul weather and storms. He is most frequently invoked against enchantments and the vexations occasioned by wicked genii. He receives his name from the *oshir*, or sceptre, which he holds in his hand. He inhabits an insulated mountain covered with sandal trees.

Daeshin Tengeri is the god of war. He is supposed to take up his residence in the banners borne in the front of armies. Occasionally, prisoners taken from the enemy are sacrificed to him.

Otoshe Boorkhan is the god of medicine. He is represented like Shigemooni, with this difference, that he is of a reddish colour, and decorated with a girdle of a deep sky colour, and that he does not hold in his hand the *badira*, or vase of vivifying water.

The Mongol temples contain images of the principal Boorkhans, inlaid or painted, which come mostly from Tibet, and cost a great deal, owing to the distance from whence they are brought and their imputed sanctity. The statues of the gods are of cast copper, gilt. Those which are made in Tibet are distinguished by the justness of the proportions and the neatness of the workmanship. They are for the most part sitting figures. Within the pedestals are placed prayers written in the Tibetan tongue, fragments of perfumed tapers, and ashes of burnt lamas. The temples likewise contain colossal figures of Boorkhans modelled in clay, executed with considerable skill. The pictures, on the contrary, are miserably done; the colours are good, but the shadows are incorrect, and perspective is entirely wanting. These pictures are painted on cloth or silk, in water-colours, and the copies made from them are scrupulously exact. The back-grounds of these pictures, except those of the terrible Boorkhans, who are always enveloped in flames, represent a mountain, a field covered with verdure, flowers, or the sky overspread with clouds. The paintings of the Boorkhans are hung against the walls of the temple, but not on the north side, where they commonly place the idols, sacred vessels, cups of holy water, and the plates of silver, copper, and tin, on which the offerings are laid.

STANZAS

WRITTEN IN A PAVILION OF THE RAMBAUGH.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

FRESH are thy roses—beautiful retreat—
 As when, in other days, your tangled shades
 Sheltered, from noon-tide's enervating heat,
 The Houri forms of Agra's loveliest maids,
 Blue are thy waters, Jumna, as of yore—
 When regal beauties sought thy grottoed caves,
 And trod, with jewelled feet, thy sun-kissed shore,
 And laughing bathed within thy sparkling waves.—
 Yon flashing river, and yon orient flowers
 Which decked the spot where Acbar's daughters ranged;
 The clustering foliage of these summer bowers,
 Are all, alas! that still remain unchanged.
 Crumbling to dust, see each fair chamber fall,
 Where, in the glory of her monarch's reign,
 The beautiful, the peerless Nourmahal,
 Added, each day, fresh links to love's soft chain.
 Scene of her brightest triumphs, here, perchance,
 Sharing an emperor's power with his throne,
 Her heart's deep-seated bliss found utterance
 In those glad tones which spring from joy alone.
 Or here, perchance, when all around her slept,
 When not a cloud the slumberer's brows o'ercast,
 In watchful sorrow, she has sate and wept,
 Pondering, in anguish, o'er the guilty past.
 Amid these bowers of splendour, here, even here,
 Where every object breathed of Paradise,
 Has not the spirit of the slaughtered Shere
 Appeared to blight his murderer's conscious eyes?
 Oh, who shall say what fearful histories
 These silent walls could to the ear impart;
 How deep their knowledge in the mysteries,
 The blot-stained annals of the human heart!
 They need no tongues—each spirit-stirring tale,
 Linked with the names of Timur's kingly race,
 Are breathed around in every passing gale,
 And the rapt mind in this fair scene may trace,
 Amid those spreading domes and clust'ring towers,
 Whose glittering spires from yonder bank appear,
 Memorials of the bright and clouded hours
 Which marked the Moslems' wonderful career.
 There frowns, in bastioned pomp, the lofty port,
 Where Acbar's bristling javelins have gleamed—
 There stands the cupola'd and tower-crowned fort
 Where the proud banner of the crescent streamed.
 And there the marble palace, whose white walls
 Are washed by Jumna's clear and flowing tide,
 Where every sun-lit pinnacle recalls
 Tales of the Moslems in their days of pride:
 When India's countless mines gave up their gems,
 When nations bent beneath the monarch's throne,
 And richly wreathed with foreign diadems,
 Each princely conqueror called the world his own.

And memories live where gentle thoughts abound,
 Stories of love, and chivalry, and truth,
 Such soft enchanting pictures as are found
 In the pure dreams of uncorrupted youth.
 Here, dearer far than all that crowned his arms,
 All that the emperor of the East had won,
 In the bright lustre of her soul-felt charms
 The world's elect, the fair Moom Taza shone.
 Distinguished by a pure and unstained name,—
 The rarest, brightest attributes of man,—
 How poor appears thy predecessor's fame
 To thy desert, imperial Shah Jehan ?
 Long as yon marble gem-enamelled shrine
 Shall lift its pearly splendour to the skies,
 Long as the jewelled flowers that round it twine
 Retain their graceful forms and brilliant dies ;
 Thy matchless love each sighing leaf shall breathe,
 Waving around the Mausoleum's walls,
 And stranger's hands with pious care shall wreath
 Thy widowed tomb with pale-eyed coronals.
 Scenes of domestic happiness—in vain
 Would the fond fancy linger o'er your bliss,
 For dark remembrances return again,
 Even amid landscapes beautiful as this.
 The gardens rich with many coloured buds,
 Where gem-like flowers in rich profusion glow,
 Dipping their garlands in the Jumna's floods,
 Which ripple on in gentle waves below.
 The light pavillion mirrored in the stream,
 The palace glancing from embowering trees,
 The musji's dome catching the sun's bright beam,
 The lulling music brought by every breeze,
 Breathe but of happiness ; the smiling plain,
 Where each soft gale some perfumed bud discloses,
 Seems formed alone for pleasure's jocund train,
 For one unceasing festival of roses !
 Imagination conjures up a throng
 Of dark-eyed beauties peopling every glade,
 Filling the orange groves with bursts of song,
 Or stretched in slumber 'neath their golden shade.
 Yet is the scene with sterner memories fraught,
 With war's red scourge—with fierce remorseless hate ;
 What time with savage joy the conquering Jaut,
 Tore down the crescent from the palace gate.
 And the wild robber tribe—a modern race—
 Thirsting alike for massacre and gold,
 Avenged in seas of blood the deep disgrace
 Their nobler fathers had sustained of old.
 The garden planted by a king's command
 To be the lovely Nourmahal's abode,
 Seized and polluted by a heathen band,
 Bore the dark standard of their monkey god.*
 And though the kindling spirit may expand
 When by the morning's freshening breeze unrolled,
 We see above the towers of this fair land,
 The red-cross banner of St. George unfold.

* Hanooman.—The Jauts carried on their banners an image of this personage.

Yet as the long perspective meets the eye,
The winding river, turret, spire and dome,
From the full heart is breathed a bitter sigh,
'It is not home! alas, it is not home!'
The lonely exile pants again to meet
The gurgling brook, the narrow woody dell,
The mantling alders and the mossy seat
To which perchance he bade a last farewell.
How oft, when gazing on some fairy spot,
Wrought by the painter's necromantic skill,
Bedecked with temple, palace, bower and grot,
The gushing fountain and the silvery rill,
The soul has languished for some angel's wings,
To waft it swiftly on the willing breeze,
And scarcely could repress its murmurings,
That its own earth possessed not scenes like these!
Here is the blest reality—not even
To the bright wonders of the summer skies,
Are lovelier forms or purer splendours given,
Than to those pearl-like buildings that arise,
In fairy clusters, from the terraced heights;
Where gardens spread their broad and verdant paths—
Where the rich flow'rets gleam like chrysolites—
And fling their glories o'er the sculptured baths.
And 'mid this flush of amaranthian bloom,
Numberless birds their odorous banquets seek;
The lilac pigeon spreads her dainty plume
And dips, in marble tanks, her sapphire beak,
Where Jumna's sands in golden lustre glow,
Wheeling in airy rings their downward flight,
The small white herons, with their crests of snow
And feet of shivered topazes, alight.
The scene is bathed in sunshine; the bright woods,
The waves, the air, with glittering ingots filled,
Reflect the brilliant radiance of the floods
From yon resplendent planet's founts distilled.
But all is foreign—'mid the dazzling glare,
The pensive gazer would rejoice to see
The gorgeous pageant melt away in air,
While on its wrecks arose the old oak tree,
The soft green sward with daisies spangled o'er,
The brawling stream by rustic arches spanned,
The jasmine trailing round the cottage door,
'The humblest village of his native land.*

Agra, April 1830.

* From the *Bengal Annual* for 1831.

MM. ABEL-REMUSAT AND SAINT-MARTIN.

IN less than half a year, France has been doomed to witness four of its brightest literary characters snatched away by death, immaturely in three instances, from the scene of their labours and their glory. To the melancholy list of Cuvier, Champollion, and Abel-Rémusat, we have now to add the name of M. Saint-Martin, who has fallen a victim to the cholera morbus, at the second visit of this epidemic to Paris.

Men like these belong not to their country alone, but to science and the world. France enjoys the renown of having given them birth, but their talents having been consecrated to the benefit of mankind, the accident of country is lost in the gratitude and admiration of society at large.

In our endeavours to procure materials for a biographical and critical sketch of M. Rémusat, we had recourse, by the intervention of a friend, to M. Saint Martin, who had been from youth his intimate friend, and was in all respects the most competent to supply those materials. The sudden stroke of death has withdrawn this resource.

We have before us the funeral orations pronounced, on the 5th June, by Baron Walckenaer, president of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and the Baron de Sacy, an illustrious member of the Academy, in the name of the College of France, over the remains of their departed colleague, which supply some particulars of his history and character.

We find that M. Rémusat was born at Paris, in the year 1788. He was designed by his father for the medical profession, and received an education with that view : but he very soon discovered an extraordinary partiality for the study of Oriental literature, which he cultivated with such ardour, and with success so astonishing, that at the early age of twenty-three, he had mastered the difficult language of China, and soon after became the first occupant of a chair founded by the government for the promotion of that branch of Oriental learning.

"Abel-Rémusat," observes Baron Walckenaer, "was not merely one of those scholars, rare as they are, who, by diligent application, illustrate certain limited departments of science, comparatively unimportant, but previously neglected ; his was one of those extraordinary minds, vigorous, sagacious, which are endowed in the highest degree with the faculties of memory and judgment ; whose capacity strengthened as it enlarged, which readily and completely took in all the knowledge, how varied and multifarious soever it might be, which could be useful to its views.

"In the northern and eastern regions of Asia, there is a race of men essentially distinct from us by their physical conformation. Numerous, and capable of high perfectibility, they have founded vast empires, and often changed the aspect of the globe ; and their history, like their literature, abounding in varied products, goes back to the remotest antiquity. This race differs still more from that to which we belong in manners, habits, creeds, institutions, and dialects, than in external characters.

"It was this large branch of the human race, separated from the other branches by lofty mountains and vast deserts, and long unknown to the old

world, that young Rémusat undertook, when he had scarcely emerged from school, to submit to his investigation. He knew that nations can only be known by means of their own records, and that they can be understood only by learning the languages in which they are written. He applied himself, therefore, to the study of Chinese, of the Tartar and Tibetan tongues. He read all that had been written by the learned men who, previous to his time, had devoted themselves to the same pursuit, and the impediments which they left him to overcome served to incite his ardour to triumph over them."

His penetrating mind had already vanquished the principal obstacles, and he had obtained, though after long efforts, some flattering results, when, being twenty years of age, he was drawn for a conscript, and summoned to join the French army. The Academy of Inscriptions, being made acquainted by the Baron de Sacy with the promising talents of young Rémusat, resolved unanimously to appeal to the government in his favour and solicit his exemption. The appeal was successful.

"It is well known," continues the Baron, "how promptly, and in what mode, young Rémusat discharged the debt of ransom he had contracted to his country. His first essay on the language and literature of China, published in 1811, at the age of twenty-three, drew upon him the attention of the learned world. After having sustained a thesis on the medicine of the Chinese, he was admitted doctor of medicine at Paris, when he was only twenty-five years of age.

"Initiated in several of the most difficult languages of Asia, in almost all the dialects, ancient and modern, of Europe, Rémusat attached little importance specifically to this species of knowledge; he estimated it only by the fruit which could be derived from it. With him it was the means, not the end. The comparative study of the different languages of the globe was, in his eyes, that of the intellectual faculties of man. The theory of the grammars conducted him to the theory of the arts and sciences of all nations. The learned world is aware in how many ways he justified these principles, as well as of the numerous applications he has made of them. In a multitude of compositions, consisting of treatises, dissertations, critical analyses, and translations, published either by themselves or inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy, or in other collections published in France, England, and Germany, he comprised every thing relative to the nations of which he treated. Religious creeds, philosophical systems, natural history, geography, the revolutions and origin of nations, the affinity of languages, biography, literature, manners, habits, customs, every thing is treated of with equal talent, always luminously, often profoundly, sometimes with ingenuity and even a certain satirical gaiety: for, learned as he was, and deep as he penetrated into all the intricacies of Asiatic literature, he was also a man of taste and wit, familiar with the *chefs d'œuvre* of European literature, and no stranger to its lighter graces. His own style was pure and elegant. He was, moreover, a man of mild disposition, eminently sociable in his habits, in our intercourse with whom there was nothing to

distrust, who united to a pleasing conversation the most unwearied assiduity and the most winning politeness."

We add a passage or two from the eloquent oration from the father of Oriental literature in France, the venerable de Sacy:—

"Had M. Rémusat been permitted to live out the ordinary space allotted to humanity, how much would he not have added to our knowledge respecting the most remote nations of Asia! With his rectitude of judgment, his ardent application, his aptitude for the most difficult and abstruse pursuits, and with that mass of knowledge acquired in so short a space of time, how many errors and prejudices would he have destroyed, how many obscurities would he have dispelled, how many new routes would he have opened in the deserts of Oriental history and philology!

"This is not the place to recapitulate all the works whereby M. Rémusat justified the flattering hopes which were formed of him at an early period. The emotions which you, gentlemen, experience, and in which the individual who is your organ partakes,—and who exults at the recollection of having been one of the first to discover the fruits which letters might one day expect from M. Rémusat, and at having joined to the esteem due to merit sentiments of a more delicate kind,—do not permit me to expatiate on subjects which must be reserved till another time and other circumstances. And what could I say, in this respect, which each of you, which every literary man throughout France, which the scholars of all Europe have not long ago proclaimed, without a rival voice being raised to impugn it, or to obscure a fame so firmly established?"

M. Rémusat was in his forty-fourth year when he died. His disorder was a painful one, and its fatal result was hastened, it is feared, by grief for the recent loss of his mother. He has left a widow.

A few months before his decease, he intimated his intention of translating into English his unpublished memoir on the state of the natural sciences amongst the nations of eastern Asia, for insertion in this Journal.

Only thirty-seven days after the death of M. Rémusat, he was followed to the tomb by M. Jean Saint-Martin, at the early age of forty-two. A sketch of the literary history of this eminent individual has appeared in a Paris paper,* from the pen of a colleague, the learned Klaproth, from which we shall largely borrow.

"Whilst M. Abel-Rémusat," observes M. Klaproth, "chose, as the principal subject of his investigations, the philosophy, history, antiquities, and natural history of China, Tibet, Tartary, and, in general, of all those countries which have adopted the Chinese civilization and Buddhist religion, M. Saint-Martin devoted himself, with wonderful assiduity, to dispel the gloom which still envelopes, in a great measure, the ancient history of Persia and the neighbouring countries. India was the intermediate point at which the researches of these amicable scholars met. In order the more effectually to attain his object, M. Saint-Martin had studied the languages of western Asia, to which the name of Semitic is commonly given: he had

* *The Times*, of July 13.

acquired the difficult dialect of Armenia, and penetrated the Zend and the Pehlvi, in which are preserved the works attributed to Zoroaster. The knowledge of Armenian, so rare in Europe, became in his hands a convenient instrument for adjusting the geography and history of Upper Asia. The two volumes of his *Mémoires sur l'Arménie*, which appeared in 1818, are a treasury of erudition and of ingenious researches: they established his reputation as a scholar. He demonstrated by this work what European judgment can produce even with imperfect materials and confused notions, which the limited understanding of Asiatics would never have been capable of arranging in one harmonious whole. The publication of the *Mémoires sur l'Arménie* placed M. Saint-Martin in communication with all who cultivated in Europe this portion of the literature of Asia, and especially with some learned members of the Armenian Academy of Lazarists at Venice. This circumstance soon procured him a multitude of fresh materials, which, together with numerous extracts of Oriental MSS. from the King's Library at Paris, augmented considerably the mass of facts at his command, and afforded him the means of pursuing his labours with renewed activity. Of all his researches, those which relate to the chronology of ancient nations principally engaged his attention: he even believed that he was in a condition to exalt this study to the rank of the exact sciences, and that he had placed it on an immovable basis. Unfortunately, a very small portion of his labours on this subject has been printed. The same may be said of his memoirs on the ancient history of Africa, and on other subjects, which he read at the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres: for the Transactions of this learned body are published with a slowness which is annoying both to the authors and the public.

"If M. Saint-Martin has powerfully contributed, by his works, to diffuse a light upon the antiquities of Persia and the whole of Upper Asia, this branch of study is no less indebted to him for the admirable plan which he sketched of an archæological expedition into those countries, whence proceeded one of the branches of human civilization. This journey was undertaken, at the expense of the French government, by Dr. Schulz, who, like so many other of the now celebrated German Orientalists, was formed in the school of Paris, under the direction of De Sacy, Abel-Rémusat, and Chezy.

"Ever since the existence of the Asiatic Society, that is, for ten years, M. Saint-Martin has been the principal editor of the *Journal Asiatique*, which is published by the Society; and it is principally through his diligence that this periodical work has been made a depository of important and valuable materials for Oriental literature and history. It would be tedious to enumerate here the other services which M. Saint-Martin has rendered to science. With respect to his character, all who knew him must have admired its straight-forwardness, his ardent love of truth, and the tranquillity of his mind under adversity."

We only add our sincere and cordial participation in the sentiments of admiration and of regret, which have been so well expressed in the passages we have cited from the talented surviving associates of these eminent scholars.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER.

I have had many opportunities of mixing in the domestic society of literary men, and have been grieved to see how often their enjoyments are embittered by causes, inseparably connected with their pursuits. To the public, who read their works, or to that portion of their own society who see them in the holiday costume of their character, they appear happy in themselves, and the certain sources of happiness to all who are in constant contact with them. Their works and their conversation raise the idea, in those who know them not intimately, of their possessing a perennial, ever-bubbling stream of wit and festivity, or an inexhaustible mine of knowledge requiring not the toil of digging. How often have I heard ladies envy the fate of Mrs. So-and-so, or the wife of Dr. Such-a-one! "what felicity to be near such a man!" "How charming to be incessantly encompassed, as it were, by an atmosphere of wit and learning!" Alas! alas! Dr. Johnson has told us truly, that the transition from an author's book to his conversation, is like that from the remote view of a great city to an acquaintance with its dirty, narrow, smoky streets. He would have made the analogy more exact had he drawn it between an author's public and domestic character.

A professional writer,—one, I mean, who is incessantly employed,—lives in a world of his own; he sees, indeed, the different objects around him, they are transmitted through his sensible organs, but they make a feeble impression upon his mind, the faculties of which are absorbed by the topics of his essay or his treatise, his poem or his history. By degrees, if the habit of abstraction be not checked, all the courtesies and amenities of life, its necessary duties and diurnal cares, and above all, its petty vexations, become intolerable encroachments upon his time, and burthensome taxes upon his attention; they harass, vex, and irritate him. If he be a solitary being, that is, a single man, the punishment falls entirely upon himself; if he have a wife and family, they necessarily partake of it.

"Pray, my dear, will you not drink your tea?"

"Pish!—why do you disturb me?"

"I beg your pardon; but the tea has been three-quarters of an hour on the table, and you have been all the while pursuing, with intense anxiety, the course of that small fly along the wall."

"Well, well—I can't help it."

"Come, relax a little. I have fixed to-morrow for a small dinner-party."

"A dinner party!—you cannot have been so foolish! "Don't you know that I am under an engagement to furnish Mr. ——— with an article to-morrow, for his magazine,—my first contribution?"

"Yes, but I thought it was done."

"Done! silly woman, as if writing was like sewing!—I have not begun it—what's this? proofs sure enough!—What! does the boy wait?"

"Yes, Sir; he wants copy for the history of ———"

"Candles in my room immediately."

This is a faithful picture of many a married author by profession. The pleasures of domestic society are lost in the continued fever of composition; day

flies after day, without enjoyment, unless the throes of conception yield any; he condemns himself to wear out his existence in a kind of imprisonment, with all the delights of life within his reach;—

Et propter famam vivendi perdere causas;

though, for *famam* we may frequently read *lucrum*.

But even amongst your amateur authors,—although there may be a few happy geniuses, who can throw off, without apparent labour, the volatile essences of wit and science, concocted from stores accumulated in early years and *in allâ mente reposita*,—many, in the moment of parturition, are like mastiffs. The fall of a book, the opening of a door, the noise of rain pattering against a window, any thing which interrupts the fluency of thought, destroys the concatenation of ideas, arrests the flight of the rapt mind to the empyrean, or destroys that curious web of fancy which never can be re-woven, makes some authors mad—*pro tempore*.

It is, I believe, some incident of this kind, which is supposed to have been the remote cause of the separation of Lord and Lady B. The lady happened to prattle whilst the poet was “in the spheres.” Rage was the consequence of the interruption, and a suspicion of insanity the consequence of the rage.

No lot can be less enviable than that of a dull author; one who lives by doing the drudgery of the press. I speak not of index-makers and the humble class of compilers, but of those who live by the exercise of the inventive memory, and are self-doomed, from morning till night (speaking in the oriental vein), “to bite the nail of perplexity and to scratch the head of vexation.” Nothing has more fully convinced me of the immateriality of the soul than the condition of these men; for surely, if the mind were material, though it were either adamant or air, it would be worn out by the incessant mechanical friction it must undergo in the course of their unre-mitted toils.

The influence of habitual literary employment, that is to say, composition, upon the character, will, of course, vary according to the temper and temperament of the individual. It makes the irritable more irritable, the surly surlier, and the sanguine more liable to depression. Every employment, which demands a close application of the mental faculties, will, of course, produce these effects, more or less. As a general rule, therefore, from which there are, doubtless, a great many exceptions, the domestic society of a professional literary character,—his *home*, emphatically speaking—is not happy.

It is of great importance that this rule, if it be admitted to be such, should be universally known, for it will be the means of preventing many of those matrimonial unions, which prove unhappy from what is called incompatibility of temper. No character is commonly more attractive to a young woman of sense than a literary one; few triumphs are more grateful to her, than the conquest of a man of genius. Whether he be possessed of conversational powers or not, the intercourse of such a person with an amiable woman unlocks the bars of reserve, removes all the barriers of constitutional taciturnity, and the oratory of love is decked out with irresistible charms, from the

stores of literature and science. It is the best proof of the capacity of a youthful female, the surest criterion of her understanding, when she prefers the conversation of a man of literary acquirements to the sparkling nonsense of a mere votary of fashion.

Charles Sackville, a college friend of mine, a man of good family but of no fortune, was an excellent scholar; he went to the bar, got no business there, and supported himself by his contribution to reviews, magazines, and by other literary engagements. He had no other resource. He married a very amiable creature, like himself without fortune, but who doated upon him. I could soon perceive, however, that seeds of disunion were growing up between them. He was incessantly employed in his mental toil. She saw him only when he was spent, and exhausted, and incapable of conversation, consequently peevish and fretful. Mrs. Sackville had literally no society, for she wished for none of which her husband could not partake. They had no family, or its cares would have divided her thoughts and relieved the sense of dreary solitude which oppressed her in the very heart of what others may have considered domestic happiness. A few of Sackville's early university friends dropped in now and then, and I grieve to say, that one of them supplanted him in his wife's affections, and he was bereft of a treasure which he did not give himself sufficient respite from abstraction, to appreciate the value of.

"What is your opinion of professional female authors?" I hear some one say. Why, really, I do not much like them. There is something disagreeable in the idea of accomplished females writing for hire. The term "blue stocking" brings before the mind's eye some unaimable, unfeminine, ungraceful attributes. Still, I must say that I never met with an authoress who was a disagreeable woman. The situation of the two classes of authors, however, is not exactly parallel. I imagine it must be a rare case for a married lady to support herself and her husband by the fruits of her pen. I do not question the ability of a woman to do that, for I think there is more quickness and versatility in female powers than in those of men, which especially adapt ladies to be periodical writers; such writers at least as the taste of the present day is content with. But there is seldom a call for such incessant toil as that which unfits a man for domestic society.

I trust that literary men will not take any of my remarks unkindly: I am a friend to science, an admirer of the literary character, and called by partial friends a literary man myself. I subscribe to a great part of Cicero's encomia upon letters; but though I believe they *non impediunt foris*, I doubt whether, in all cases and all senses, they *delectant domi*.

L.

THE NOOZEED QUESTION.

WE may possibly have been accused of inattention to the remarkable Zemindar of Noozeed case, which has been for some time pending in Parliament; but our attention was sufficiently alive to it, though we deemed it unnecessary to notice, until its conclusion, an affair which we felt assured would end in smoke. To our astonishment, however, doubtless to that of every individual who understands the nature of the claim, and, we vehemently suspect, to the surprise of the parties themselves, the bill has passed, in spite of an argument from the Lord Chancellor, which, had it been delivered in the House of Commons, or in an earlier stage of the bill in the House of Peers, or if forty-seven instead of thirty-seven peers had been present at the third reading, must, in our humble opinion, have ensured its rejection.

In a little pamphlet,* which has just appeared, the question is put into a nutshell. "The object of the act," observes the author, "is to charge the revenues of India, in other words, to take out of the pockets of our native subjects, a large sum of money (about £23,000), for the purpose of paying a debt alleged to have been contracted, more than half a century ago, by a zemindar to an Englishman, whose representative, one Captain Murray, has the good fortune to be a gentleman connected with certain persons of considerable influence in Parliament." Captain Murray is the son of the late Lady William Murray, the daughter of Mr. Hodges, the lender.

The names and positions of the parties, concerned in the transactions out of which the claim arises, are as follow :—Opparow, the Zemindar of Noozeed, an estate ceded to the East-India Company by the Nizam, in 1766, held by the Zemindar, subject to the payment to the Company of an annual rent, upon failure of which, the Company were entitled to take possession; Mr. John Whitehill, chief of the council at Masulipatam, that is, chief of the local government board entrusted with the management of all the Company's affairs with Opparow; Right Hon. John Sullivan, Mr. James Hodges, Mr. Pringle, Mr. James Daniell, members of the same council or board; Colonel Flint, the military commandant of the district; and Sawmy Pillah, a native inhabitant, who at one time rented the estate.

Captain Murray, the claimant, is the representative of Mr. Hodges; and it is alleged on behalf of the estate of the latter gentleman, that in 1775, when he was appointed a member of the Masulipatam Board, he took upon him certain debts said to be due by the Zemindar to Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Sullivan, and Colonel Flint; and that he (Mr. Hodges) lent Opparow further monies, the whole of which, with interest upon them, were consolidated into one sum of 57,666 Madras pagodas, for which Opparow gave his bond. This simple statement (a statement, be it observed, made by the claimants themselves), is sufficient to shew that the claim originates in money-dealings between the officers of government and one of the zemindars under the immediate control of those very officers. Documents have been produced to shew that such

* The Noozeed Affair : A Word to the People of India. London, 1832. Hatchard.

transactions were contrary to Regulation; and Mr. Sullivan, when pressed in evidence, was obliged to admit that they were not at all encouraged by the Indian governments.

We are astonished that any Committee of Parliament should have deemed it necessary to institute an inquiry, as to whether a public servant could be justified in transactions so obviously opposed to every principle of duty and propriety. Our astonishment is greatly increased at observing that the Committee had before them distinct evidence of this striking, this appalling fact, that at the time when the bond from Opparow to Mr. Hodges bears date, Opparow was in prison, and Mr. Hodges was one of his gaolers!

It is to enforce payment of that bond that Parliament has interfered; and this, too, with evidence before them, of charges preferred against Mr. Hodges, by another Zemindar, in 1785, of extorting bonds from him!

As our readers may wish to see a fuller exposition of this case than is given in the pamphlet, they may rely on the accuracy of the following details.

Let us first observe that, in questions of this kind, there are two essential preliminary points: first, is the claimant justly entitled to what he asks; and secondly, is the party of whom he claims it, justly bound to pay the demand?

So long ago as 1714, we find the Court of Directors, in a general letter to Fort St. George (dated 27th October in that year) writing in these terms:—

“We very well like the injunctions mentioned in the seventy-seventh paragraph of your letter, by the *London*, to all our people, that none of them have any dealings with the country governments in money matters; and earnestly desire this may frequently be repeated to all places as *our standing irreversible order, never to be broken on any occasion.*”

But it may be said that this “irreversible standing order, never to be broken on any occasion,” was issued as a matter of form by the Court, and speedily suffered to fall into desuetude abroad. We pray attention to the following paragraph, in a letter from the Court of Directors to Fort St. George, dated 9th December 1784, which was printed by the East-India Company, in 1797, among a collection of papers relating to the debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic:—

Par. 87. “So early as the 27th March 1769, it was ordered by our then president and council of Fort St. George, that for the preventing of all persons living under the Company’s protection from having any dealings with the country powers or their ministers, without the knowledge or consent of the Board, an advertisement should be published, by fixing it up at the Sea-Gate, and sending round a copy to the Company’s servants and inhabitants, and the different subordinates and out-garrisons, and giving it out in general orders, stating therein that the president and council did consider the irreversible order of the Court of Directors of the year 1714, whereby their people were expressly prohibited from having any dealings with the country governments in money matters, *to be in full force and vigour*: and thereby especially forbidding *all servants of the Company*, and other Europeans under their jurisdiction, to make loans, or have any money transactions, with any of the princes or states of India, without special licence and permission of the president and

council for the time being, except only in the particular cases there mentioned, and declaring, that any wilful deviation therefrom should be deemed a breach of orders and treated as such."

The notification here mentioned was issued only six or seven years prior to the date of Mr. Hodges' transactions, and while those, of which we shall find he became the assignee, must have been actually going on. Bearing these orders in mind, let us proceed to the transactions on which this claim is founded.

Mr. Hodges was appointed a member of the council at Masulipatam in 1775, and it is averred that, on his arrival, he took upon himself certain debts then due from the Zemindar of Noozed, in respect of advances made to him by Mr. Whitehill, the chief of the council; Mr. Sullivan, another member of council (who is now living); and Colonel Flint, the military commandant of the district. In that and the following year, Mr. Hodges himself made further advances, which, together with those of which he had become the assignee, constitute the whole amount of his claim. In 1777, as security for his debts, he had obtained possession of certain villages within the zemindarry of Noozed. The Zemindar, however, having fallen greatly in arrear of his kist, or tribute to the Company, the President and Council of Fort St. George resolved to enter on the possession of the zemindarry, and administer its revenues, till the public demands were discharged, which, as they calculated, would (together with a proper provision for the family of the Zemindar) absorb the whole produce for eleven or twelve years. Mr. Hodges, and others in similar circumstances, were required to yield up the villages held by them, which continued in the Company's possession down to 1803, when, on the introduction of the permanent settlement, the assessment of Noozed being fixed at a lower amount, the Company relinquished their claims to a large arrear yet undischarged, and the zemindarry was restored to the family of Opparow.

Now it is evident, at the very outset of the narrative, that the whole transaction was founded in a gross breach of orders and violation of trust by the servants at Masulipatam. If a positive law is entitled to any respect, the conduct of Mr. Hodges' predecessors cannot but be considered highly illegal; and he, on taking upon himself their transactions, and pursuing a similar course, must have been aware that he was breaking through the regulations of his employers; that he was betraying the trust which had been reposed in him; and that, so far from aid or countenance in such an affair, he could expect nothing from the Court of Directors or their governments, but the severest reprehension.

The claim being thus manifestly tainted in its origin, the claimants have relied on the sanction which they assert it received from the council of Masulipatam and the Madras Government during the transaction, and from its subsequent recognition by Lord Macartney, upon the "faith of whose promise," the preamble of the Act asserts, Mr. Hodges yielded possession of the villages. If these assertions could be proved, we conceive they would add nothing to the strength of the claim; for no sanction or recognition could legalize the breach of a positive regulation. As to the council of

Masulipatam, all the members of which were parties concerned, their sanction is a part of the *corpus delicti*. But what does the sanction of Lord Macartney and the Government amount to ?

The first official communication to the Council of Masulipatam on this subject was in 1777—a year after all the money had been advanced ! Mr. Hodges then irregularly assumed the management of the zemindarry, which he declared to be “first responsible to the Company,” and then to the claims of himself, Mr. Pringle, and a native connected with them. This arrangement was sanctioned by the same Mr. Pringle and Mr. Des Vœux, members of the Council : that is, the proposition of one of the interested parties was “sanctioned” by another.

No communication, however, was made to the Madras Government till 1779, and then only in consequence of that government having first called the attention of the Council to the decayed state of this zemindarry. And this Mr. Hodges calls “acting openly and in the face of the day ;” this, we are gravely told, is the approbation of the government ! Why Mr. Hodges says, in his statement, December 1784, that he placed the transaction upon record *after* it was complete, for the purpose of securing it an official sanction. His words are : “My demand on him then growing “immense, and with no prospect of immediate relief, I brought my situation “before Government.” He makes the advances in defiance of the express enactment of the regulations ; then, finding his speculation rather a dangerous one, he takes advantage of the high station with which he was entrusted, and with the assistance of his colleagues, also parties concerned, slips it upon record : but none of them dare communicate the transaction to the superior Government till its notice had been drawn to the subject, and an exposure was unavoidable. Then they apply for the sanction of Government ; and what are the means they adopt to obtain it ? The Madras Government, having called upon the Council of Masulipatam, as we have stated, the latter made a Report, recommending that the Company should take possession of the zemindarry, and appropriate the revenues : First, to the payment of their annual tribute ; secondly, to the maintenance of the zemindar ; and lastly, the surplus, *if any*, to the creditors. In this Report it is not stated, that Mr. Hodges or Mr. Pringle were creditors, nor is any mention made of their having assumed the management of the zemindarry. They stated, that certain villages had been assigned by Opparow to the *creditors*, and that the *creditors* (no names) were satisfied to remain on that footing. It so happened that Mr. Whitehill was now in Council at Fort St. George, and the reply of that Government (a fact, to say the least, very remarkable,) was an approval of the proposition, and a recommendation to appoint Mr. Hodges and Mr. Pringle managers for transacting this business ! On receiving this reply, the Council, instead of taking possession for the Company, entertained a proposal from a native, Sawmy Pillah, to *rent* the zemindarry. This man offered, for Mr. Hodges and Mr. Pringle’s debts, all the villages of Vayoor, amounting in a good season to about 15,000 pagodas. This offer being communicated to the Madras government (Mr. Whitehill by this time being second in council),

was by them remitted to the judgment of the Council at Masulipatam, provided sufficient security were found for the regular payment of the Company's demands. They accepted the proposal of Sawmy Pillah, and *by him*, as the renter, was Mr. Hodges placed in possession of the villages which he continued to hold till 1784.*

We will not insult the understanding of our readers by offering one more remark on this pretended "sanction of Government:" a partial assent, obtained through garbled representations, and by the collusion of an accomplice, guarded, moreover, with a proviso, which it is notorious has never been complied with.

But it has been urged on behalf of the claimants that, in 1784, Lord Macartney promised that something should be ultimately done to satisfy Mr. Hodges' demand upon the zemindar. Lord Macartney's view of the subject is expressed in his minute of November 1784, which the reader may see cited by the Lord Chancellor in his argument, whence it appears that his Lordship considered that every kind of money transactions with zemindars was prohibited; that the transaction in question, which involved persons who were themselves entrusted with the collection of the public revenue, "appeared, in every part, unwarrantable in its principle and pernicious in its tendency;" and it is evident that he would have rejected the claim *in toto*, but for the previous countenance on the part of the Madras Government.

It appears that, after the arrangement we have stated, the zemindar's debt to the Company continued, nevertheless, to fall more and more in arrears; so that, in 1784, Lord Macartney, being then President of Fort St. George, the resolution was taken (which we have before mentioned) of administering the zemindarry in the name of the Company. Upon this occasion it was that Lord Macartney appears to have been first made acquainted with Mr. Hodges' possession of these villages: and he thereupon expressed the opinion of the transaction referred to.†

It is clear that Lord Macartney never for a moment admitted that the pretended sanction of Government deprived this business of any portion of its illegality; but not being aware, perhaps, on what slight foundations Mr. Hodges' affirmations on this point were based, the President in Council, after expressing their opinion in words which no one can mistake, proceeded thus: „

"The respect due to whatever has had the sanction or countenance of government, we think entitles the individual creditors of Opparow, who are thus situated to our consideration.

* We may here observe, that Sawmy Pillah's possession ceased in 1785; and as Mr. Hodges held under him, he could not have retained possession, under any circumstances, for more than a year beyond the time that he was actually dispossessed.

† It was contended, in Capt. Murray's behalf, (see the speech of Lord Wynford in the House of Lords, 6 July, *Mirror of Parliament*, p. 3080), that a zemindar was not a "native power," within the meaning of the orders against money dealings; that he was a subject of the Nizam, and that no regulation prohibited Mr. Hodges from having money transactions with him. It is well for the noble and learned Lord, who propounded this opinion, that he does not ground his claims to celebrity on his knowledge of Indian affairs. Lord Ellenborough justly remarked, that the zemindar was at least as much a power as the Nizam, since the latter stood in the same relation to the King of Delhi, as the zemindar to the Nizam. But to those who know any thing of Indian history, this argument will require no reply.

"We are of opinion that the creditors can have no claim to the *assistance* of the Company but on the following conditions: First, that they cheerfully acquiesce in the surrender of the districts which they have so long and, under the circumstances above-mentioned, *so irregularly* held under their management; secondly, that they deliver in a statement of the rise and progress of their demands, and, from the time they were liquidated by authority, a regular annual account current, specifying the receipts and balances. Upon these conditions being faithfully performed, the government expressed their willingness to *recommend* the case of such creditors to the Company, and to establish such provision for them as can with any propriety be set apart from the superior demands of the Company. But with regard to the crop on the ground in the mortgaged districts, the creditors can, for the present only, be allowed the first cost and charges of sowing it; and if the accounts required from them shall appear satisfactory, we have resolved that the whole produce be accounted for to them as it may be received by the Company.

Mr. Hodges complied with the prescribed conditions: the crops were allowed to him, and now comes the question, what is the promise contained in the remainder of the passages quoted? That if Mr. Hodges will give up these villages, the Company will undertake to discharge his claim? No such thing; Lord Macartney had no authority so to bind the Company, nor would he have done it if he had. There was no occasion to make any stipulation; Mr. Hodges was in no condition to require or expect terms. He could not have held out an hour against the Company; he had been guilty of a gross breach of the orders of his employers, the detection of which had placed him at their mercy. To say, that in such a case he surrendered "on the faith of a promise," is a manifest absurdity. His possession was illegal and untenable. Like a prudent man, he stood on no terms; he hastened to acquiesce in the convenience of the government, and endeavoured to make something like reparation for his past error, and to gain the most favourable consideration he could for the bad speculation he had ventured on. And what says Lord Macartney? He scruples not to describe Mr. Hodges' conduct in the right terms; and then he tells him, that in consideration of a former government having afforded its sanction, (not in consideration of any right of his, but from respect to them) if he would now readily submit himself, thereby acknowledging his error, the government would—not undertake to pay the money—that they had no power to do—nor even recommend to the Court to do so—but *recommend his case to the Company, to establish such provision for him as could with any propriety be set apart from the superior demands of the Company.* And to this recommendation let us see the Court's reply.

"We very much approve of the conduct of Lord Macartney and his Council in requiring an immediate surrender of mortgaged districts; but before we can acquiesce in any relief being given to individuals, we must see the heavy balance which is due to the Company, if not wholly discharged, at least put in a train of liquidation."

And this Lord Wharncliffe* imagines is as much to say, "When our debt is satisfied, yours shall come next." If so, then is there no meaning

* *Mirror of Parliament*, p. 3022.

in words. The whole structure of the phrase proves that the Court do not go so far as Lord Macartney. "We very much approve," say the Court, of Lord Macartney's proceedings; we think, with him, that the transaction was unwarrantable in its principle and injurious in its tendency; we consider it, as he does, a breach of our most positive orders; and accordingly we approve of the immediate resumption of these districts; *but*, as to your recommendation, we shall pause." Lord Macartney had recommended the case of the creditors to consideration; not for the full discharge of their claims, but for "such provision as could with propriety be set apart from the superior demands of the Company." The Court hesitate: "before we can acquiesce in *any relief* being given to individuals, we must see our own demands in a fair way of being settled. Let Mr. Hodges and all our offending servants now use every effort to recover the revenue which their mal-practices have contributed to impair, and then we will consider how far these subsequent exertions may entitle them to our "assistance," towards obtaining some compensation for their losses. This is precisely the interpretation put upon the Court's despatch by the Government of Madras, which they communicated to the Council of Masulipatam, who, in notifying it to the several creditors, expressed themselves thus: "You must wait until the heavy public balance due from the zemindarry to the Company is discharged, before your case *can again become an object of deliberation*;" and the letter, so addressed to Mr. Hodges, as a creditor, bears the signature of Mr. Hodges, as chief of Masulipatam.

The author of the pamphlet, to which we have referred, observes: —

How, then, it will naturally be enquired, came Lord Macartney to say in 1784, that Mr. Hodges and others similarly circumstanced, had a claim to consideration?

Our answer is, that Lord Macartney was deluded by Mr. Daniell, into the belief, that Mr. Hodges was a public creditor, and, if we mistake not, this Mr. Daniell, whose representatives are beneficially interested in the present claim, was afterwards dismissed the service for some curious transactions with a native named Juggapah. The Madras government wrote thus to Mr. Daniell on the 18th September 1784, (Lord Macartney's minute, it will be observed, being dated in November following):—

"When you are upon the spot you will be better able to make a strict investigation of the real value of the Noozed zemindarry. The whole of the revenue, after paying the charges of collection, and making a suitable allowance to the young Zemindar for his and family's maintenance, ought and must be applied to the discharge of the current tribute, the liquidation of old balances due to the Company, and a reasonable indemnification for the expense of the Noozed expedition: nor should any private creditor whatever of Opparow be suffered to interfere in any shape, until the Company's claims on the zemindarry are fully answered."

To these instructions Mr. Daniell replied:—"Mr. Hodges esteems himself a public creditor of Opparow since the year 1779, and does not conceive that your Lordship, &c. intends to sequester the pergunnah of Vayoor from him, the possession of which for the amount of the debt appears upon the records and is approved by the presidency." And upon this representation of Mr. Daniell, Lord Macartney grounded his Minute.

A man of common understanding must be, by this time, astonished that Mr. Hodges could be supposed to be entitled to more than "consideration," after the Company's demands had been discharged; but how amazed must he be to learn, that an Act has passed the Legislature granting to his representative the whole debt, when it is notorious that the demands of the Company have not to this hour been any thing like satisfied! The revenues of the zemindarry were considerably over-rated in the estimate, by which it appeared that eleven or twelve years would discharge the incumbrance. The Company held it till 1803, when the tribute was found deficient by upwards of a lac of pagodas, or more than £40,000. But, being desirous of laying a foundation for individual wealth in India, as part of a great political measure, they relinquished their claim to any further arrears, and restored the zemindarry at a reduced assessment to its proper owner. It is clear that if the Company had retained possession until this day, their demands would not have been discharged; and, consequently, admitting the legality of Mr. Hodges' claim, and giving the widest construction to Lord Macartney's "promise," the claimant is not at this moment entitled to one farthing.

Having detained our readers so long on the question of the justice of the claim itself; we shall have very little to say on the liability of the party against whom it is brought. In truth, from the beginning to the end of this affair, not one tittle of evidence has been adduced upon this very important point.

Nothing can be more obvious than that whatever claim Mr. Hodges' representative may have, must be against the zemindar and not against the Government of India. In none of the papers is it even asserted, that the Company ever contemplated taking upon themselves the private debts of the zemindar. It was, indeed, alleged that their Government did recognize the debts *as due from the zemindar*, and the propriety of their being ultimately discharged; but it was never attempted, by any construction, to make this sanction imply the remotest idea of paying the debt out of any other funds than the revenues of the zemindarry, after satisfying all the Company's demands. The most cursory perusal of the papers suffices to shew, that the parties always looked to the zemindar for payment; and pleaded the Government sanction only as the ground for the Company's interference and assistance.

Here, then, are the revenues of India, which fall short of the expenses every year, in spite of retrenchments that press heavily upon all classes of the Company's servants, burthened with a payment, which it will be necessary to meet by incurring debt, and which, according to the highest legal authority, "is not founded on the basis of principle and justice;" which originated in a transaction contaminated in its character, and (according to the same high legal authority) "absolutely illegal;" yet it has been nevertheless sanctioned by Parliament, though the claimant had been guilty of a *laches*, sufficient to defeat his claim, had it been just!

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAMMOHUN ROY AND THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

(Concluded from p. 230.)

Q. 48. What is the cause of such delay?—A. It must be acknowledged that irregularity in attending to the discharge of the judicial duties, and the want of proper discipline or control over the judicial officers, are the main causes of obstruction in the dispatch of the judicial business; and these daily growing evils in every branch of the judicial establishment have in a great measure defeated the object which the government had in view in establishing it. For example, a bill of complaint written on stamp, the first paper in a suit, cannot be easily got on the file unless it be accompanied with some perquisite to the native recorder, whose duty it is to ascertain first whether the sum in dispute correspond with the value of the stamp, an act which may be accomplished in a minute or a week, just as it suits the inclination of the examiner. The case is the same with respect to the issuing of the summonses prepared by another native officer, to command the attendance of the person sued, either in person or by a pleader, to put in his answer. Summonses, subpoenas, and the processes of the provincial courts, are issued against individuals through the judge of the district in which they reside, and a certain period is always allowed for the serving these processes; but neither are the zillah judges, whose time is otherwise fully occupied, punctual in observing those subordinate duties, nor does the higher court, which is occupied by other important business, take any early notice of the expiration of the time allowed for making the return. The parties are therefore obliged to cultivate a friendly understanding, not only with the officers of the provincial court, but also with those of the zillah or city court. Whether the defendant attends immediately or long after the time allowed him, or whether he files his answer within the regular prescribed period, or a year afterwards, is treated as if practically immaterial. But delay, unintentionally allowed to the parties in filing the requisite papers, and in producing their documents and witnesses, is the too frequent source of great abuses, as the opportunity thus afforded by delay is embraced to invent stories, and forge documents in support of them, to procure false witnesses, and to instruct them in the manner that appears best calculated to serve the purposes in view.

Par. 2. Moreover, some of the judges are very irregular in calling on causes, choosing any day and any time that suits their convenience to occupy the bench singly. The pleaders, being natives of the country, have little or no influence over the conduct of the judges to prevent such irregularities, and dare not hint dissatisfaction.

Par. 3. I would suggest, with a view to remove irregularities originating in a want of official control, without disregard to economy, that the head writer in each court be required to discharge this duty, with some extra remuneration for the same, and be made strictly responsible under an adequate penalty, with proper sureties for his conduct, liable, jointly with him, for any fine he may incur by want of punctuality, proved against him by either party on complaint to the judge of the court, or of a superior court, or to the judicial secretary.

Par. 4. This superintendent or clerk of the papers should be required to receive and file bills of complaint in open court, as well as answers and replies, &c., within the period prescribed in Regulation IV. of 1793. These should

not be admitted to the records after the time allowed, unless the judge, on motion publicly made, finds sufficient reasons for prolonging the period, say a week or two, in particular cases.

Par. 5. The clerk of the papers should vigilantly watch that no delay takes place in issuing summonses, subpœnas, and other process of the court, and that the day on which these are ordered to be issued, and the day on which their return is expected, should be correctly registered in a separate book kept on purpose.

Par. 6. In case of neglect or wilful disobedience, the superintendent of the papers should immediately submit the circumstance to the notice of the judge. Should the neglect be on the part of the prosecutor, the judge ought immediately to pronounce non-suit; and if on the part of the defendant, proceed *ex parte*, without allowing the neglect to be remedied. Or if the judge do not attend to these rules, the clerk of the papers should be bound to report the circumstance to the superior court, or the judicial secretary, on pain of forfeiting his situation. A separate register of the returns should also be kept, as well as a register showing the time when the defendant's answer must be filed, say one month from the day when the summonses are served, as is the case with equity suits in Calcutta; also showing the hours during which the judge may attend on public duty, and also his occasional absence from court, with the alleged cause thereof. The superintendent should transmit, monthly, a copy of each register, with his own remarks, to government, through the secretary in the judicial department, for its particular attention to every breach of regularity therein mentioned.

Par. 7. With a view to the same end, every person who chooses should have a right to be present during the trial of causes in any court; the courts, as is generally the case at present, should be so constructed as to afford facilities for a considerable number of persons hearing and witnessing the whole proceedings; any one who chose should be entitled to make notes of the same and publish them, or cause them to be published in any manner he may think proper for general information, subject to prosecution for any intentional error or misrepresentation that might be judicially proved against him before a competent tribunal, and to incur such penalty as it might award. This measure would tend to remove the evil pointed out in Answer to Query 7, No. 4.

Q. 49. What number of causes may be pending at one time, and undisposed of in the district courts and courts of appeal?—A. This depends partly on the comparative degree of industry and attention to business bestowed by the judicial officers, partly on the extent of the district and amount of business within the jurisdiction of the respective courts. However, the average number of causes pending may be ascertained by a reference to the registers kept, which are not at present accessible to me; my impression is, that in some districts they are very numerous. But to show how much the vigilance and activity of a public officer may accomplish, even in so extensive a district as Hooghley, I may mention that there, under Mr. D. C. Smith, every case is decided in the course of four, five, or six months in the courts of appeal, the causes pending are very numerous. Conscientious and active as Mr. Smith is, he is often obliged, from the pressure of business, judicial and magisterial, to authorize his native judicial officers to take the depositions of witnesses in the civil suits.

Q. 50. Could the number of appeal cases be reduced without any disadvantage?—A. Yes, certainly, not only without disadvantage, but with great posi-

tive advantage. 1st. By introducing a more regular system of filing papers and bringing on causes, as above suggested in Answer to Query 48; 2d. By the aid of a jury and joint native judge, as proposed in reply to Query 30; 3d. By allowing of no appeal, unless when there is a difference of opinion in the zillah or city court in giving sentence, as noticed in reply to the Query 36. By these means the business would be at once conducted with more dispatch and with more accuracy, so many litigious suits would not occur, and there would be very little need of appeals to revise the decision.

Q. 51. Has the right of appeal to the King in Council proved beneficial or otherwise?—*A.* Owing to the vast distance, the heavy expense, and the very great delay which an appeal in England necessarily involves; owing also to the inaccuracies in the translations of the papers prepared after decision,* and sent to this country, and to other causes, I think the right of appeal to the King in Council is a great source of evil, and must continue to be so unless a specific court of appeal be created here expressly for Indian appeal causes above £10,000. At the same time to remove the inaccuracies above noticed, three qualified persons (an European, a Mussulman, and a Hindu) should be nominated joint translators, and the translations should be furnished within one year from the conclusion of the proceedings in India, and both parties should be allowed to examine the accuracy of the translations thus prepared; but if the appellant neglect to pay the fees of translation within two months after the decision, the appeal should be quashed.

Q. 52. What is the nature of the duties assigned to the revenue commissioners?—*A.* They exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue collectors, with powers similar to those vested in the Board at Calcutta, formerly called the Board of Revenue, and in the Board of Commissioners for the Upper Provinces. The Board at Calcutta is the superior authority, to which an appeal may be made from the decisions of the present commissioners (it is in consequence now generally termed the Sudder or Supreme Board), and thence to the government itself. In other words, the office of commissioner is a substitute for the Board of Revenue; but an appeal being allowed from one to the other, of course there is abundance of appeals, and a great part of the business is thus transacted twice or thrice over.

Q. 53. What is the nature of the duties assigned to them as judges of the circuit?—*A.* As judges of circuit they exercise control over the magistrates, and try the higher classes of criminal causes, which involve a question of life or death or severe punishment; and an appeal lies from them to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, the highest criminal tribunal.

Q. 54. Does not the discharge of one class of duties interfere with the discharge of another class which seems to be of a very different nature?—*A.* As above noticed (Answer to Query 46), while they are engaged in the duties of their circuit court, the reports and references from the revenue collectors must remain for several months unanswered; and not only do the people suffer in consequence, but the public business stagnates, as already observed.

Q. 55 & 56. What is the nature of the functions of the judge of circuit, and his native law assessor; do they afford each other reciprocal assistance in the discharge of their duties?—*A.* Both take cognizance of the charges brought

* In noticing this circumstance I by no means intend to make the least insinuation to the prejudice of the present translators; but make the statement from my own observation of various translations, and my own experience of the great difficulty, or rather impracticability, of rendering accurately large masses of documents from an Oriental tongue, and frequently a provincial dialect, into an European language, of which the idioms are so widely different, unless the translator be assisted by persons possessing peculiar vernacular knowledge of the various localities.

before the magistrates, and sent to their court; both hear the evidence and examine the witnesses; and both give their voice in passing the decision, as I observed in Par. 1st, in my answer to Q. 30. In a vague sense, the Mahomedan law assessor may be considered as analogous to the jury in English courts, while the European judicial officer is the judge.

Q. 57. Are the judges generally competent to the discharge of their duties?—A. Some of them are highly qualified; but it is not expected that European judges should be generally competent to determine difficult questions of evidence among a people whose language, feelings, and habits of thinking and acting are so totally different from their own.

Q. 58. Are the native law assessors generally competent?—A. They are generally so. Some of the muftis (Mussulman law assessors) are men of such high honour and integrity, that they may be entrusted with the power of a jury with perfect safety; and they are all of the most essential utility, and indeed, the main instrument for expediting the business of the criminal courts. However highly or moderately qualified the European judges may have been, the business has been advantageously conducted through the assistance and co-operation of these Mahomedan assessors for a period of forty years past.

Q. 59. If they should differ in opinion, what course is adopted?—A. The case is then referred to the Nizamut Adawlut (the highest criminal tribunal).

Q. 60. What course do the judges of the Nizamut Adawlut (highest criminal court) adopt?—A. If the judge of the supreme criminal court, before whom the referred case comes, should, after consulting with the muftis of that court concur in the opinion of the circuit judge, his decision is confirmed and carried into execution; but should the sudder nizamut (supreme criminal judge) differ from the opinion of the circuit judge, the case is then submitted to a second, or if necessary, to a third sudder nizamut judge, and the opinion given by two sudder judges against one is final.

Q. 61. Are the judges of the supreme criminal court also judges of the highest civil court?—A. Yes: and very deservedly.

Q. 62. Are they generally competent to the discharge of their duties?—A. I have already observed (Q. 42) that they are highly competent.

Q. 63. As it is of the highest importance that the courts of circuit should be above all corruption, can you suggest any means of improving them?—A. Courts which have the disposal of life and death are undoubtedly of very high importance, and I would therefore propose, instead of only one law assessor (who stands in place of a jury), three or five (at least three) law assessors should be attached to each court while trials are going on.

Q. 64. From what class of men would you select the juries in the criminal courts?—A. The criminal law now established in India has been judiciously founded on the Mahomedan criminal law. It has, however, been so greatly modified by the acts of government from time to time since 1793, that it in fact constitutes a new system of law, consisting partly of its original basis and partly of the government Regulations. But it has been made a regular study only by the respectable Mahomedans, who, when they attain a certain proficiency, are styled maulavies, a term equivalent to doctors of law. Formerly, two of these were attached to each court of circuit, and one to each district. Of late the office of maulavi of circuit having been abolished, the maulavi or mufti of the zillah (district) court has been ordered by government to officiate as mufti of circuit, while the judge of circuit is engaged in the trial of the criminal causes of that district: thus he alone, as assessor of the judge of circuit, is entrusted with the powers usually assigned to a jury in a British

court, having the power of delivering his opinion on every case at the close of the trial.

Par. 2. With a view to lessen the abuse of the great power thus given, it is highly desirable that government should adopt the following precaution. The judge of circuit, previous to his departure for any zillah (district) or city to try criminal causes, should summon, through the magistrate, one or two additional maulavies attached to the adjacent courts, with a few other learned, intelligent, and respectable inhabitants of that district or city, to join him on his arrival, with a moderate extra allowance for their services, and every morning before he takes his seat on the bench, the judge should, without previous intimation, direct three of them to sit with him during the whole trials that may come on for that day, as his law assessors, and they should be required to deliver their opinions in each case in open court, immediately after the close of the proceedings, without previous opportunity of communicating with any one whatever, on the same principle as any English jury; and the judge should immediately inform the parties of the verdict, to put an end to all intrigues. The judge of circuit should also be required to keep a vigilant watch over the proceedings of the magistrates within his jurisdiction, and to institute an investigation personally and on the spot into any complaint preferred against him, whenever he sees sufficient ground for adopting this prompt measure: and the judge of circuit only should have the power of inflicting corporal punishment not any magistrate, as injudiciously authorized by Regulation IX. of 1807, sec. 19.

Q. 65. What would be their duty? precisely like that of a jury, or like that of the law assessors, as hitherto employed?—A. More resembling that of the law assessor as hitherto employed. The difference between them is not important, and the result would be the same.

Q. 66. Should not the jury be selected from persons of all religious sects and divisions?—A. Since criminal law has hitherto been administered by the Mahommedans, to conciliate this class, the assessors should still be selected from among them, until the other classes may have acquired the same qualifications, and the Mahomedans may become reconciled to co-operate with them.

Q. 67. Do you think any alteration necessary in the system of criminal law now established?—A. As the criminal laws now established are already in general very familiar to the natives, I think they may better remain in their present state, until the government may be able to introduce a regular code.

Q. 68. In what manner do you think a code of law could be framed suited to the wants of the country?—A. A code of criminal law for India should be founded, as far as possible, on those principles which are common to, and acknowledged by, all the different sects and tribes inhabiting the country; it ought to be simple in its principles, clear in its arrangement, and precise in its definitions, so that it may be established as a standard of criminal justice in itself, and not stand in need of explanation by a reference to any other books of authority, either Mahomedan or Christian. It is a subject of general complaint, that some persons of high rank, however profligate some of them may be, are, from political considerations, exempted from the jurisdiction or control of the courts of law. To remedy this inconvenience in the proposed code, so as to give general satisfaction, without disregarding the political distinctions hitherto observed, it may perhaps be expedient for government to order such persons to be tried by a special commission, composed of three or more persons of the same rank. This very regulation, when once known to them, would in all

probability deter them from committing any very gross act of tyranny or outrage upon their dependents or others.

Q. 69. What period of time would it take to frame such a code, and by whom could it be done satisfactorily?—*A.* It must require at least a couple of years to do it justice, and it ought to be drawn up by persons thoroughly acquainted with Mahomedan and Hindu law, as well as the general principles of British law.

Q. 70. Are the judges capable of regulating their proceedings by such a code of laws?—*A.* At present they are not generally capable of performing their judicial duties independent of the aid of the assessors; but with a proper code, as above supposed, they might most of them in no great period, by making it a regular study, become much more capable of administering justice by it than they are by the present system.

Q. 71 and 72. Would not the detention of the young civilians in England to obtain a regular legal education, be injurious, by delaying their proceeding to India for several years, at that period of life when they are best capable to acquire the native languages? Do you conceive that any disadvantages arise from civilians going out at an early age?—*A.* This is a subject which merits the deepest consideration of the legislature. Young men, sent out at an early age, before their principles are fixed, or their education fully matured, with the prospect of the highest power, authority and influence before them, occupying already the first rank in society immediately on their arrival, and often without the presence of any parent or near relative to advise, guide, or check them, and surrounded by persons ready, in the hope of future favours and patronage, to flatter their vanity, and supply money to almost any extent to their too easily excitable passions, are evidently placed in a situation calculated to plunge them into many errors, make them overstep the bounds of duty to their fellow creatures and fellow subjects, and to relax whatever principles of virtue may have been implanted in their yet inexperienced minds. The excuse made for so injudicious an arrangement, that it is favourable to the acquisition of the native languages, is of no weight; for it may be observed, that the missionaries, who are usually sent out at the age of from twenty-five to thirty-five years, acquire generally in two or three years so thorough a knowledge of these languages as to be able to converse freely in them, and even to address a native audience with fluency in their own tongue. In fact, the languages are easily acquired at a mature as well as an immature age, by free communication with the people. Moreover, by the system of native assessors, juries, and other helps to the judges and magistrates, and by the gradual substitution of English for Persian, as above proposed, so extensive and minute a knowledge of the native languages would not be requisite. In short, from the present system of sending out youths at so early an age, very serious evils arise to themselves as well as to the government and to the public. 1st. With respect to themselves, they are too often seduced into habits which prove ruinous to their health and to their fortunes, becoming thereby involved in debts, from which many of them are never afterwards able to extricate themselves, without having recourse to improper means. 2dly. These embarrassments interfere very seriously with their duty to government and the public, as the persons to whom they are indebted generally surround them, and seize every opportunity of enriching themselves, which their situation and influence put in their way. 3dly. Their indiscreet choice of native officers, from youthful partialities, and the thoughtless habits acquired in early days amid power and influence, prove very injurious to the community. Therefore no civil servant should be sent

to India under twenty-four, or at least twenty-two years of age: and no candidate among them should be admitted into the judicial line of the service, unless he can produce a certificate from a professor of English law, to prove that he possesses a competent knowledge of it: because, though he is not to administer English law, his proficiency therein will be a proof of his capacity for legal studies and judicial duties, and a knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, as developed in one system of law, will enable him to acquire more readily any other system, just as the study of the ancient and dead languages improves our knowledge of the modern tongues. This is so important, that no public authority should have the power of violating this rule, by admitting to the exercise of judicial functions any one who has not been brought up a lawyer.

Q. 73. How are the laws of inheritance regulated?—*A.* The property of Mahomedans descends, and is divided according to their own law of inheritance; and the property of Hindus according to their's; and of other sects also, agreeably to their respective laws of inheritance.

Q. 74. What books do the Hindu lawyers, officially attached to the courts, follow as law authorities?—*A.* There are various books, but in Bengal they chiefly follow the *Dayabhāga*, with occasional reference to other authorities; and in the western provinces, and a great part of the *Dakhan*, they follow the *Mitaksharā* principally.

Q. 75. What books do the Mahomedan lawyers follow as authorities?—*A.* The majority of the Mussulmans of Hindustan follow the doctrines of Abu Hanifah and his disciples; consequently the *Hidāyā* is their chief law authority; but they also refer to some other books of decisions or cases, such as the *Fatāwāe Alamgiri*, and others.

Q. 76. Is there any mode by which the law authorities, now voluminous and perplexing, might be simplified in such a manner, as to prevent the native lawyers from misleading the courts, and confounding the rights of property?—*A.* To effect this great and pre-eminently important object, a code of civil law should be formed, on similar principles to those already suggested for the criminal code; and this, as well as the former, should be accurately translated and published under the authority of government, by printing off large impressions, and distributing them at prime cost, in the current languages of the people, so as not only to render the rights of property secure, but also so clear and well known to the whole community, that it would be impossible for any designing man to induce any intelligent person to enter upon litigious suits. The law of inheritance should of course remain as at present, with modifications peculiar to the different sects, until by the diffusion of intelligence the whole community may be prepared to adopt one uniform system. At present, when a new regulation, drawn up by any officer of government, and submitted to it, is approved of, it immediately becomes law when promulgated the same as an Act of Parliament in this country, when approved of, discussed and sanctioned by King, Lords and Commons. From the want of sufficient local knowledge and experience on the part of the framers of such Regulations, they are often found not to answer in practice, and the local government is thus frequently obliged to rescind the whole or part of them. I would therefore suggest, that if any new Regulation is thought necessary before the completion of the civil and criminal codes above proposed, that great care and precaution should be observed in its enactment. With this view, every such project of law, before it is finally adopted by the government, should be printed, and a copy sent directly from government, not only to the judges of

the *Sudder Dewanee Adawlut*, and the members of the Board of Revenue, &c., but also to the Advocate-general on the part of the Honourable Company, to the principal zemindars, such as the rajahs of Burdwan, Behar, Benares, &c., and to the highly respectable merchants, such as Jagat Seth at Murshedabad, Baboo Bajnat at Patna; and the representatives of Baboo Monohur Doas at Benares; also to the mufitis of the *Sudder Dewanee Adawlut*, and the head native officers of the Boards of Revenue, for their opinion on each clause of the Regulation, to be sent in writing within a certain period; because these being the persons who are affected by the Regulations, they will be cautious of recommending anything that is injurious.* It should still be optional, however, with government to be guided or not by their suggestions; but a copy of the minutes made by the different parties above-named should accompany the Regulations, when these are to be transmitted to England for the consideration of the Court of Directors and Parliament, and there should be a standing Committee of the House of Commons to take the whole Regulations and Minutes into consideration, and report to the House, from time to time, on the subject, for their confirmation or amendment.

Par. 2. In such matters as those of war and peace, it may be necessary that the local government should act on its own discretion and responsibility according to existing circumstances, notwithstanding the opinion of the Government in England. But as the affairs of India have been known to the authorities in Europe for such a series of years, in matters of legislation, the local government should be bound to carry into effect any Regulations or orders in judicial and revenue matters sent out, formally enacted by the British Government, or the Court of Directors, under the express sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Control of the Affairs of India, although the local government might still remonstrate against them to the home authorities.

Par. 3. The attention thus shown by the Government at home and abroad to the feelings and interests of the zamindars and merchants, as principal members of the community, though it would not confer upon them any political power, would give them an interest in the government, and inspire them with greater attachment to it, and also the whole community, as being under their influence, and in general receiving its opinions from them.

Q. 77. Should the civil servants in the judicial and revenue departments be educated expressly for the particular line of the service in which they are engaged, or is it advantageous to transfer them from one branch of it to another?—A. It is found by experience that persons by long habit in the performance of any particular duties, become not only more dextrous, but more reconciled and even attached to them, and find them less irksome than others to which they have not been accustomed. In my humble opinion the duties of a judge are not inferior in difficulty to those of any other profession whatever, nor is the qualification requisite for them to be acquired with less experience. It has been alleged that the revenue officers, when converted into judicial officers, must be better judges of revenue causes; but on this principle commercial officers ought to become judges for the sake of commercial causes, agriculturists for agricultural causes, and mechanists for mechanical disputes; however, as matters of revenue, commerce, agriculture, &c., are decided on the general principles of law and justice, any such special preparation has never been found necessary, therefore these two classes of duties should be kept quite distinct, if it is wished that either of them be performed well.

* In the case of those parties who do not understand English, the draft Regulation, when sent to them should be accompanied with a translation.

Q. 78. Can you offer any other suggestions for the improvement of the judicial establishment?—*A.* 1st. In order to keep the judicial officers above temptation, their salaries should not be reduced. 2d. With the additional aids and checks of joint native judges (assessors), and juries above proposed (*Answer to Q. 30*), all civil courts of appeal may be dispensed with, except the supreme civil court (*Sudder Dewanee Adawlut*), and thus a very considerable saving may be effected by the government: one-tenth of this saving will suffice to support all the native assessors, juries, &c. above recommended (*Q. 30*). 3dly. By gradually introducing the natives into the revenue department, under the superintendence of European officers (as I proposed in my *Appendix A. on the Revenue System*), and in the judicial department, in co-operation with them, the natives may become attached to the present system of government, so that it may become consolidated, and maintain itself by the influence of the intelligent and respectable classes of the inhabitants, and by the general good-will of the people, and not any longer stand isolated in the midst of its subjects, supporting itself merely by the exertion of superior force.

Par. 2. Should the gradual introduction of the natives into places of authority and trust be found not to answer the expectations of government, it would then have the power of stopping their farther advancement, or even of reversing what might have been already done in their favour. On the contrary, should the proposed plan of combining native with European officers have the effect of improving the condition of the inhabitants, and of stimulating them with an ambition to deserve the confidence of the government, it will then be enabled to form a judgment of the practicability and expediency of advancing natives of respectability and talents to still higher situations of trust and dignity in the state, either in conjunction with, or separately from, their British fellow subjects.

Par. 3. In conclusion, I deem it proper to state, that in preparing my replies to these *Queries*, I have not been biassed by the opinions of any individual whatsoever, nor have I consulted with any person, or even referred to any work which treats on the subject of India. I have, for the facts, consulted my own recollection; and in regard to the opinions expressed, I have been guided only by my conscience, and by the impressions left on my mind by long experience and reflexion. In the improvements which I have ventured to suggest, I have kept in view equally the interests of the governors and of the governed; and without losing sight of a just regard to economy, I have been actuated by a desire to see the administration of justice in India placed on a solid and permanent foundation.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

London, Sept. 19, 1831.

*** Since we commenced the publication of this curious and valuable paper, many of the suggestions it contains have been anticipated by the judicial reforms adopted by the Bengal government —*E*2.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held, June 16th, Sir. A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

A variety of donations were presented from Capt. Harkness, Dr. Scott, F. Snodgrass, Esq., Sir C. Colville, Col. C. Hopkinson, C.B., Col. Colebrooke, Capt. Bevan, &c.

Eneas Mackintosh, Esq.; John Scott, Esq., M.D.; Thos. Chambré, Esq.; James Hoffman, Esq.; and Malcolm Lewin, Esq., were elected members; and F. Mansback, a corresponding member, of the Society.

A paper was read, entitled 'Traditions Antiquities and Natural History of the Hill of Hurreechundurghur,' by Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sykes, of the Bombay army.

Hurreechundurghur is situated above the Ghauts, about fourteen miles N.N.W. of Joonur; it had not been visited by any European previous to the occupation of it by Col. Sykes in 1818. After describing the difficulties which attended his ascent to the fort (on his visit in 1828), Col. Sykes describes the view from its summit as magnificent, comprehending to the W. and S.W. the Kouhern; to the N.W. and S. the ranges of the Ghauts; to the N.E. and E. masses of hills and hill-forts. The antiquities of Hurreechundurghur consist of excavated chambers, cave-temples, a square excavated tank, and an antique temple of cut stone; all objects of interest. There are seven excavated chambers in the scarp of the rock, in one of which is a colossal figure, spiritedly sculptured, of Gunputtee. The chambers all face the east, and near them are the reservoirs of water. A temple (described) was obviously erected to Mahadeva, but the Gooroos, by removing the linga, have converted it into a temple to Hurreechundra. On the outside of a tank opposite to the temple, are numerous figures of Vishnu, evidently more modern than the temple. The last of these caves described is one containing a Linga, and dedicated to Sri *Kehdar Linga*, a name of Mahadeva. The formation of the hill is trap. The paper is accompanied by fac-similes of various inscriptions found on the rocks.

Oriental Translation Fund.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Institution took place on the 23d of June. There were present the Dukes of Northumberland, Wellington, and Somerset; Earls of Munster and Delawarr; the Right Honourables Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., G.C.H.; Sir Robert Gordon, Bart., G.C.B.; and Sir George Warrender, Bart.; Sir George Staunton, Bart.; Sir Alex. Johnston; Sir W. Ouseley, LL.D., and many other gentlemen who take an active interest in the promotion of Oriental literature.

The table was covered with specimen-copies of no less than ten different works, which have been prepared during the last year for the subscribers, and which will be found described in the Report of the Committee.

The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. V.P.R.A.S., and chairman of the Oriental Translation Fund, took the chair at one o'clock precisely.

The proceedings of the day commenced by the reading of the Minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting held 14th of June 1830, no annual meeting having taken place last year for reasons assigned in the Report of the Committee.

The Minutes having been confirmed, the Right Hon. the Chairman proceeded to read the Report of the Committee, which is as follows:

"The Oriental Translation Committee, in meeting for the fourth time the noblemen and gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed to the fund for translating and printing rare and interesting works from the Oriental languages, begs again to express its grateful acknowledgments for the continued support it has experienced.

"It has to regret that the dissolution of Parliament should have rendered it unadvisable to assemble a general meeting of the subscribers last year, but it hopes that they will have approved of that determination, and have been satisfied with the circular letter which the honorary secretary of the Committee had the honour to address to them.

"Although the anniversary was thus passed over, your Committee feels assured that the nine works delivered to the subscribers after July 1830, would induce them not to augur less favourably than formerly of its zeal and activity. It is no small gratification to your Committee that it was thus enabled to postpone meeting its supporters, from a firm conviction that the twenty works it has published in the four years which have elapsed since the institution of the Fund, would be a sufficient guarantee to the subscribers of its unceasing exertions.

"Your Committee has to record, with an expression of deep regret which it felt in common with the whole country, that it was but a short time after its last anniversary, that the Oriental Translation Fund had to deplore the loss of its first august patron, his late Majesty King George the Fourth, whose munificent annual gift of two gold medals was adverted to in the last annual report. Your Committee has now the pleasing task of announcing, that to a deputation of the Committee, consisting of the chairman, the right hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and the deputy chairman, the right hon. the Earl of Munster, which was received with the most kind condescension, his present Majesty, King William the Fourth, was graciously pleased to declare himself patron of the institution, and, with his usual generous desire of encouraging science and literature, expressed his royal intention of placing two gold medals annually in the hands of the Committee, for the purpose of rewarding instances of distinguished talent displayed in the translation of works from the languages of the East.

"In its last report, your Committee had the honour of informing the subscribers, that it intended sending a letter of instructions to the branch Committee at Rome, which had been formed by the zealous and successful exertions of Colonel Fitz-Clarence (now the Earl of Munster). A copy of that letter is now submitted for their information.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We have the honour of informing you, that we are very highly gratified with the intelligence communicated to us by Colonel Fitz-Clarence, that you have obligingly consented to form yourselves into a Branch Oriental Translation Committee.

"The vast number of Oriental MSS. deposited in the libraries at Rome, the constant intercourse maintained between that city and many parts of the East, and the profound acquaintance with the Asiatic languages possessed by many of its resident scholars, encourage us to hope that, under the guidance of your well-directed zeal, much valuable information will be imparted to the literary world; and that Rome, which, as the great seat of the Papal government, has very long been the medium of communicating European knowledge to the East, and facilitating to Europe the acquisition of Asiatic lore, may become still more celebrated for the cultivation of Oriental literature.

“ ‘ We take the earliest opportunity of conveying to you our full confirmation of all the arrangements that were made by Colonel Fitz-Clarence ; and presume to mention some means which, in connexion with the others that your general information and local knowledge will naturally suggest, appear to be calculated to promote the attainment of the objects for which the Oriental Translation Fund was established.

“ ‘ The recovery of Greek and Latin classics that have been supposed to be lost, in which Signor Angelo Mai has attained such high and deserved celebrity, appearing to us to be a great desideratum, we take the liberty of soliciting your attention specially to that subject, and indulge the hope that among the many ancient Hebrew, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, Coptic, and Armenian MSS. that are contained in the Vatican and other libraries in Italy, translations of some of the lost Greek and Roman writers may be found, and that you may have the satisfaction and honour of adding to our stock of ancient literature, by drawing them from the obscurity in which they may have been so long buried.

“ ‘ As it appears to us highly probable that among the literary treasures of Italy, there may be manuscript translations made by the missionaries, &c. of valuable Oriental works, we shall be particularly obliged by your instituting enquiries after them ; and, should your researches prove successful, by your having them transcribed and forwarded to us, accompanied, if possible, by their Oriental originals.

“ ‘ The confidence we repose in your intelligence, and in the interest you take in the progress of Asiatic literature, renders it unnecessary for us to trouble you with detailed instructions of a general nature ; we shall therefore limit ourselves to merely furnishing you with an extract from our general letter to the Committees that have been established at Calcutta and Madras :—

“ ‘ The Branch Committee at ——— is requested to make such additions to the prospectus, as local circumstances may render necessary, and to have it addressed to such persons as the Committee may consider to be likely to promote its views.

“ ‘ The expense of making those additions, and of translating and printing the prospectus, as also that of transcribing translations, and procuring their Oriental originals for the Committee in England, will be defrayed by this Committee.

“ ‘ The Branch Committee is empowered to add to its number ; to make bye-laws agreeing with the spirit of the prospectus ; to suggest to the Committee at home improved means for attaining its objects, and to appoint houses of agency to receive subscriptions. It will also present those rewards or medals, which may be awarded by the Committee in England, to residents in ———, and transmit copies of the works printed by that Committee to subscribers residing within its limits.

“ ‘ Its most important duty, however, will be the obtaining and transmitting to the Committee at home, translations of Oriental MSS. accompanied by the original texts.’

“ ‘ In a few days a complete set of our translations will be forwarded to you : and we confidently expect that, with your efficient assistance, and the knowledge that we have derived from experience, we shall be able both to enlarge the number, and to increase the value of our publications.

“ ‘ We have, &c. &c.’

“ ‘ From the deep interest which the Members of the Committee at Rome take in the promotion of Oriental knowledge, it may be confidently anticipated

that ere long their active and ably-directed efforts will be a source of congratulation to the subscribers. In addition to the works announced in the last report as being in preparation at Rome, a very interesting history, religious and political, of the Burmese empire, translated from the native chronicles by Father Sangermano, who was for twenty-six years a missionary in Ava, has been offered to the Committee there.

"Your Committee, impressed with the importance of having Branch Committees at each of the Indian presidencies, addressed the following letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Clare:—

"MY LORD;

"We take the liberty of addressing your Lordship, as governor of Bombay, to request you to propose the formation of an Oriental Translation Committee at that presidency, in connexion with the Oriental Translation Fund which is established in London, of which institution we request permission to nominate your Lordship a Vice-Patron.

"The three Annual Reports of the Oriental Translation Fund, that accompany this letter, so fully develope its nature and objects, as to render it unnecessary for us to occupy your Lordship's valuable time by their enumeration; we therefore limit ourselves to soliciting your Lordship's particular attention to the letter addressed to the Governor-General of India, which is printed in the First Report.

"We have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the highly gratifying report of the proceedings of the Committee that was established by the Right Honourable S. R. Lushington, at Madras, which has greatly distinguished itself by its successful labours.

"Should a Committee be established under your Lordship's auspices, we confidently rely on its being most zealously supported by the Bombay Literary Society, which takes so much interest in the promotion and cultivation of Oriental literature.

"Before concluding, we venture to express our conviction that the zeal and talents of the officers under your Lordship's superintendence, connected with the favourable situation of Bombay in relation to Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, and Western India, warrant our anticipation that the Bombay Branch Committee, should your Lordship gratify and oblige us by its establishment, will very greatly contribute to furthering the views of the Oriental Translation Committee, and thereby aid in opening a knowledge of the Eastern world to the European public.

"We have the honour,' &c.

"It gives your Committee great satisfaction to state that the Earl of Clare, in consequence of this suggestion, with a highly creditable zeal immediately instituted a Branch Committee on the 3d of November last, of which the following distinguished Oriental scholars have become members:

"President.—Lieutenant-Colonel Vans Kennedy.

"Members.—W. H. Wathen, Esq., Major R. Taylor, Robert C. Money, Esq. Captain G. R. Jervis, Captain S. Hennell, J. Bird, Esq., J. McLennan, M.D., Rev. J. Wilson.

"Secretary.—Lieut. G. Pope.

"Native Secretary.—Bal Gungadher Shastree.

"Thus completing the establishment of Corresponding Committees at each of the three Indian Presidencies.

"Some circumstances have occurred, which caused a temporary inconvenience to the Committee, and led to Mr. William Huttman's resignation.

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"In the infancy of an institution so novel, and of such uncertain success, it was hardly to be expected that a matured Oriental scholar should undertake the superintendence of its affairs. Although its rapid progress since, might have led to such a hope, it was barely possible to anticipate an opportunity of placing such a qualified individual in a pre-occupied situation; but on the occurrence of this vacancy, a bright prospect was at once opened to your Committee, effacing every past, and anticipating every threatened difficulty, by the unexpected aid of a gentleman, whose acquirements in the languages of the East are happily combined with great general information. The circumstance of Mr. Haughton's becoming your honorary secretary was hailed by your Committee, as it must be by every subscriber and well-wisher to Oriental learning, as an earnest of future improvement and success in the objects contemplated by the Fund, and which the subscribers will not fail to observe in the works to be this day placed in their hands.

"Your Committee must also congratulate the subscribers on a circumstance which not only incidentally proves the extent of its operations, but encourages the hope of a still more intimate connexion with the Oriental scholars of Germany. The foreign correspondence of the Committee has increased to such a degree as to render the appointment of an honorary foreign secretary for correspondence in the German language not only desirable but necessary. Justice, even had the inclination been wanting, would have pointed out the able and learned editor and translator of the Algebra of Mohammed Ben Musa, which is already in your hands, to fill this office, and the nomination of Dr. Rosen has not been less to the advantage of the institution, than a just compliment to his talents and estimable qualities.

"As it was necessary that an assistant secretary should be appointed to aid Mr. Haughton, Mr. Mitchell, whose education in the East peculiarly qualified him for such a situation, has been nominated *pro tempore*, with the same salary as Mr. Huttman, and the annual sum of £50, which was formerly allowed him for correcting the press, has been continued.

"The great accumulation of business has likewise rendered it necessary to employ a copying clerk, at twenty-five shillings per week.

"Your Committee feels much pride in fulfilling the promises it has always held out of opening the treasures of Oriental literature, and in having it in its power to present this day to the subscribers no less than ten works, *viz.*

1. "The *Sháh-Námeh* of Firdausí, translated by James Atkinson, Esq.

"This celebrated epic poem gives the history of Persia from the most ancient times to the period of the Muhammadan conquest, apparently founded, to a great extent, on old authentic documents, in the Pahlavi language, now long since lost. The importance of this work, as a source of historical information, and its highly poetic character, are so universally acknowledged, that the publication of the present abridged translation of it by the Committee will be deemed a source of real gratification to the scholar and to the general reader.

2. "The first volume of the *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin*, newly translated by Col. Briggs.

"This is a history of the latter period of the Mogul power in India, commencing from the death of the Emperor Aurungzebe, and going down to the year 1780, A.D., by Gholam Ali Hussein, the personal friend of Lord Teignmouth, and one of the most intelligent and liberal Amirs of the court of Delhi.

3. and 4. "Two geographical works of Sádik Isfaháni, translated by J. C., and edited by Sir William Ouseley.

"The first of these treatises furnishes the latitude and longitude of a great

number of places in the East; the second is more of a topographic character, but fixes also the exact pronunciation of the names of many Oriental towns and other places.

" In the same volume with these two treatises will also be found,

5. " A Critical Essay on various Oriental works, likewise translated from the Persian, by J. C., and edited by Sir William Ouseley.

" The author of this Essay notices a considerable number of works of celebrity, appreciates their merits and defects, and often points out the sources from which the information omitted by the several authors may be supplied.

6. " The Hoeï Lan Ki, or Cercle de Craie, a Chinese drama, translated by M Stanislas Julien, of Paris.

" This drama has for its subject a story strikingly similar to that of the Judgment of Solomon: two women contend before a judge for a child, which is, by his ingenuity, assigned to the rightful mother.

7. " The San Kokf tsou ran to sets, a Japanese work, being a Description of Corea and the Islands of Lieu-chieu and Jesso, translated by M. Klaproth, of Paris.

8. " The Raghu Vansa, a Sanskrit poem, translated by Dr. Stenzler.

" This poem gives a spirited account of the family of the Rághavas, which gave birth to Râma, the favourite hero of the Hindús. It is ascribed to the celebrated Kalidâsa, the author of Sacontalâ; and is written with that refined style of poetic diction and those beautiful allusions, for which the most admired productions of later epochs of Sanscrit literature are distinguished. The present translation is accompanied by an edition of the original text, founded on a careful collation of several valuable manuscripts.

9. " The first volume of the Annals of Naima, translated by Charles Fraser.

" This is an excellent chronicle of the Turkish empire, from the year 1591 to 1659 of the Christian era, giving an account of the wars of the Ottoman emperors with the Austrians, &c.

10. " The Memoirs of the Emperor Humáyún, translated by Major Stewart.

" This unadorned narrative, written by an attendant of the emperor, cannot but please, from its unpretending character and great simplicity.

" To these, but from unexpected circumstances, might have been added two others, viz. 1. the Second Part of Dr. Dorn's History of the Afghans (the First Part of which has been printed, and placed in the hands of the Subscribers) which has been mislaid in its transmission from St. Petersburg to London, but it will be put to press as soon as it arrives. 2. The Translation and Text of the Sankhya Karika, by Mr. Colebrooke, the venerable Director of the Royal Asiatic Society, which has been retarded by the lamented illness of that gentleman.

" Though these works from such unavoidable causes have not been printed, those printed during the last year, united with the ten now laid upon the table, make no less than nineteen works published since the last anniversary in 1830. Your Committee, therefore, feels confident that no disappointment will be felt this day in the minds of its supporters, as in the course of four years, thirty works have been published, which would never have seen the light but for their liberal patronage.

" It is with deep regret that your Committee has to announce the death of M. Abel Rémusat, of Paris, the President of the Société Asiatique of Paris,

so well known as an able Chinese scholar, and for his general literary qualifications. It is some satisfaction to your Committee to be able to report, that it learns from a letter just received from M. Klaproth, that M. Abel Rémusat had completed the translation of the *Fo koue ke*, a curious Chinese work, containing an account of the travels of some Buddhist priests, in the beginning of the fourth century, from the city of Si-ngan-fu in China, through Tartary, Hindustan, Ceylon, &c., which he had promised to the Committee, and it has every hope of being able, by the obliging offer of his friend M. Klaproth, to send the work to press at an early period.

"Your Committee has just received copies of two funeral orations delivered in honour of M. Abel Rémusat; one by the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, before the Société Asiatique de Paris; the other by the Baron Walckenacr, pronounced before the Institute of France, of which he is the president. These discourses are laid upon the table.

"The Committee feels the highest gratification in mentioning that his Majesty the late King of Sardinia, to indicate his warm approbation of the objects of the Institution, and, as his Excellency Count D'Aglié expressed it, " ' as a " ' mark of his Majesty's wish to contribute to the success of its interesting " ' and distinguished labours," ' presented to the Committee, through his ambassador, a very beautiful copy, made by M. Jouy, of a Persian MS. belonging to the Royal Library at Turin, entitled the Romance of Humal and Humáýin.

"Your Committee having always drawn attention to undertakings connected with Oriental literature, is bound to notice a translation of the Sayings of Ali, the son of Abu Taleb, from the Arabic, by Major Yule, of Edinburgh, exhibiting an interesting specimen of lithography, imitating the calligraphy and illumination of Oriental MSS.; a process that had already been made use of with signal success in M. Burnouf's fac-simile edition of the Zend Avesta, and in several extensive Persian and Arabic works, published in India, and which cannot be too frequently followed, as the means of multiplying copies of rare and valuable works. The Committee must from the same motive notice the Turkish Grammar of Mr. Davids; a work curious from its dedication, by permission, to the present enlightened Sovereign of the Osmanlis.

"In pursuance of the pleasing task of appropriating the Royal Medals, your Committee begs leave to propose that one should be awarded to Mr. James Atkinson, and the other to Dr. Stenzler; the first for his elegant translation of the Sháh-Naméh, and the latter for his erudite edition and translation of the Raghu-Vansa.

"Your Committee has also to announce, that, although no annual meeting took place last year, it considered Major Stewart's able translation of the Autobiography of Timur deserving of an immediate expression of its approbation, and it in consequence awarded a Royal Medal to that gentleman in the name of his Majesty.

"Your Committee has now the greatest pleasure in explaining to the Subscribers its future prospects, and the hopes held out of increasing activity in England.

"Mr. Haughton, almost equally accomplished in Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengali, and Hindustani literature, but for the heavy duties of his office, would, ere this, have presented to the Committee, for publication, a translation from the Bengali language of a History of the Rajah Krishan Chandra. This work is of a nature particularly interesting to the British nation, not only giving a narrative of the rise of the Rajah's family, but affording at the same time an account of the events that led to the fatal catastrophe of the Black Hole at

Calcutta, and the triumphant return of the English under the illustrious Clive.

"Your Committee has been much gratified in accepting an offer from the Rev. E. B. Pusey, the Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, of an edition and translation of Rabbi Tanchum's Arabic Commentaries on the Old Testament; a work of high importance for Biblical criticism, the publication of which had already been contemplated by the celebrated Pococke.

"The Rev. T. Jarrett, of Cambridge, has offered to the Committee a translation of an Arabic work, on the History of the Samaritans, by Abul Fat'h; and Dr. Rosen, an edition and translation of the First Book of the Sanhitá, or Collection of Hymns of the Rig Véda, one of the most ancient works in Sanscrit literature.

"Considerable progress has been made in the printing of the following works, viz. A History of the Early Kings of Persia, translated from the Persian of Mirkhond, by Mr. Shea.

"The Third Part of the Travels of Macarius, by Mr. Belfour.

"The Travels of Evlya Effendi, by M. Von Hammer.

"The History of Japan, by M. Klaproth. This work will supply information on many important points regarding this very interesting country, of which we have not, up to the present moment, had a sufficiently accurate knowledge.

"The unsettled state of the continent of Europe having rendered the publication of Oriental works there extremely difficult, your Committee, by the active circulation of the prospectus of the Oriental Translation Fund, has attracted the attention of continental Orientalists to this institution, as the best, if not the only channel, through which the results of their labours could be given to the learned world; and the consequence has been the offer of several works of eminent merit, viz. :

"1. An edition of the *Alfiya* of Ebn Malek, one of the most celebrated original works on Arabic grammar; by the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, of Paris. This is one of the most esteemed works on Arabic grammar, and when the high attainments of this distinguished scholar are considered, it cannot but be deemed of more than common value by every friend of Oriental literature.

"2. An edition and translation of the *Diwán* of the Huzailis, an extensive collection of ancient Arabic poems, similar in many respects to the *Hamása*, by professor Kosegarten of Greifswald.

"3. A translation into French of the *Harivansa*, a work generally considered as the completion of the *Mahábhárata*, and comprising most interesting information on the mythology and theology of the Hindus; by M. Langlois, of Paris.

"4. An edition and translation of the *Vrihad Aranyaka*, a Sanscrit work of high authority on the theology of the Hindus, generally considered as part of the *Yajur-Veda*; by Dr. Stenzler.

"5. A translation into French of the *Tarikh-i-Tabari*, being the Persian abridgment of the great Arabic chronicle of Tabari; by M. Dubeux. This work will be a most welcome addition to historical literature, the greater part of the extensive Arabic original being lost, and as it furnishes information on several eventful periods in the earlier history of Asia, concerning which no other source of equal antiquity and authenticity has been preserved.

"6. The *Lí-kí*, an ancient Chinese work, attributed to Confucius, and being the original moral and ceremonial code of China; by M. Stanislas Julien,

the able translator of the Chinese drama, which is this day placed before the subscribers.

"From the active exertions of Mr. Dupuis, his Majesty's vice-consul at Tripoli, your Committee has received some, and hopes to obtain more, valuable and almost unknown Arabic works. Amongst those already obtained by his active exertions, is the History of the Viziers, an exceedingly rare work, being only known by name in the Bibliothèque Orientale, of d'Herbelot. Two parts have already arrived, and the remainder will no doubt shortly follow. Another MS. sent by Mr. Dupuis, is the work of Sheikh David, and he gives us hopes of the Heyat al Heywan, and many other books from his friends and agents at Ghadames, Moorzouk, Kairowan, &c.

"Troubles of various sorts, in the Regency of Tripoli, have necessarily restricted and delayed Mr. Dupuis' exertions to procure the works to which the Committee had drawn his particular attention; but the last accounts shewed that he had not relaxed in his exertions to effect the objects of the Committee.

"Your Committee has sincere pleasure in announcing, that the Branch Committee at Madras is very actively engaged in promoting the objects of this institution; and it has reported that Mr. C. P. Brown is translating the *Lalita Upākhyānam* (which bears some resemblance to the fable of Pandora); and that Mr. J. Lushington has promised to translate the memoirs of the Nuwab Wálajah.

"In a letter to Lord Munster from our learned and ingenious collegue, Colonel Briggs, at Madras, accompanying the first volume of his edition of the *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin*, that able officer says, that he has nearly completed the second volume of this very interesting work, the first volume of which is this day presented to the subscribers.

"Lieut. Chambers is employed in translating the *Akber-Námeh*; and Lieutenant Rowlandson has forwarded the *Tuhfat al Mujáhedín*, giving an account of the first settlement of the Muhammadans in Malabar. This work, which will be immediately sent to press, must prove highly interesting, as it contains an account of their struggles with the Portuguese, when this enterprising nation doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and were received on the coast of Malabar by the Zamorin.

"The literary society of Ceylon has also directed its attention to the translation of works in the Pali and Singhalese languages; and your Committee anticipates the transmission of some valuable translations from that island, particularly from Mr. Clough and Mr. Friar, who are profoundly versed in those languages.

"Exclusive of the literary society of Ceylon, the American missionary society at Jaffna, in that island, gives the Committee hopes of signal assistance. Mr. Winslow, in a letter to the secretary of the Committee, states, that as the many important duties of the missionaries prevent them from doing any thing, as individuals, towards collecting information of an important nature, they have thought it advisable to form a small society, composed of the missionaries of the district, for mutual assistance in the study of the Tamül language, and for prosecuting researches in Tamül literature; and they propose forwarding, from time to time, such papers as may be thought worthy of transmission. Measures have also been taken to prepare a translation of a principal legend from the poetic dialect read in the temples, and called the *Skanda-Purána*, and containing the history of Kártikéya, the second son of Siva; also of a modern native work, being extracts from their most esteemed ancient authors, with

notes; of a poem called *Nalodaya*; and a Tamil calendar, containing a comparison of the astronomical calculations comprised in it with those of the *Nautical Almanack*; some of these may be shortly expected.

"Corrected by the judgment of Mr. Haughton, an improved code of laws has been established, regulating the government of the institution; but being too long for perusal on this occasion, it is hoped the subscribers will be satisfied by its being laid on the table, and forming part of the report, if printed, in the Appendix to it.

"It will be sufficient to say, that it facilitates the intercourse of the Committee with editors at home and abroad, and has left nothing untouched, placing the most minute checks on the expense of printing, and ensuring the future order and economy of the business of the Fund.

"The loss of our first illustrious patron having rendered a change in the inscription of the royal medal necessary, the Committee availed itself of the opportunity of sinking a new reverse die, and of improving the legend. A vignette has also been engraved for the title-pages, with the view of particularly distinguishing the works published by the Fund, and the denomination of the institution will, if it meets your approbation, be printed for the future as '*The Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland*.'

"The report of the treasurer and of the audit (in which Mr. Wynn has been kind enough to lend his assistance) will be read; to which has been added, a statement of the assets of the fund.

"Twelve new subscribers have joined the institution since June 1830, viz.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Norris; the Right Hon. the Earl of Charleville; the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare; Sir Grenville Temple, Bart.; Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.; Graves C. Haughton, Esq.; Colonel T. P. Thompson; the Literary Society of Madras; H. J. Domis, Esq.; Colonel Edward Frederick; Thomas H. Baber, Esq.; and Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bowler.

"In consequence of the great liberality of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in allowing the use of its house, and the heavy expenses to which it has been liable in stationery, it is proposed to contribute the sum of £100 annually to its funds.

"Your Committee in closing its report, is rejoiced that one of their most favourite objects, that of introducing a more general taste for Asiatic literature in Europe, and attracting public attention to its paramount importance, has been attained to an eminent degree; and it is gratified to find that the wish of seeing the treasures of Oriental literature clothed in an European dress, is increasing all over the Continent, as is attested by the sale of the publications of the Fund to the amount of £112 in 1830, and in this country alone of £88. 8s. 7d. during the last year; and by the numerous proposals made of translating different Oriental works by foreign literati.

"The Committee, conscious that its exertions have already ensured the objects, and, it also hopes, the approbation, of the subscribers, feels that it may fearlessly predict, without danger of future refutation, a long series of equally successful anniversaries."

The reading of the Report of the Committee being concluded, it was moved by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, seconded by Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P. R.A.S. and resolved unanimously,

That the Report of the Committee as now read be received and printed.

The Right Hon. the Chairman then, in the absence of the Auditor, proceeded to read the statement of the receipts and disbursements of the fund for the years 1830 and 1831, as follows:

Dr.			THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.			Cr.								
1830.			£.	s.	d.	1830.			£.	s.	d.			
154 Subscriptions at 10 guineas each,			1,617	0	0	Printing			774	4	2			
1 Ditto .. 50 .. ditto ..			52	10	0	Translating			443	0	0			
3 Ditto .. 20 .. ditto ..			63	0	0	Gold medals			60	16	6			
6 Ditto .. 5 .. ditto ..			31	10	0	Books			43	1	3			
Books sold			112	10	4	Salary and transcription			80	9	0			
Drawback			18	19	0	Petty expenses			50	19	0			
Balance January 1st 1830			956	8	5	Shipping charges			12	7	2			
			£2,851	17	9				£1,466	17	1			
			1,460	17	1									
Balance in hand 1st January 1831 ..			£1,385	0	8									
<hr/>														
1831.						1831.								
To cash received from annual subscriptions, viz.						By purchase of £1,230. 15s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols						1,000	0	0
138 Subscriptions at } £1,449						Cash for translations and trans- cription						407	0	0
£16. 10s. }						Ditto for printing						445	13	11
7 Ditto at £5. 5s. .. 36						Ditto for binding						31	7	9
4 Ditto at £10. 40						Ditto for purchase of Arabic MSS. Ditto for duty and expenses on paper sent to Paris						58	1	0
						Salaries						37	10	0
To ditto by dividend on stock 18						Petty expenses through Mr. Huttmann, Imprests to Honorary Secretary						42	9	4
												100	0	0
Add balance of cash in favour of the Fund, 1st of January 1831						Balance in the treasurer's hands, 31st December 1831						£2,208	16	1
												690	8	10
												£2,929	4	11
<hr/>														
Memorandum.														
Receipts from 1st January to 23d } June 1832, including balance in } £1,260														
the treasurer's hands														
Disbursements for the same period .. 567														
Balance in the hands of the trea- surer this day														
£692														
London, 23d June 1832.														
E. E.														
<hr/>														
Memorandum.														
Assets of the Fund:														
Value of the stock of publications .. £1,635														
Value of Oriental MSS. 400														
Arrears of subscription														
Value of funded property at cost price, 1,000														
£4,280														
Balance of cash in the treasurer's hands this day														
692														
Total assets														
£4,972														

It was moved by David Pollock, Esq. M.R.A.S. seconded by Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq. M.R.A.S. and resolved unanimously,

That the Report of the Auditor as now read be received, and printed with the Report of the Committee.

The gentlemen to whom the Royal Medals had been awarded by the Committee, as stated in its report, were then called forward to receive them; one being presented to James Atkinson, Esq. for his translation of the *Shah Nameh*, and the other to Adolphus Frederic Stenzler, Ph.D., for his edition and translation of the *Raghuvansa*: that for Mr. Atkinson was presented to him, in his Majesty's name, by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, with an appropriate address; and that for Dr. Stenzler was delivered to him, in his Majesty's name, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., who spoke to the following effect: "Sir, I am very happy to be empowered by the meeting to present this medal to you. This Society has been patronized by the munificence of the King, for the purpose of encouraging translations from the oriental languages, and of rewarding eminent merit. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I present this Royal Medal to you, for your translation, which has this day been laid on the table."

The Right Hon. Chairman then proceeded to move the adoption of the amended regulations, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

It was moved by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, and resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Chairman of the Committee, for his zealous attention to the duties of his office since the last anniversary.

The same resolution was agreed to with respect to the Deputy Chairman, on the motion of Charles Elliott, Esq., seconded by John Lee, Esq., D.C.L.; to the Committee, on the motion of Lieut. Colonel Henry John Bowler, seconded by Lieut. General St. George Ashe; to the Auditor, on the motion of Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., seconded by Lieut. Col. James Tod; to the Treasurer, on the motion of the Right Hon. the Earl Delawarr, seconded by the Hon. Charles John Shore; to the Honorary Secretary, on the motion of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., seconded by Major Robert H. Close; to the Honorary Foreign Secretary, on the motion of Capt. Price, seconded by Signor Molini, Librarian to H.S. and R.H. the Grand Duke of Tuscany; to the Branch Committees at Rome and in India, on the motion of Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., seconded by Richard Jenkins, Esq., M.P.; and to the American Missionaries at Jaffna in Ceylon, on the motion of Sir Alexander Johnston, seconded by Sir William Ouseley, LL.D.

In proposing this motion, Sir Alexander said, he felt it his duty to bring to the notice of the meeting the great and important exertions of these missionaries, in diffusing information among the natives of Ceylon and the southern peninsula of India.

The motion having been carried, Mr. A. Vail, the American chargé d'affaires, expressed his acknowledgments for the honour done to his countrymen in Ceylon, and for the good feeling expressed towards the nation which he represented.

Sir Gore Ouseley having left the chair, it was proposed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, and resolved unanimously,

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair this day.

The meeting then adjourned.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Physical Class of this Society, on the 8th February, Sir E. Ryan, president, in the chair, a variety of specimens of rocks and fossils were presented; *viz.*

Specimens of the limestone of the Sylhet quarries, from Wm. Cracroft, Esq.

Impressions of *nummulites* abound in the limestone of the Chirra hill, west of the Sanatorium. *Tirrulites* are less common, and impressions of bivalves, resembling *pectens*, are still more rare. The interior of the shells is filled with carbonate of lime crystallized, of a brown colour.

A granular limestone, stated in Mr. Cracroft's list to be "a poorer lime than the others in the kiln," is a crystallized *dolomite*, and this circumstance accounts for the occasional mixture of magnesia in the Sylhet lime of the Calcutta market.

There are also specimens of *amygdaloid* (containing worn crystals of felspar) and of a fine plastic micaceous clay, from below the sandstone of Chirra Punji.

A stuffed specimen of a species of *felis*, native of the Midnapore jungles, was also presented, from Dr. J. Pearson. To this species Dr. Pearson assigns

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the native name of *kutas*, as he does not find any precise fellow to it in Temminck's Monograph of the Felinæ, nor in the Synopsis of Griffiths': it differs in colour from the *felis chaus*, or booted lynx, of Bruce, and more so in that, and in length of tail, from the Bengal caracal of Edwards.

A series of the land and fresh-water shells of the Dooab and of the Gangetic provinces, presented by W. B. Benson, Esq., C.S.

Most of these shells have been described by Mr. Benson, in the first volume of the *Gleanings in Science*. Among the fresh-water bivalves are specimens of the *novaculina Gangetica*, a new genus described by the same gentleman, in the second volume of the *Gleanings*. Mr. Benson has farther obliged the Society by classifying the shells formerly received from Dr. Pearson, of Midnapur.

A letter was read from Dr. Royle, late superintendent of the H. C. Botanical garden at Seharunpoor, presenting to the Society,

1. A Plan and Description of the Botanical Garden at Seharunpoor, with Catalogues of the contents of the garden and of the herbarium, consisting of 4,000 species collected in the northern provinces of India, and in the tract of the Himalayan mountains, running between the Ganges and Sutlej rivers, together with between 300 and 400 species from the valley of Cashmere. The Catalogue is arranged according to both the natural and artificial methods of classification: to the botanical names, the Hindoostanee ones are appended, together with the places of growth, time of flowering, as well as of ripening, seed, &c.

2. Drawing of the Alpine hare, or *pika* of Buffon, of the natural size, from the Choor mountains, at 11,500 feet of elevation.

3. Specimen of a rich iron ore (magnetic) from the Fagoonee mine, on one of the branches of the Choor mountain.

4. Specimen of the Trap rock, or dyke, discovered near Mussooree, by Lieut. Cautley, from Dr. Falconer.

5. Specimen of the *bijlee-ke har*, alluded to in Captain Herbert's paper [*Gleanings*, iii. 269].

A note by the secretary pointed out that the substance of these bones had not undergone mineralization, as supported by Captain Herbert, excepting in so far as they are impregnated with iron. The animal matter of the bones takes fire at a red heat, and the bone, on cooling, is of a fine blue colour, resembling the *odontolite*, or bone turquoise, of Johns. The composition, on a hasty analysis, was found to be

Animal matter.

Phosphate of lime.

Carbonate of lime.

Oxide of iron.

The interior of the bones is filled with calcareous crystals.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson's paper on the Mammalia of Nepal was then read.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

Origin of a name given by the Chinese to the Roman Empire.—An anonymous writer, in the *Journal Asiatique*, has very ingeniously retraced one of the names given by the Chinese to the Roman empire, *Füh lin*, to the Greek ΠΙΟΛΙΝ, of which it is as close a transcription of the word as they could make. That Constantinople was commonly called *πόλις*, 'the city,' *par excellence*, is evident from the corruption of that name by the Turks into *Stambol* or *Stampol*, which is formed from *εις τὴν πόλιν*, as remarked by a Greek writer

named Romanus, son of Nicephorus, in a M.S. in the Royal Library at Paris. "*Stampol*," says that writer, "is ὅτι πόλις, for εἰς τὴν πόλιν, 'to the city' (i.e. Constantinople), by excellence: for the Greeks called no other city πόλις besides Constantinople; other cities they termed κάστρα (τὰ κάστρα). From this ὅτι πόλις the Turks made Σαμπολ, changing the η into α." In the Armenian Geography, ascribed to Vartan, which could not have been written later than early in the fourteenth century, Constantinople is called *Esdampol*. In a passage of Masoudi, translated by the Baron de Sacy, in his *Chrestomathie Arabe*, the Arabian author (who wrote in the tenth century) says that the Greeks, in his time, called Constantinople *Bolin*; they never, he says, call it Constantinople. "The Roman empire," continues the writer in the *Journal Asiatique*, "did not begin to be known to the Chinese till the time when the Han emperors established a regular intercourse with the powerful nation of the Asi or Parthians. That was the period of the greatest domination of the Romans in Asia; their name, their power, their high degree of civilization, could not, therefore, remain unknown to the Chinese generals commanding in Sogdiana; they participated in the respect which was entertained by all the people of Asia for the *imperium Romanum*, and knew no better way to express it than by giving this empire the name of *Ta tsin kwō*, 'kingdom of the Great Tsin!'" The commercial relations of the two people, long intercepted by the Asi, having found a route by sea, experienced no impediment down to the time of the Tsin dynasty; and for more than two centuries, the Roman empire continued to be known, in eastern Asia, under the honorary title it first received. During the three succeeding centuries, the two nations were too much occupied in repelling foreign invaders and reconstructing their power, to think of distant voyages; they did not approximate till, under the Thang dynasty, a Roman embassy arrived in China, on the 11th of the years *Ching kwan*, of Thae tsung (A.D. 638): the Roman empire then bore the name of *Füh lin*." The writer remarks that it is not surprising that the name of the capital, in which was centered all the splendour of the Greek empire, should be applied to the empire itself.

M. Jacquet, in a note on this article, remarks that M. Deguignes endeavoured to show that the word *Füh lin* was a corruption of *Frank*, "denoting that part of Asia possessed by the Franks in the time of the crusades;" but besides that the Franks, in the year 638, were far removed from Asia, the Chinese would have written the word *Frank*, not *Füh lin*, but *Foo lang* or *F'o lang*. Father Visdelou has also attempted an explanation of the term, with less success than M. Deguignes.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Bengal Annual, a Literary Keepsake for 1831. Edited by DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON. Calcutta, 1831. Smith and Co.

It would have been somewhat out of season to review a Christmas annual in the dog-days, but that the one before us has come a long journey, having had to travel hither from the Antipodes. In its rapid and luxuriant growth, English literature in India seems to partake of the properties of vegetation in that climate; and if its progress continues in the same ratio a few years longer, we shall be in a condition to apply the remark of Sir Thomas Munro, upon the civilization of India, to its polite literature, and say that "if poetry were to become an article of trade between the two countries, England would gain by the import-cargo."

* "The Roman empire had been hitherto known to them under the names of *Le k'ien* and *Hae se kwō*, or 'kingdom to the west of the sea.' Chinese authors, at least, identify all these denominations; but I have some difficulty in believing that *Le k'ien* corresponds exactly to *Ta tsin*."

The *Bengal Annual* for 1831, which is the second year of its appearance, contains the usual variety of prose and verse, of a quality mostly something better than the usual standard of these publications. Besides Mr. H. H. Wilson, Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Richardson (the editor), Miss Emma Roberts, the late Mr. Derozio, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Macnaghten, and others, whose names afford some pledge of the merit of their contributions, we find in the work a variety of pieces which would do credit to any periodical publication, by contributors whose names are not so well known as they deserve to be.

The "Lay of Prit'hu Rai" is another evidence of the taste and versatility of Mr. Wilson. It is surprising that this gentleman's translations have not rendered Hindu poetry more popular in England than it is. But it will take a sudden start. Some of Capt. Campbell's sonnets evince much poetical feeling, and there is a tenderness in Capt. Macnaghten's "Twilight Wooing," which will carry it into the "heart of hearts" of many a reader. The prose pieces have also much merit.

Upon the whole, although this Indian annual vaunts no graphic decorations, but presents a quaker-like simplicity of exterior, with fair play, it will at least keep pace with its competitors; and there is an Asiatic fervour and fragrance about its poetical pieces, which will recommend it to those who look rather for poetry than pictures.

We have given insertion, in another place, to one of the pieces in the volume, from the elegant muse and rich fancy of Miss Emma Roberts, the L. E. L. of the city of palaces.

Oriental Metrology; comprising the Monies, Weights, and Measures of the East-Indies, and other Trading Places in Asia, reduced to the English Standard by verified operations. To which is added, an Appendix on Oriental Measures of Time, explaining the Calendars, Dates, and Eras of Asiatic Nations. By P. KELLY, LL.D., author of the *Universal Cambist*, &c. London, 1832. Longman and Co., &c.

THIS work contains the result of an operation of the utmost importance to Eastern commerce, and which has been several years in progress, namely, the exact verification and adjustment of Eastern weights and measures, from specimens transmitted officially from different parts of India, and consigned by order of the Court of Directors to Dr. Kelly, who has compared them with the English standards, the operation being further verified by Mr. Bingley, of the Mint, and Mr. Troughton. The metrology of India, which had been, previous to this operation, in a state of considerable uncertainty, is, therefore, now settled.

The tables of Oriental monies are selected from the *Cambist*, the utility and accuracy of which work are pretty generally known, with such corrections as the author has been able to obtain from official and other authorities. The exposition of the Oriental measures of time, a subject of great intricacy and obscurity, is a part of the work which must be valuable to all classes of readers: there is also a table of the Hegira, showing the day on which each Mahomedan year begins, from A.D. 1823 to 1900, before which date, we have no doubt, the work will have gone through many editions.

It is superfluous for us to speak in terms of commendation of a work which, from the nature of its subject and the reputation of its author, must find its way into general use.

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most remote Period to the present Time. In Three Vols. Vol. II. and III. Being Vols. VII. and VIII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin, and Marshall.

THIS history of India being now completed, we intend to make it the subject of an article in our next month's Journal.

We observe that the preceding volumes of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* have reached second and third editions, which implies that our opinion of their merits was not erroneous.

Tales and Novels. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. In Eighteen Volumes. Vol. I. London, 1832. Baldwin and Cradock.

THE republication of the works of Miss Edgeworth in a form similar to that in which the pieces of Scott and Byron have recently re-appeared, is a tribute due to the merit

of a class of productions which set the first example of what may be termed the Romance of Manners. Sir Walter Scott has acknowledged that Miss Edgeworth's Irish novels gave him the idea of a series of similar works to illustrate the manners of his own country, though, he says, he dared not hope to emulate her "rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact." It is no slight praise to say that the Irish novels will be read with pleasure even after Sir Walter's delightful tales: we have, therefore, no doubt of the success of this undertaking.

The present volume contains "Castle Rack-rent," "the Essay on Irish Bulls," and the "Essay on the noble Science of Self-justification."

Sketches from Venetian History. Two Vols. Vol. II. Being Vol. XXXII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1832. Murray.

THOUGH modestly termed "Sketches," this is a species of historical writing which is extremely agreeable, and which might be more frequently preferred to the ordinary severe style, without any real prejudice to knowledge, and with very material advantage to the reader. Passing with a light hand over less interesting events and bringing forward such as are of prominent importance, arranging his materials as a painter does his groups, Mr. Gleig (who is the reputed author of these sketches) has given us a very pleasing history of this curious insular republic.

Observations on the Healthy and Diseased Properties of the Blood. By WM. STEVENS, M.D. London, 1832. Murray.

WITH the experience of twenty years' practice in the West Indies, Dr. Stevens was led to form the opinions regarding the properties of the blood which he has now given to the world, partly with reference to the destructive malady which is now so prevalent throughout the country, and which, it is agreed, is indicated, even at an early period, by a total derangement of that fluid, whereby is originated the diseased action in the solids. "It is now, I believe, generally admitted," he observes, "that the blood is endowed with vitality; and if this be granted, it then follows, that this fluid, like every thing else that possesses life, must be subject to disease; and I firmly believe that such is the fact: for the circulating current is not only an essential part of the living body, but of all the constituents of the animal frame; it is also by far the most delicate, and so easily deranged, that even by the mere circumstance of its stagnation for a few seconds, in its own vessels, its properties are changed."

The corollary drawn by Dr. Stevens from his observations relative to the effect of non-purgative salts on the blood led him to apply the remedy to cases of cholera morbus. His first essay was in Cold Bath Fields Prison, where the disease broke out in April last; and from the statements given by Dr. Stevens, attested by Mr. Wakefield, the surgeon in charge of the prison, it appears that this mode of treatment was eminently successful. Mr. Wakefield says: "In justice to Dr. Stevens, who suggested the use of the saline remedies, as well as from a sense of what I owe to the public, I conceive it to be my duty to state, that, after having seen both the old and new treatment fairly put to the test, I am fully convinced that the saline practice is not only the most scientific, but decidedly the most successful, that has yet been adopted for the cure of cholera." Facts are surer criteria than opinions; and he adds that of nearly 100 cases of cholera in the prison, twenty-five assumed the malignant character; out of these, four treated in the common way died, the others were immediately put under the saline treatment, and there were only three deaths, two of which were cases of relapse.

We observe that in the *Times* of July 24, Mr. Wakefield has declared his continued confidence in the efficacy of this mode of treatment.

Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington. By CAPTAIN MOYLE SHERER. In Two Vols. Vol. II. Being Vol. IX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

In the concluding volume of these interesting memoirs, Major Sherer takes up the thread of his hero's history at that trying epoch of it when he had to resist Marshal Massena and a chosen army of 50,000 men, with an inferior force of British troops, under all the disadvantages of an unsettled government in Portugal, a ministry at home

without energy, and a tendency in the English people to regard the contest as hopeless; and he conducts the Duke, through his long series of exploits, to his crowning triumph when he crushed the enemy of England and of Europe in the plains of Waterloo.

It is an excellent digest of the best publications on the Peninsula war. The work is of an encomiastic character; but in treating of the Duke of Wellington's military achievements, is it possible to be otherwise and be just?

The History of Spain and Portugal. In Four Vols. Vol. III. Being Vol. XXXII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

EVERY successive volume of this history convinces us of the talent and industry of its author. The present contains the history of Navarre, from its obscure origin till its annexation, by the arbitrary usurpation of Fernando, to the crown of Aragon; brief sketches of the Counts of Barcelona; the history of the kingdom of Aragon, from its origin to the reign of Fernando, and that of Portugal to the same period.

Fort Risbane; or Three Days' Quarantine. By a Déténu. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE passengers in a Calais steam-packet were imprisoned in quarantine, by the regulations provided by the French government to exclude the cholera morbus. This work professes to give an account of their conversations, which touch upon reform and the disease which had imprisoned them; upon political economy and philosophy; upon topics of literature and gaiety, &c. The characters (some of which are evidently real) may, for aught we know, have met in the way here described, and may, for aught we know, have talked as they are here represented to have talked; we have not, however, received much amusement from their discussions.

Mirabeau's Letters, during his Residence in England; with Anecdotes, Maxims, &c., now first translated from the Original Manuscripts. To which is prefixed an Introductory Notice of the Life, Writings, Conduct, and Character of the Author. Two Vols. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

THESE letters are a very valuable gift to the literary world. They contain the sentiments and observations of one of the most extraordinary characters in the most extraordinary epoch of modern times, the French revolution, chiefly on men and things in this country, though the mind of the writer ranges throughout the world. It is stated in the preface to the work, that the originals were procured by the translator, in 1806, with two or three thousand others, written by different individuals, on application to Cambaceres, the arch-chancellor of the French empire, who caused them to be selected from the imperial archives. Most of Mirabeau's were in his own hand-writing; some had been copied by his secretary. Their authenticity seems to be indisputable.

The editor does not seem to be aware that some of these letters have already appeared in English publications. He will find a few in the *European Magazine*, at the time when that periodical was under the management of Mr. Isaac Reed, who made it a depository of many "Curiosities of Literature."

The "Introductory Notice" affords a lively portrait of Mirabeau, his talents, his eccentricities, and his vices. His history is a lesson to public men: "the talents of Mirabeau cannot be doubted," says one of his biographers; "the use he made of them will be long deplored, and had he lived only a few months longer, would have been deeply regretted by himself."

The Graphic and Historical Illustrator. Edited by E. W. BRATLEY, Esq., F.S.A., &c. London. Gilbert.

THIS is a weekly periodical work, which has taken new ground, the antiquarian and topographical department of literature. The first number consists of sixteen large pages, well printed, of historical and antiquarian disquisitions, written in a superior style, embellished with six excellent illustrative cuts in wood; and the price of the number is 3d!

The undertaking is as promising as it will be useful, and no doubt successful, if it be carried on with the same spirit in which it has commenced.

The Guide to Knowledge. Edited by Mr. W. PINNOCK. London. Gilbert.

WHEN science, as in these days, becomes almost a suitor, ignorance ought to be a badge of disgrace, since it is voluntary. Who is there that cannot set apart a penny a week for literary scientific information? The work before us is published at this low price, and the ability with which it is got up, its graphic illustrations, and its respectable appearance, would, at an earlier period, have procured it a sale at a shilling each number! The numbers hitherto published mostly consist of articles on the physical science, but they also contain other miscellaneous matter. We shall be surprised if this work, as well as the preceding, does not succeed.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following works are in course of publication at Calcutta :—

A new edition of the *Manava Dharma Sastra*, or Code of Menu, in the original Sanscrit, with Bengalee and English translations, by Biswunath Turkubhooshun and Tarachund Chuckrabortec. The translation of Sir William Jones has been preserved entire, and the proposed alterations are inserted at the bottom of each page. These alterations are very numerous, and some of them materially affect the meaning of the text.

A translation from the original Sanscrit of the *Vidyunmodu Turingince*, a short treatise on Hindoo philosophy, by Maharaja Kalee Kishen Bahadoor, a young Hindu gentleman. The original couplets accompany the English version. This work was compiled about sixty years ago, by Cheerinjeeb Bhuttacharjee, of Gooteepara, and is held in considerable repute by the natives.

Baboo Jugernath Prasad Mullick has just printed an edition of the Sanscrit Dictionary, the *Amera Cosha*, in which the meaning of every Sanscrit word is given in Bengalee. It occupies nearly 400 pages. It has been compiled under the Baboo's direction, by Ramedoyu Bidyalunkar, who is now engaged in translating some of the most abstruse Sanscrit medical treatises into Bengalee.

An edition of the *Amera Cosha*, containing only the original couplets, has just issued from the press. It is comprised in one small volume of 115 pages.

A History of India, from the first arrival of the English to the close of Lord Hastings' Administration, compiled and translated into Bengalee by the editor of the *Durpun* (Mr. Marshman), has been published at the Serampore press. It occupies two octavo volumes of about 400 pages each.

M. Von Schlegel is about to publish an Essay on Oriental Literature.

The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews, exhibited in Selections from the *Yad Hachazakah* of Maimonides, with a literal English translation, copious illustrations from the Talmud, &c., by Hermann Hedwig Bernarl, teacher of languages at Cambridge, is in the press.

The following works are also announced :—A Companion and Key to the History of England; consisting of copious genealogical and biographical details and charts of the several dynasties of the British sovereigns, with the illustrious families emanating from them, by George Fisher; also, a Genealogical Atlas, composed of the charts of the above work. Elements of Materia Medica; by A. T. Thomson, M.D. Memoir of the Court and Character of Charles the First; by Lucy Aiken. Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture; by John Lindley, Esq. History of Charlemagne; by G. P. R. James, Esq. Reflections and Admonitory Hints of the Principal of a Seminary, on retiring from the Duties of his Station; by John Fawcett. An Argument, *a priori*, for the Being and Attributes of God; by William Gillespie. A new edition of an Introduction to Botany; by — Bancks, F.L.S. A poem entitled "The Natural Son," in the metre of "Don Juan." A Comparative View of the Industrial Situation of Great Britain from 1775 to the present Time, with an Examination of the Causes of her Distress; by Alexander Mundell, Esq. A Popular View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America; by Wm. Rees, Esq. A Narrative of a Journey and Visit to Paris, by Geo. Clayton, jun.; and an Inquiry into the Origin of Intemperance, by the same.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Grammar of the Turkish Language: with a Preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turkish Nations; a copious Vocabulary, &c. &c. By A. L. Davida. 4to. £1. 8s.

The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England, and of the Continents of Europe and America; and a Comparison between the Consumption, Price of, and Revenue derived from, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wine, Tobacco, Spirits, &c. By R. Montgomery Martin. 8vo. 5s.

A Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land; illustrated by a Map of the Island, and an Account of the Van Diemen's Land Company. By James Bischoff, Esq. 8vo. 9s.

Excursions in India; comprising a Walk over the Himalaya Mountains to the Sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. By Capt. Thos. Skinner, 31st Regt. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 4s.

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India. By Hugh Murray, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq.; &c. Vol. II. 18mo. 5s.

Authentic Information relative to New South Wales and New Zealand. By James Busby, 1 sq., formerly collector of the Internal Revenue of New South Wales; now British Resident at New Zealand. 3s. 6d.

A Series of Views in India; comprising Sketches of Scenery, Antiquities, and Native Character. Drawn from Nature and on Stone. By Capt. John Luard, of the 16th Lancers. Part I. Imp. 4to. Plain, 11s.; India proofs, 15s.

The Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon of Professor Simonis. By Charles Seager.

Observations on our Indian Administration, Civil and Military. By Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, C.B., of the Bengal army. 8vo.

Letter addressed by Lieut. Gen. R. Darling, late Governor of New South Wales, to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. 8vo.

Narrative of a Voyage to the South Seas, with the Shipwreck of the Princess of Wales cutter, on one of the Crozets, uninhabited Islands; and an Account of Two Years' Residence on them by the Crew, &c. &c. By G. M. Goodridge, one of the survivors.

Fifteen Months' Pilgrinages through untrodden tracts of Khuzistan and Persia, in a Journey from India to England, through parts of Turkish Arabia, Armenia, Russia, and Germany; performed in the Years 1831 and 1832. By J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 2 Vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Indian Recollections. By John Statham. 7s. 6d.
The Nooned Affair:—A Word for the People of India. 1s. 6d.

Imported from Calcutta.

The Kifayah, a Commentary on the Hidayah: a Treatise on the Questions of Mohamudan Law. By Hukeem Moulvee Abdool Muleed, with the assistance of other learned men of Calcutta. (In Arabic.) 4to. £2. 10s.

The Inayah, a Commentary on the Hidayah: a Work on Mohamudan Law, compiled by Mohamud Aknulooddeen, Ibn Muhmood, Ibn Ahmudonil Hunufee. Edited by Moonsee Raundhun Sen, and others. (In Arabic.) 4to. £1. 17s. 6d.

Putawa Alemgiri: a Collection of Opinions and Precepts of Mohammedan Law, compiled by Sheikh Nizam and other learned men, by command of the Emperor Aurungzeb Alemgir. (In Arabic.) 3 Vols. royal 4to. £9. 15s.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. V. 8vo.

East-India College, Haileybury.

On Thursday, the 31st May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation upon their arrival at the college were received by the Principal, and the Professors, and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta and several distinguished visitors, where, the students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. Robert B. Sewell read an English essay. The thesis was, "A Comparative Estimate of the Character, Views, and Conquests of Alexander the Great and Tamerlane."

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the chairman according to the following report.

Report of Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions obtained at the Public Examination, May 1832.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving college.

Fourth Term.

Dumergue, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Thomas, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in drawing.

Bayley, medal in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in political economy, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments, and for an English essay.

Third Term.

Hall, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Sewell, prize in classics, English Es-

say prize, and with great credit in other departments.

Purvis and Chatfield, highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Hebbert, prize in mathematics, prize in Persian, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in drawing.

Jellicoe, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Arabic, with great credit in other departments, and prize in Devanagiri writing.

Jones, prize in history, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Moore, highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Ward, prize in political economy, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

Mason, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

C. H. Chester, and Ravenshaw, highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Maberly, prize in classics, prize in law, and with great credit in other departments.

Shank, prize in Bengali, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in Persian writing.

First Term.

Clarke, prize in classics, prize in Sanscrit.

Mansfield, prize in mathematics and highly distinguished in other departments.

Grote, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Swinton, passed with great credit.

Silver, prize in English composition.

The rank of the students finally leaving the college was then read, being as follows:—

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Thomas Four Terms.

2d Class.

2. George Chester... Three Terms.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

1. Dumergue Four Terms.
2. Bayley Ditto.
3. Sewell Three ditto.
4. Hall Ditto.
5. Jellicoe Two ditto.

2d Class.

6. Moore..... Two Terms.
7. Purvis Three ditto.
8. Shubrick..... Four ditto.
9. Chatfield..... Three ditto.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. Hebbert Two Terms.
2. Jones Ditto.

It was then announced, that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

Should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given that the next term would commence on the 27th of July, and that the students would be required to return to the College within the first four days of it (allowing for the intervening Sunday) unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term must be forfeited.

The chairman, as usual, then addressed the students, and the business of the day concluded.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

JURIES, INDIA.

Copy of Correspondence between the Directors of the East-India Company and the Commissioners for the Affairs of the East-Indies, on the India Jury Bill.*

No. 1.

Letter from the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., to the Chairman of the East India Company, enclosing Copy of a Bill relative to the appointment of Justices of the Peace and Juries in the East-Indies.

India Board, 16th September 1831.

Sir: I beg to inclose for your inspection, a copy of a Bill which I propose to submit to Parliament, relative to the appointment of justices of the peace and of juries in the East-Indies.

I am, &c. &c.

CHARLES GRANT.

No. 2.

Letter from Robert Campbell and John G. Ravenshaw, Esqrs., to the Right. Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 22d September 1831.

Sir: We have had the honour to receive your letter dated the 16th instant, communicating the draft of a Bill which you propose to introduce into Parliament, relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of juries in the East-Indies.

Whilst the Court are most anxious to promote the advancement of the natives of India to offices of trust and responsibility, they very strongly feel the necessity of exercising much caution in the adoption of measures for that purpose. To proceed too rapidly in such a case would ultimately retard, instead of promoting the object sought to be attained.

The office of justice of the peace is one which we have hitherto considered to partake of the character of a King's magistrate appointed to administer British law; and if your wish be to invest the natives of India with that character, it is a step which the Court confess they are not prepared to adopt without much more consideration than that which they have been enabled yet to bestow upon it. You are aware that the Court have encouraged the employment of natives in the administration of Indian law. The entrusting them with the administration of British law, involving a power to take cognizance of charges against European functionaries, even of the highest class, is a very different matter.

The Court observe, that by the Indian Jury Act, passed in 1826, juries for the trial of Christians must consist wholly of Christians.

It would have been satisfactory to the Court to have been favoured with a communication of your reasons for proposing the repeal of that provision, which seems to the Court to be essential for guarding against the possibility of Christians, European or native, being tried upon questions involving life or death by Hindoos and Mussulmen.

We trust, sir, that, upon further consideration, you will abstain from pressing this Bill at present, the subject of which it treats being of such a nature as to call for much reflection before they become matters of legislation.

We have the honour, &c. &c.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW.

* Laid before the House of Commons by Mr. C. Grant, and ordered to be printed, 24th May 1832.

No. 3.

Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, M.P., to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

India Board, 15th October 1831.

Gentlemen: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, relative to the eligibility which it has been proposed to confer upon the natives of India, to serve as jurymen and justices of the peace.

The reasons for which I am desirous to see this measure adopted, are chiefly those which apply in every country that has reached an adequate degree of civilization. If it should appear to you that there are any particular grounds of exception in the present instance, I trust I need not add, that on being communicated to me, they will receive the fullest attention of his Majesty's Government.

In consequence of your having stated, that the step is one which the Court of Directors cannot adopt without more consideration than that which they have yet been enabled to bestow upon it, I deferred the immediate introduction of a Bill founded upon the draft I submitted for your information.

Although the delay was undoubtedly due to the convenience of the Court, yet in the absence of any ostensible objection, and not myself perceiving that any political danger is to be apprehended from the measure, I should, under such circumstances, be very unwilling to protract that delay; and I will therefore request you to have the goodness to bring the subject under the full, and, above all, the immediate consideration of the Court.

It will not escape your observation, that it is only *eligibility* which it is proposed to confer, and which of course would be susceptible of regulation under due responsibility.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLES GRANT.

No. 4.

Letter from Robert Campbell and John G. Ravenshaw, Esquires, to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 8th December 1831.

Sir: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th October, upon the subject of the Bill which you propose to introduce into Parliament to authorize the appointment of natives of India to be justices of the peace, and to repeal that clause of the Indian Jury Act which requires that juries for the trial of Christians shall consist wholly of Christians.

In making the communication contained in our letter dated the 22d of September, the Court were fully aware that it was only *eligibility* which the Bill proposed to confer; but we would submit to you, that while the Bill professes to confer a boon upon the natives of India, all the local governments, in the exercise of their discretion, might decline to act upon it; in which case there would be created feelings of dissatisfaction towards those governments, who would thus incur the odium of refusing or restricting, without the credit of bestowing, an important distinction.

The Court much wish that you had explained the reasons which have led you to propose this Bill; you merely say they "are chiefly those which apply in every country that has reached an adequate degree of civilization;" which general principle the Court understand to be, that the natives of every country sufficiently civilized should be deemed eligible to fill important and responsible offices in the administration of its affairs; a principle upon which, as you are aware, the Court have practically acted as respects the natives of India, who, under existing regulations (which moreover may be modified or extended without any further legislative enactment), are invested with a considerable degree of authority in the ordinary functions of administering justice, collecting the revenue, and conducting the police and magisterial duties, within the limits of the several provincial and zillah Courts. But the office of justice of peace is

one in which it is necessary that the person entrusted with it should not merely have an adequate degree of civilization, he should also have an accurate acquaintance with that part of the laws of England which he will have to administer.

It will hardly be contended that the natives of India are now, or are likely at an early period to become, qualified in this respect. It is not to be expected that they will voluntarily sacrifice the time and expense which would be necessary to acquire an adequate knowledge of the English law books and Acts of Parliament, in which the duties of justices of the peace are laid down, for the mere distinction of acting as unpaid magistrates; or if they did, that they would undertake the duties of the office when they found that for the non-performance of those duties, or for the performance of them in any way but that prescribed by the English law, for acts of omission as well as acts of commission, they would be responsible to the supreme court and the supreme court only, to various pains and penalties, would be thrown into the hands of the attorneys of that court, and would be subjected to all the expense and inconvenience of English law proceedings.

It is further important to observe, that the office of justice of the peace involves direct cognizance of the conduct of Europeans; a power which, if committed to the natives, will, the Court conceive, have an injurious effect in lowering that estimation of the European character which has had so important an influence in upholding our Indian empire.

The Court do not question the intelligence and capacity of the natives, but they consider them defective in many qualities, particularly firmness of character, which are so necessary to inspire confidence, and so essential to enable them to discharge the duties of a justice of the peace with usefulness and with credit.

With respect to the trial of Christians by natives of India who are not Christians, the Court had always considered, that it was a principle of the law of England, that there should be some community of feeling between those who were to try and him who was to be tried; and they cannot but entertain great doubt of the propriety of departing from that principle upon this occasion. There ought, the Court think, to be some reality in the maxim, that men are to be tried by *their peers*, by what the English law, with strong meaning, calls the "*country*." But what country, to an Englishman and a Christian, is it to be tried by Hindoos and Mussulmen? What community of feeling, interest, or habitude, can subsist between such parties? The idea of being tried by Hindoo or Mussulman jurors must be intolerable to every Englishman. It is true the anomaly exists, in subjecting Hindoos and Mussulmen to be tried by Christian jurors; but that is only a consequence of the system under which the government of India is held, and does not seem in any degree to require the establishment, by way of compensation, of the new anomaly, of allowing Hindoos and Mussulmen to try Christians.

Upon the whole, after the maturest consideration, the Court remain of the opinion expressed in our letter to you of the 22d September last, that, however "anxious they are to promote the advancement of the natives of India to offices of trust and responsibility, they very strongly feel the necessity of exercising much caution in the adoption of measures for that purpose. To proceed too rapidly in such a case would ultimately retard, instead of promoting, the object to be attained;" and we cannot help feeling, that to hold out the least prospect of a boon, which the people are not in a state to accept with any probability of advantage to themselves or benefit to the state, would be a delusion. The Court, therefore, beg leave to decline being parties to the Bill which you propose to bring in; and they would earnestly suggest to you the expediency of your abstaining from carrying the proposition into effect, without a previous reference of the whole subject to the consideration of the Bengal Government; upon whose proceedings, hitherto, there is not to be traced the slightest indication of an opinion favourable to the measures which you contemplate.

We have the honour, &c.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW.

No. 5.

Letter from the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

India Board, 6 March 1832.

Gentlemen: I have the honour to address you in reference to your letter of the 8th December 1831, on the subject of the proposed Bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of jurors in the East Indies.

In answer to the remark made in my letter of the 15th October, that *eligibility* is all that the Bill proposes to confer, you observe, that "all the local governments, in the exercise of their discretion, might decline to act upon it; in which case," you add, "there would be created feelings of dissatisfaction towards those governments, who would thus incur the odium of refusing or restricting, without the credit of bestowing, an important distinction."

To this observation I can only reply, that I trust and believe that the local governments will by no means conceive it to be a just exercise of their discretion, systematically to debar the natives from that to which the law pronounces them eligible. It will be for the governments at home and in India to lay down precise rules as to qualification for admission to the exercise of the duties in question, and to adhere to those rules; but we must not suppose the possibility of any attempt on the part of the local governments to defeat, by practical exclusion, the intentions of the Legislature.

I acknowledge with pleasure the correctness of the statements in your letter, respecting the general principle upon which the Court has acted in reference to the natives of India. Their eligibility "to fill important and responsible offices in the administration of the affairs" of their country, being therefore established as a general principle, the propriety of excluding them by law from particular offices can only be maintained by showing with respect to each office a special case of exception.

I proceed, therefore, in the first place, to examine the reasons assigned by the Court for the exclusion of natives from the office of justice of the peace.

The first objection is, that "it is not to be expected that natives will voluntarily sacrifice the time and expense which would be necessary to acquire an accurate knowledge of the English law books and Acts of Parliament, in which the duties of justices of the peace are laid down, for the mere distinction of acting as unpaid magistrates."

In answer to this argument, I have first to remark, that if the natives would not make the sacrifice of time and expense which would be necessary to enable them to learn the duties of the office, they would not possess the qualifications pronounced indispensable by the public authorities, and would consequently be still inadmissible. Their exclusion from the office, however, could not in that case be regarded as a grievance; they would be excluded, as individuals, by their own choice, and not as a body, by an indiscriminate legal enactment.

But in the second place, I must own that it seems to me a gratuitous assumption, to suppose that no natives, otherwise qualified, would make the sacrifice in question. The degree of knowledge of the English laws which could be reasonably required as a qualification for the office, is found to be easily attainable by those gentlemen who are now appointed to fill it, without the previous advantage of a legal education; and there is no reason why the acquirement of the same degree of knowledge should be regarded by intelligent and respectable natives as a matter of formidable difficulty. In the pursuits of private life, as well as in those branches of the public service in which they have hitherto been permitted to engage, the natives of India have evinced no deficiency, either in habits of application to business or in the skill and acuteness required for its successful prosecution; nor can it be maintained that they are insensible to that stimulus to exertion which arises from the hope of honourable distinction. Those natives who are entrusted with the administration of justice, and the collection of the revenue, in the interior, qualify themselves for those duties by studying the Regulations of the Government under which they are to act. Why, then, should we anticipate a different result in the case now under consideration?

2dly. "The Court are of opinion that natives would be deterred from undertaking the duties of the office, on account of the responsibility under which they would be placed to the supreme court, their liability to penalties for illegal conduct, and their being in such cases thrown into the hands of the attorneys of the supreme court, and subjected to all the expense and inconvenience of English law proceedings."

In answer to this statement, I have simply to remark, that if, from these or any other considerations, natives should be unwilling to become justices of the peace, they would not be appointed to the office. And the Court cannot fail to perceive, with reference both to this and to the former objection, that supposing their anticipations to be realized, the Act would be inoperative, and the evils apprehended as its consequences would not take place.

3dly. The Court conceive that to commit to natives "a direct cognizance of the acts of Europeans" will "have an injurious effect in lowering that estimation of the European character which has had so important an influence in upholding our Indian empire."

In reference to this apprehension, I beg to advert to the fact, that authority is at present exercised over Europeans by natives of a very inferior rank, who are employed in the apprehension, confinement, and punishment of offenders. The natives have long been accustomed to see Europeans in situations very unfavourable to the continuance of any such notion of their individual superiority as could be affected by the proposed measure. But it is not on such a notion, but on a conviction of the superiority of our government to those of Asiatic states, that the stability of our empire depends; and neither the elevation of natives in our own dominions, nor the subjection of Europeans to native rulers in foreign territories, appears to have produced any abatement of that conviction. The real source of our strength, next to our military power and skill, being the unity of purpose and the justice of principle which have distinguished our government, the security of our dominion cannot fail to be increased by every measure tending to remove needless distinctions, and to combine all classes in the administration of the laws.

4thly. The Court do not "question the intelligence and capacity of the natives, but they consider them deficient in many qualities, particularly firmness of character, which are so necessary to inspire confidence, and so essential to enable them to discharge the duties of a justice of the peace with usefulness and with credit."

Assuming the correctness of this opinion, it will not, I presume, be alleged, that the native character is incapable of improvement in those points in which it is now defective; and it would seem that the most effectual means of accomplishing that improvement would be to open to the natives, as objects of honourable ambition, those employments which obviously require the exercise of the qualities in question. It is also to be remembered that native justices of the peace would act under the constant superintendence of European authorities; any evils resulting from their want of firmness, or other defects, would consequently with ease be obviated or remedied.

Further, it may be observed, that the natives are already, as is stated in your letter, "invested with a considerable degree of authority in the ordinary functions of administering justice, collecting the revenue, and conducting the police and magisterial duties, within the limits of the several provincial and zillah courts." To this list may be added also the functions of petit jurors. In the execution of these various duties, the same moral qualities are requisite as in the administration of the office of justice of the peace.

The decisive answer, however, to this objection is, that with respect to natives as well as Europeans, the question of appointment to the office will be one of personal qualification, to be considered in each individual case.

Upon this part of the subject I have only to add, that the natives who may be appointed justices of the peace will act under instructions sent from this country; and that in framing those instructions, provision may be made for obviating any practical difficulty which this Board may agree with the Court in anticipating in the working of the measure.

The next object proposed by the Bill is, to render persons not professing the Chris-

tion religion eligible to serve on grand juries. Their exclusion from this duty, while they are admitted to petit juries, is surely an anomaly. It is understood to have been generally lamented in India, as unwise and invidious. The functions of a grand juror seem indeed to be such as can with peculiar advantage be entrusted to natives, on account of their habits and superior means of information. Those difficulties, too, that were supposed to attend their serving on petit juries, are little likely to occur in relation to grand juries. But I presume that, in truth, the only objection to this part of the Bill refers to the principle of admitting persons not being Christians, to serve on juries, grand or petit. To this objection, which applies of course more especially to petit juries, I now proceed to advert.

The Court's argument on this point is, that according to the law of England, "there should be some community of feeling between those who are to try, and him who is to be tried;" that men should "be tried *by their peers*, by what the English law, with strong meaning, calls the *country*;" but that in the trial "of an Englishman and a Christian by Hindus or Mussulmans, there is no country, no community of feeling, interest, or habitude; and that the idea of such a trial must be intolerable to every Englishman."

1st. I will not enter on this occasion into any inquiries as to the precise meaning of the terms "peers" and "country;" although it might, I think, be fairly argued, that in the true sense and substantial justice of those terms, the constitution of England would recognise as peers and country, in matters of this nature, those persons, in every part of our dominions, who are made amenable to the same tribunals as their European fellow-subjects. But it is sufficient to observe, that, practically, it does not appear that identity of religion has been considered as necessarily involved in those expressions. Foreigners accused of offences in England are entitled to be tried by a jury composed of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. Supposing the accused to be a Mahomedan, the foreigners who would be placed on the jury would probably be persons possessing as "little community of feeling or habitude" with him, as would exist between an English prisoner and a Hindoo or a Moslem juror.

2dly. The argument of the Court involves the principle of separation between persons of different religions; a principle which may be carried to an indefinite application, and, if sound, ought to prevent any intercommunity between the different classes, or any admission of natives, not professing Christianity, to offices which in any degree affect Christians. Thus extended, the principle would obviously be full of injustice, and would be attended with the most injurious and fatal consequences both to the governors and to the governed.

3dly. If the trial of Christians by juries composed in part of Hindus or Mussulmans be so inconsistent with the principles of the law of England, and so repugnant (to use the words of the Court) to English notions of justice, that "the idea would be intolerable to every Englishman," on what principle can the converse proceeding be justified? The trial of Hindus and Moslems by a Christian jury would seem, under these views, to be not merely "an anomaly," but a mockery, or worse. In the trial by jury we profess to confer on the natives the advantage of free institutions; but it would follow, from the argument urged by the Court, that what we have thus imposed on them, we should in our own case regard as an intolerable grievance.

4thly. It is important to bear in mind, that many cases may occur, in which it may be positively for the advantage of Europeans to be tried in part or entirely by natives. The number of Europeans resident at each of the presidencies is, after all, comparatively small; and in such contracted societies, we know that local and personal feelings and jealousies are unfortunately too prevalent. In England, a remedy for evils of this kind is found, either in a change of the venue, or in a postponement of the trial. In India, the accused, on some occasions, may find it his best resource to escape to the native jury; and by the option of so doing should be refused, it is not easy to perceive.

Lastly. It is to be observed, that the party accused has the right of peremptory challenge of a certain number of jurymen, and of indefinite challenge for cause assigned. This privilege appears to me to afford all the protection which can be reason-

ably desired, against any bias which the jurors may be supposed to entertain against the prisoner.

I have now examined the reasons assigned by the Court in support of the continued exclusion of the natives from those functions to which the Bill in question proposes to render them eligible; and in conclusion, can only express my sincere regret at the determination of the Court to decline becoming parties to it. A reference to the Bengal Government seems to me unnecessary, because I think we have sufficient materials before us to form our judgment.

Under these circumstances, I would fain hope that the Court, on reconsideration, may see reason to take a more favourable view of the matter. If this, unfortunately, should prove not to be the case, they will not, I am sure, deem it a want of respect on my part, for their opinion, if, after having invited without success their concurrence and co-operation, I should feel it my duty to adhere to my original intention, and to proceed with the proposed measure on my own responsibility.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

CHARLES GRANT.

No. 6.

Letter from Robert Campbell and John G. Ravenshaw, Esqrs., to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 5th April 1832.

Sir: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th ult. respecting the proposed Bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of jurors in the East-Indies.

The Court of Directors, having fully considered the statements and arguments which you have adduced in support of your proposition, find themselves compelled to adhere to the opinions which we had the honour to express in our letter dated the 8th of December 1831.

After the full discussion which this matter has undergone, the Court forbear from urging any further arguments in opposition to the proposed enactments, contenting themselves with an expression of their regret that they should have the misfortune still to think, in opposition to you, that the experiment is unnecessary and inexpedient, and is at all events of such a nature as to make it desirable to obtain the opinion of the local government before it is made the subject of legislation.

There is only one point in your letter upon which we will trouble you with any observation. In remarking that the local governments might decline to act upon the Bill, the Court did not mean to imply that these governments would attempt to defeat the intentions of the Legislature. You had, in your letter of the 15th of October, stated it as a recommendation of the measure, that eligibility was all that the Bill proposed to confer; from which we imagined it to be your wish and intention that the local governments should be left to avail themselves, or not, of the authority proposed to be given, according to their discretion; and it was the fear which the Court entertained of the consequences of a declaration by Parliament of eligibility not followed up practically in India, which gave rise to the remark alluded to.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
JOHN G. RAVENSHAW.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Nov. 21.

Doe on dem. of Juggomohun Roy v. Sreenutty Neemoo Dossee and others.—This was the case which involved the important question respecting the right of alienation of ancestral property by Hindus.

The *Chief Justice*.—This case was tried on the 21st June, when it was agreed that there should be admissions on both sides which should sufficiently raise two points of law, on which alone any material doubts were entertained. These points were; first, whether, this being a mortgage of ancestral property by a person who had sons living at the time, the mortgagee could maintain an action of ejectment; and secondly, whether a sale under such circumstances would be good. The court had already given judgment of the term to the plaintiff in this action; but, in stating the reasons that induced him to join in that judgment, he thought he should only add to the uncertainty which had prevailed upon the subject, and increase the inconvenience which must arise from any such uncertainty, if he were to confine himself merely to the facts of this particular case. He therefore proposed to consider the broad question, whether a Hindoo father, having male issue living, can alienate by gift, sale, mortgage, or will, the immoveable property which has descended to him from his ancestors to any person of any denomination, Hindoo, Christian, or Mohummudan, without the assent of his sons, and to their prejudice; and, if he can do so, to what extent does that right exist, and to what restrictions or considerations is it subject. It seemed necessary for him to consider this question, not only on account of its great importance and the uncertainty in which it had long been involved, but also from the circumstance of his having expressed, on more than one occasion, an opinion from which no doubt he now departed, viz that no such right of a Hindoo father could be supported in this court. He had never been called upon for a decision on this question at law, or at least he had never made any decision at law upon it; but such an opinion having been stated by him, he thought it extremely desirable that he should enter fully into the grounds upon which he proceeded, because it seemed to him that there was now an opportunity of placing the question on more intelligible and tenable grounds than it had ever yet rested upon; and although he was not vain

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enough to suppose that what he was about to say would set the matter at rest for ever; yet he did hope that the principles he should lay down might afford a ground for its being settled some time or other, and in the mean time a great many of the difficulties that had hitherto surrounded it might be considered as removed.

Having stated the extent to which he proposed to consider the question, the next point was to consider on what grounds the decision of the court ought to rest. If he were to go to elements, he might say that in an English court of justice, the grounds upon which any rights belonging to classes of persons must be maintained are, first, the common law of the kingdom, involving in it particular customs, such as Gavelkind or Borough English, of which the law takes particular notice, and which need neither be pleaded nor proved; secondly, the statute law; and, thirdly, particular customs, which, not having been recognized by statute or by decisions of courts of law as existing in certain particular and well known places, must be both pleaded and proved, or at least they must be pleaded in all those actions where the course of the law does not permit every thing to be proved under the general issue. This, however, could not afford a very close guide for the judges sitting in this court with respect to the grounds on which they must come to a decision in a case where Hindoos are concerned. With respect to the particular customs he had mentioned, there were no statutes of the Hindoos, nor any thing very clearly resembling them, in which the mention of such customs was to supersede the necessity of proof. Again; with respect to customs, there was no period of legal memory amongst the Hindoos, or at least none had ever been affixed, though he should endeavour to fix something which would bear a sort of analogy to it; and instead of having recourse to a period beyond which the memory of man runs not to the contrary, the course has been to refer to their *Dharmu Shastrus*; and either to find the custom there, or to hang it upon some peg in their many text-books, digests, and commentaries. Supposing he were to go to any period as the period of legal memory, there was no reason why the time of Richard the First should be fixed upon in this country. There might be very good reasons for that time having been fixed upon in England, but he need not waste words to show the absurdity of making the same rule apply here, for it was not till many centuries afterwards that India may be said to have been known to the British people.

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By the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, sec. 17, the court was directed to decide between Hindoos according to their laws and usages; and in the preamble of that act the expediency of maintaining them in their ancient laws and usages was declared; and it was therefore necessary to consider what was a law or usage of the Hindoos on which the court might act. It was extremely important to fix this, because it must be obvious to every body, that if the court were to adhere strictly to the ancient laws and usages of the Hindoos, it would be very difficult to establish the validity of the sale of a share of a joint and undivided family property to a Christian or a Mohummudan. It was unnecessary to state, that the Hindoos suppose all their laws to have been divinely communicated to certain sages, and their writings constitute that which is to be considered as Hindoo law. It was well known that these sages did not coincide with each other, verbally at least; although the theory was, that there was no difference which might not be reconciled, and that the same spirit and intention pervaded the whole of their writings. They were followed by an innumerable set of commentators, each of whom had done his best to reconcile these verbal differences; and both these original Smritees and the commentaries had been broken up into different digests. In consequence of this, and in consequence also of the historical events in which India has been involved, the body of Hindoo law was divided into at least five schools, the Benares, Bengal, Mithila, Deccan, and Mahratta schools. Of these, the longest known were the Benares and Bengal schools. The first of these chiefly followed the *Mitacshara*, and the latter the *Dayabhaga*, which were certainly in many respects at variance with each other. The *Mitacshara*, for instance, does not allow the sale of a share of a joint property without the consent of the other coparceners, while in the Bengal school it has been admitted that such a sale can be made. Some persons have even endeavoured to carry the doctrine in Bengal to the absurd extent of saying that one coparcener may sell the whole property, and that however iniquitous such a proceeding might be, it could not be afterwards meddled with. This was so monstrous that it was needless to adduce any thing more in order to show the necessity of affixing limitations to such a doctrine. In consequence of what he had stated, there was no doubt that different parts of India followed the doctrines of different commentators, and had adopted their interpretations of the text-books of the Hindoo law; and where such interpretation had been *bonâ fide*, it certainly afforded a good reason for a particular usage; and when such a usage had prevailed and rested upon such a founda-

tion, it was entitled to be taken notice of as much as a usage resting upon the text-books themselves uninterpreted by particular commentators, and was equivalent to such usages as Gavelkind or Borough English in England. If, however, there is a more general rule of Hindoo law, the court must learn in what places the particular usage prevails, and there must be an averment in the pleadings that the lands lie within the place where the variance from the general rule exists.

There could be no sort of question that though the preamble of the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, declared the necessity of maintaining the Hindoos in their ancient laws and usages, yet there could have been no intention to put fetters upon the Parliament itself, or even upon the subordinate legislatures established by Parliament in India, with respect to the alteration of those laws and usages. If it were otherwise, a recent regulation, abolishing a very barbarous ancient ceremony, would not have been within the power given by the Legislature. There was no doubt, however, that Parliament meant to have the ancient laws of the Hindoos as much subject to the control of English Acts of Parliament, or of Regulations of this court and the government in Calcutta and of the government in the interior, as any other rights of the Indian people. It followed, therefore, that in addition to the text-books of the Hindoo law, and the interpretations of commentators, there was a third ground on which the court might act as to any Hindoo law or usage; for an Act of Parliament, or a Regulation passed by a competent authority, altering the Hindoo law, would be as much Hindoo law as if it had existed from all time.

Then the only remaining ground on which he was authorized to act, as being a Hindoo law or usage, was one that had been, for the most part, overlooked during all the discussions on this question. It was now sufficiently ascertained, that the Hindoos were a people who certainly had not from all time occupied the whole of India, or the whole of it that they now occupy. They probably came themselves from the north of India, and were in the first instance conquerors. They were afterwards succeeded, as conquerors, by the Mohummudans, who dispersed or overwhelmed them. In consequence of this, it was ascertained, especially in the writings of a gentleman who appeared to him to be the most minute and accurate of all writers on the subject, he meant Mr. Ellis, of the Madras civil service, that there existed at this day, in the Madras presidency, many usages which were at variance with any thing to be found in the Hindoo Shastras. These were considered to be the remains of the usages of the people on the western coast, which the Brah-

minical conquerors were either unable to eradicate or had permitted to exist, and which they had gradually adopted themselves. It must be obvious that, when the Hindoos came into Bengal, they were more likely to find existing usages which they could not overcome than any where else; because all the people who lined the coasts must in all probability have frequented Bengal. Beyond those circumstances, it was to be remembered that the Mohummudans introduced, wherever they could, the most unsparing revenue system, a revenue almost entirely derived from the land, and in many respects very much resembling our own feudal institutions. It was clear that such a system of revenue could not be established in any place without materially affecting the usages of the people, particularly with regard to their property in land; and when the arbitrary nature of that government, the looseness of the proceedings of its courts of justice, and the injustice practised in them, were considered, there was hardly any thing that might not have been then introduced as a usage, by what was at that time a competent and sovereign authority. The Mohummudans were followed by the European nations, principally the Portuguese and British; and after the British got possession of all real power in this part of the country, there was a considerable time during which it was not considered right that they should take upon themselves the management of the legislature or judicature of the country. For a long time there was a double government kept up. For a long period after the real power had been obtained by the British, there was no registry kept of any regulations, or of any alterations that were made. Whatever is now known, in regard to what then took place, is picked up from books of all descriptions; and perhaps the source on which most reliance can be placed, are the reports of committees of the House of Commons. Under these circumstances, he apprehended no one could doubt that usages may have arisen different from the *Sinritees* or commentaries, first, through the concessions of the Hindoos, upon coming into a country already peopled and having usages of its own; secondly, by alterations in their laws and usages imposed on them by their own conquerors; or, thirdly, through alterations made by ourselves, during that time when there was no registry of regulations. Then, if a usage could be shown to have subsisted for such a time and in such a way, that it might reasonably be referred to any of those sources, he had no hesitation in saying, this court must take notice of it. If the usage was shown by judicial decisions, it might be noticed without being pleaded or proved; but if it was not so recorded, then it must be pleaded or proved in

the same way as any particular custom in England. This was not so much a local usage as a personal one; for it did not prevail for all persons within a particular space, but only for Hindoos, and might perhaps be compared to the law merchant in England. Such customs must be recognized on the presumption that they had their origin in some act of a competent sovereign authority; and there was no more difficulty in recognizing them than there was with respect to the recognition of particular customs in England.

He would now proceed to state what was the period since which he thought no such usage could be presumed to have grown up here, and beyond which the court must be able to presume the usage to have subsisted, before it could be authorized to act upon it without knowing of any statute or regulation in which it had been recognized. With respect to Calcutta itself, he considered that period to be 1773, the date of the Act of Parliament establishing this court. The English Parliament having then legislated itself, and having constituted no subordinate legislature for Calcutta, except the court and the government in conjunction, he conceived he could not presume any legislative enactment to have taken place, since that time, which was not to be found either in an Act of Parliament or in a Regulation registered in this court. With respect to the *Mofussil*, he could not fix the period earlier than 1793, which was the first date of the registered Regulations. Although by the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, power was given to the Governor General to make regulations for the provincial courts, yet there was no provision for their registry; and of those made prior to the period he had mentioned, nothing remained but some loose relics. That period was now considerably beyond twenty years; and cases reported in *Barnwall* and *Cresswell* supported the doctrine, that an uninterrupted usage for twenty years might raise the presumption of usage beyond the time of legal memory, if nothing was shown to the contrary. The four grounds, therefore, on which he could recognize any Hindoo law or usage were, first, a usage prevailing in accordance with the text of the *Sinritees*; secondly, a usage prevailing in some particular district, and in accordance with the text of some commentator received as an authority in that district; thirdly, an English statute or a regulation made by competent authority; and fourthly, an uninterrupted usage prevailing in Calcutta from 1773, or in the *Mofussil* from 1793; in either of which cases, it may be presumed to have had its origin in some act of a sovereign authority, all testimony of which has perished except the usage itself.

He had now to consider how far, upon any of those grounds; the broad and ge-

neral power of alienation, that he had stated he should consider, could be supported. In the first place, with respect to the Smritees or original text, he did not imagine that any one who had given his attention to the subject could suppose that such a power could be supported upon that ground. In the second place, he intended to consider whether a usage, which no doubt had prevailed to a certain extent in Bengal, coupled with the particular paragraph of the *Dayabhaga* and with the interpretation put upon that by the Hindoo pundits who made the digest translated by Mr. Colebrooke, was a sufficient ground to support the usage. No one of those who supported the usage on that ground ever pretended that it was right. They had all acknowledged it was an infringement of the precepts of the Smritees, but they said that, in accordance with the paragraph of the *Dayabhaga*, though the alienation was improper, yet the gift or sale was not null, for one fact cannot be altered by a hundred texts. If this maxim was taken to be of universal application, what would become of the injunction of the statute, that the Hindoos should be maintained in their ancient laws and usages? There was no law which might not be set at defiance, according to this maxim, and when this was done, no one could question it. Besides this, if the son had knowledge that his father was about to dispose of property in this improper manner, but the act had not been carried into execution, how could a Court of Equity refuse to interpose by injunction? It would not even answer the purpose of those who contend for the right of alienation, if the court were to support it upon this ground. On the third ground, there could be no doubt; for there was no British statute, or regulation made by a competent authority, recognizing this power. Then the fourth ground was, whether a usage had been shown to exist, which, being inconsistent with any of the grounds he had already stated, was yet to be supported on the supposition that it had been authorized by some act of a competent and sovereign authority, of which no record remained except the usage itself.

With respect to the proof of what the usage had been, he had already stated the analogy it seemed to bear to the case of customs in England. It seemed to him that unless the usage was pleaded and proved, the only things he could look to were judicial acts and decisions by competent authorities. Here the usage had neither been pleaded nor proved. Except the one in 1789, there had not been any case, as far as he knew, in which the point had been put in issue and decided in this court. What, however, he considered of far more consequence than that single decision, and what was by far the strongest matter in

support of this usage, was that the practice of the court had certainly been in conformity generally with the supposition that a father had some right to alienate ancestral property. No practice could properly define that right, or say to what extent he might do it, but the practice had certainly supposed he had some such right. This he thought the strongest point, of which he was bound to take judicial notice. In conformity with this he was willing to take some passages in the decree in the Mullicks' case, though he could not admit that the point was in issue there. But beyond all this, he considered of the greatest importance a communication, which he thought he was entitled to mention, although he was not entitled to make it any part of the proceedings, or consider it as a document in court. In consequence of the doubts entertained upon this subject, the judges of this court had written a letter to the judges of the Suddur Dewanee, requesting them, in their private capacities, to state what was the settled and prevailing doctrine of that court. In doing this the judges had done nothing but what was strictly right and desirable. The Suddur Dewanee had no doubt a much more extensive jurisdiction over the lands of Hindoos, even in Bengal, than this court; and their authority, as to the existence of such a usage, was at least equal to that of the judges of this court. This was also the mode pursued at home when the custom of any particular place was to be ascertained. The proof of the custom of the city of London is the certificate of the recorder, and nothing could be more equivalent to that than the present proceeding. At Madras, both Sir Edmund Stanley and himself had adopted the same course. Above all, he thought it of the highest importance that there should be no difference of opinion on points of Hindoo law between this court and the Suddur, and he knew of no way to prevent this so effectual as a communication between the judges of the two courts. He, therefore, hoped that the present instance might be a precedent to encourage such communications for the future. The answer of the judges of the Suddur was, in substance, that, with reference to what had taken place, they were unanimously of opinion, that a Hindoo father may, in Bengal, either by will or gift, alienate either a part or the whole of his ancestral property, or divide it unequally among his sons without their consent. It was important to observe that they rested upon the ground of what had been done; and their decision did not turn upon that much-misconstrued text of the *Dayabhaga*, but went upon the ground of the usage. There could, therefore, be no doubt as to what was now the established doctrine of the Suddur. They had also been favoured with a more

detailed opinion of one of the judges of the Sudder; and the grounds, on which that gentleman chiefly relied, were the decisions that had taken place, the regulations that had been made, which must have supposed some such power, and which would have been defeated if no such power existed, and the confusion that would ensue if the present system were to be altered. The question, therefore, was no longer supposed to rest upon that miserable peg in the *Dayabhaga*. It was evident, then, that to a very wide extent the usage was shown to prevail. It was so shown by the practice of this court, by one decided case in it, by three decided cases in the Sudder, and the opinion of the existing judges of that court that the usage must be maintained by them.

Having already stated that the right of alienation could not be supported merely upon the authority of the text in the *Dayabhaga*, he had limited himself to the ground of the usage having been an alteration of the old Hindoo law made by some competent authority, of which act no record remained, and which was known only from the usage itself. In the first place, although it might be highly probable that some concessions were made by the Hindoos to the usages of the maritime people they found in Bengal, yet he could not find any thing in books to enable him to refer this particular usage to that period. Secondly, he did not find that the Mohummudans made any such alteration in the old law; but, on the contrary, he was rather led to suppose the old rule of law remained in force at that time. Lastly, however, there was a period when great alterations must necessarily have been made in the state of the Hindoos and Mohummudans by our assumption of power in this country, and during which no regulations were registered. During the period after 1756, and still more after 1765, one of the first objects that engaged the attention of the Company was the state of the judicature in this country. A bill was brought into the House of Commons to establish a court of judicature for the whole of Bengal, the judges of which were to be appointed by the Company. Preparatory to that, they had recommended a great many alterations, and it was to that period he was inclined to attribute the origin of this usage. It was not, however, necessary he should fix the period, for the judicial decisions were sufficient to make him presume that the usage lawfully existed; and if so, it must have been in consequence of some order or regulation made by some sovereign power before 1773, as to Calcutta at least. With respect to the probability of the circumstance he had mentioned, he would refer to the first report of the Select Committee in 1781, which contained a complete review of the

legislative powers then in India. Passages in that report showed that alterations had been made which went to the extent of legislative changes. The sixth report of the Committee of Secrecy, in 1772 and 1773, also supported his view of the matter. There was an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the government here, dated in 1768, in which the court directed that the laws of the natives might be brought as near as possible to the laws of inheritance in England, and especially referred to the right of bequeathing by will. He thought these circumstances afforded a reasonable ground for referring the introduction of the usage to the time he had mentioned; and he thought he could also account for the circumstance of its having subsequently been so much contested. It was well known that this court was established somewhat in opposition to the wishes of the Company. He did not mean to express any opinion as to whether they were right or wrong in that respect, but upon the establishment of this court, a totally different direction was given to the intentions of the Company; and so far from carrying on the intentions announced in the letter of 1768, of assimilating the laws of the Hindoos to those of England, the endeavour has been ever since to separate them as much as possible, and to keep the Hindoo laws and usages intact and inviolate from this mixture of English law. The consequence has been, that the whole question has been considered to turn upon, whether this usage was a part of the ancient law; and the fact of a lawful usage existing, which might derive its origin neither from the Smrites, nor commentaries, nor regulations, but merely from the lawful act of a sovereign authority of which no record remains, has been left out of consideration. In consequence of this, Mr. Haller, as early as 1775, had said there was no such thing known in Hindoo law as a will; forgetting the direction of the Company that it should be introduced. Upon the whole, he was of opinion, that he must consider a usage has prevailed from a time prior to 1773, in Calcutta, and 1793 in the rest of the province of Bengal, to the effect that a Hindoo has the power to alienate his ancestral property without the consent of his sons; and he attributed the origin of that usage to an alteration made in the Hindoo law, under the directions of the East-India Company, by the government of Bengal, somewhere between 1756 and 1773.

Then the most difficult question was to determine to what extent that power ought to be recognised. Was the court to say that the party had precisely the same right of alienation that any owner of land in fee-simple had at home? He thought it was impossible to say that. He would put the case of an adopted son as an exception.

Again; it was an acknowledged maxim of Hindoo law, that the members of a family should not be left to utter beggary; and how could the court refuse to interfere in the case of a son, when the property was left to other parties, and he was entirely destitute? In England such a case would be considered very hard; but there, if a man is left destitute by his father, he has the world before him; here it was not so, for a brahmin, according to his religion, cannot resort except to certain employments without losing caste, and he is therefore a comparatively helpless being. Under all these difficulties, he thought the best thing he could do, was to say that a father has a complete legal title to alienate ancestral lands without the consent of his sons, and against their consent; but he would not go a step beyond that, and say that equities might not rise upon it, which might, and frequently must, be made the subject of future consideration in equity. A similar case perpetually occurred at home. A man, having the legal title, sells to a purchaser for valuable consideration; he is quite competent to make that sale at law, and it is only in equity that any one, having claims upon the property, can get any remedy; but there the rights of all parties are taken into consideration. It seemed to him, that the utmost point to which he could advance was, to say that the father had the legal right to alienate his land in this way; but that there might be equities which the court would have to consider. In addition to the two cases of an adopted son, and the leaving one son entirely destitute, while wealth was given to another, he would put a further case. In the greater part of India, this usage does not prevail; and then, suppose a father had ancestral property in the province of Benares, which he could not alienate, and by his own desire, or that of his sons, he exchanged it for ancestral property in Bengal. That might be done, and the ordinary doctrine of law would be, that it gave the ancestral character to the newly-acquired property. Suppose, after having done that, with the consent of his sons, the father sold it without their consent, could it be said that an equitable right would not arise?

As to a mortgage, he believed that, even in those places where a Hindoo has not a right to sell the ancestral property, he has a right to pledge it, and so has any person who is left in the management of the property. The confusion on this subject seemed to have arisen from confounding a English mortgage with a Hindoo pledge. A pledge of land by a Hindoo does not give the legal title, nor can it after any lapse of time be foreclosed. When he admitted the legal right to sell, that included the legal right to mortgage.

He wished, before he concluded, to

state the reasons on which he had entertained those doubts he had previously expressed on this important subject. In the first place, he begged to say, that since he came into this court, he had never been called upon for a decision at law upon this point; or at least never so called upon as to produce a decision. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that he had expressed an opinion that the court could not support this right. The only case in which any decision had been given was upon a bill in equity, in which Tarrapersaud Bonnerjee was one of the parties, and that had been misunderstood as being a decision upon the point in question. He begged leave to say that it was not so; and if he were now called upon to decide that case again, he should adhere to the decision he had given. He thought the plaintiff in that case was at least entitled to a maintenance. This usage was not a general usage in Hindoo law; and not being so, the best footing on which it could be put was to assimilate it to local customs, like Gavelkind or Borough English in England; and although such customs need not be proved, yet there must be an averment in the plea that the lands lie in the district where the custom prevails. In the plea, in that case of Tarrapersaud Bonnerjee, there was no averment that the lands were in Bengal. There was nothing to lead him to suppose that to be the case. If that plea were now before him, he should hold it to be bad for two reasons; first, because it did not go to the whole prayer of the bill; and, secondly, because there was no averment that the lands were in Bengal.

His lordship then stated, at considerable length, the reasons that had formerly induced him to think that this right of alienation did not exist. These reasons were principally founded upon the authority of Mr. W. Macnaughten's book, and a case decided in the Suddur, as reported by that gentleman. Notwithstanding the high respect he entertained for Mr. Macnaughten, he could not of course take his opinion, as to the practice of the Suddur Adawlut, in opposition to the five judges of that court. It might, therefore, be taken as the decision of the court, that a usage does now lawfully exist of a Hindoo father alienating ancestral property without the consent of his sons. According to his view of the case, that right of law exists in all cases, although some difficulties might arise in equity.

Mr. Justice Franks concurred in the propriety of giving judgment to the plaintiff in this action. By the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, the court was directed to decide questions of inheritance between Hindoos, and the right of possession to their lands, according to the Hindoo laws and usages. The question then was, what was the law

when the court was established in 1774? Decisions had taken place in this court from 1774 down to the present time; and these had more weight with him, as being decisions in an enlightened age, than references to old times of superstition and ignorance, when the law was more arbitrarily administered. Sir Francis Macnaughten had collected eleven instances, in which Hindoo property had been disposed of by will; and in several of those cases ancestral property had been disposed of, and such a disposal seemed to have been treated as familiarly in use. There was also the case of Nemychurn Mullick's will, which went before the Privy Council,* and the same principle had been recognized in the Suddur Dewannee. There was no material and rational difference between a deed and a will. He thought the communication that had taken place between the Judges of this court and the judges of the Suddur Dewannee was perfectly correct, and was authorized by the practice adopted at home. A Hindoo has a clear right to pledge or sell the property in case of necessity, or it might be rendered unavailable to his heirs, by being seized and sold for public or private debts. By indirect means, he might therefore dispose of the property, for if he chose to incur debts it would be seized and sold; and why he should be prevented from doing, in a direct manner, that which he might do in an indirect one? There might be a question whether the old rule of Hindoo law had not become obsolete. Although, according to the law of England, a statute could not become obsolete, it might according to the law of Scotland. Upon the whole, he thought he must consider the old law with reference to subsequent decisions; and regarding those decisions, the practice of the court, the opinion of the judges of the Suddur, and the various circumstances that had been so ably stated by the Chief Justice, he had no hesitation in saying that this court must recognize the right of a Hindoo to alienate the lands descended to him from his ancestors.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—If he were to enter fully into all the bearings of this question, he should detain the court far beyond its usual period of sitting. As, however, he concurred in the judgment that had been given, it was not necessary for him to go into the case at any length. On a former occasion, the case of the plea to which the Chief Justice had alluded, he had had the misfortune to be of a different opinion from the rest of the court, holding then, as he held now, that a Hindoo has a right to alienate ancestral property. In the present case he would only make a very few observations.

This was an action of ejectment brought

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxv. p. 409.

by a mortgagee against the wife and infant children of a Hindoo, who had mortgaged his ancestral property. The lessor of the plaintiff was not only the mortgagee, but also the purchaser under a bill of sale; and it appeared, in the case, that the mortgagor had some other ancestral property, which he had also disposed of, and that the infant children had no other subsistence. Notwithstanding those facts, he thought the lessor of the plaintiff entitled to a verdict. He did not think this right of alienation could be supported on the text of the Hindoo writers or commentators, nor did he think the passage in the *Dayabhaga* sufficient to support it. Of course it did not rest upon any English statute or regulation. He then came to the fourth ground, on which he regretted to say he did not take the same view with the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, as he understood him, had said that this usage, to be a good and valid usage, must have existed prior to 1773, as far as Calcutta was concerned, and 1793 as to the Mofussil; and that unless the usage was pleaded or proved, there must be some judicial decision on it, otherwise the court could not notice it; and that he supposed, between the years 1756 and 1773 the usage must have been recognized in some way by the government of this country. The precise period was not stated, but allusion was made to the letter of the Court of Directors in 1768. Now he (Sir E. Ryan) did not rest his opinion upon those grounds. He rested it upon the narrow ground he took on the former occasion, and by that his opinion must stand or fall. He said that, in 1789, there was an express judicial decision on the subject; and since that period there have been innumerable recognitions of the principle both at law and in equity. He rested his opinions upon the decisions and the practice of this court, and nothing could be stronger than the uniform practice of the court for a series of years during which the point was never raised. Even if the usage were shown to have been subsequent to 1773, still, after such a series of decisions and recognitions, after the titles in this town founded upon them, he would not disturb the right, but leave it to the Legislature to alter it if it thought fit. It was upon this narrow ground that he rested; and he would go the extent of saying, that if a question should be raised as to the first existence of this usage, as far as he was concerned, he should hold that a Hindoo had the right to alienate ancestral property. He founded that declaration on the decision of the judges, recognized from 1789 to the present time. Whether that decision was well or ill founded he would not now inquire; but after it had been recognized for so many years, nothing less than an Act of Parliament should induce him to disturb it.

The next point, in which he differed with the Chief Justice, was as to the extent of this right. He knew of no limitation to it, according to the doctrines of this court. The question of the right to alienate the property, he considered, must be the same both at law and equity; nor did he exactly see what those equities were. Those were the two points on which he differed from the Chief Justice. With respect to the case of Tarrapersaud Bonnerjee, it was unnecessary to say, he still retained his former opinion. He thought the plea was good, and out of that case a serious calamity might arise. That had gone home on appeal to the Privy Council, and would doubtless be argued on the general principle of the right of a Hindoo to alienate ancestral property. Now it might happen that the decision the court was this day unanimous in coming to, might be reversed by the decision on that appeal at home. He trusted that would not be the case, because it would have the effect of disturbing every thing here. He repeated that he knew of no limitation to the right, because if it is left in uncertainty what a Hindoo may alienate, who would purchase property under such circumstances? That Mr. Macnaughten's book might deceive any one, he was free to confess, for he had himself non-suited a plaintiff upon that very authority; but upon subsequent consideration he had formed the opinion he now stated.

The Chief Justice commented, at considerable length, upon the points on which Sir Edward Ryan had stated a difference of opinion to exist.

Mr. Justice Ryan said, it was not his intention to observe on the remarks of the Chief Justice, because he thought it more decorous not to do so; but he begged it might not be considered, because he was silent, that he acquiesced in them.

We understand that, had Sir Charles Grey adhered, on a late occasion, to the opinion he formerly expressed, respecting the right of a Hindoo to alienate ancestral property, an action of ejectment would immediately have been brought to recover possession of the premises on which the government house is now situated. This may serve as a sample of the mischievous effects that would have followed the confirmation of such a doctrine.—*India Gaz.* Nov. 28.

We believe the first instance on record of a Hindoo bringing an action for damages for a breach of promise of marriage occurred in the Supreme Court on Friday last. The action was brought by the mother of the boy against the father of the girl; and evidence was given to show the expenses that had been incurred by the mother in the expectation of the marriage

contract being fulfilled. The plaintiff was nonsuited, the court being of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to entitle her to recover. It was observed by the Chief Justice, that, even if he had felt compelled to give a verdict to the plaintiff, he should have thought it much better, while the usages of the natives of this country remains so very different from our own, that all matters connected with their religion and religious ceremonies should be kept out of the Supreme Court. We omitted to mention that the marriage of both the contracting parties took place on the day originally fixed for the wedding, the bride and bridegroom only being changed.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND RUNJEET SING.

The Governor General and suite left Simla on the 19th October, and reached Roopar, on the Sutlej, on the 22d. The camp was pitched in the centre of the grand parade,* on ground admirably chosen. Runjeet's camp, of about 13,000 men, and fifty pieces of cannon (the force was reported at four times this amount) was on the opposite bank. The following report of the interview is from the *India Gazette* :—

“Runjeet Sing came to his ground on the morning of the 25th, at 10 A.M., and about 11, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Prinsep and Majors Caldwell and Benson, were sent over to welcome him with presents. About 12, the Lahore chief's eldest son, Khurg Sing, returned the compliment, and gave in return presents sent by his father. The presents sent by the Governor General consisted of ten bags of silver, with various articles of cloths, silks, guns, &c. Runjeet Sing, in return, sent eleven bags of silver, with five horses (elegantly caparisoned), and two silver bows, with arrows, &c. In the evening, several large plates of fruit, and other eatables, came in from the opposite camp. On the morning of the 26th, General Ramsay, Lieut. Col. Lockett, and Mr. Ravenslaw, were deputed by the Governor General to proceed to Runjeet Sing's camp, across the Sutlej, and escort him to the Governor General's; and accordingly, about a quarter to 9 A.M., Runjeet himself paid a visit to the Governor General, and was met by his Lordship and suite about 100 yards from his durbar tent. After heartily embracing

* The grand parade was formed of a brigade of guns (Lieut. Maidman), horse artillery (Capt. Johnstone), H.M. 16th lancers (Col. Arnold) and body guard (Capt. Honeywood), on the right of the camp; on the left, 32d regt. N.I. (Major Stacey), H.M. 31st Foot (Col. Cassidy), 14th regt. N.I. (Col. Little), 1st regt. Light Horse (Col. Skinner).

each other, his Lordship received his guest on the same elephant with himself, and introduced him into the durbar tent. All the ladies and gentlemen of the camp were present, and the conversation throughout was merely complimentary. There appeared no disposition on either side to enter on business of any sort. Presents were mutually exchanged, and the parties separated apparently much pleased with each other. The troops were all drawn out to receive Runjeet, and the appearance of the line, and the Sikh procession through it, were striking and much admired. On the 27th, the Governor General returned the visit. Nothing could exceed the splendour of his (Runjeet's) tents, the fine display of his troops, or the order and regularity of his durbar. They are said to have been truly remarkable, and all joined in admiring them. He was very affable and talkative, and seemed much pleased with the Governor General and his reception. The intercourse between the two camps is perfectly free, and the most friendly disposition pervades both. It is said, that before the Lahore chief would consent to meet the Governor General, he stipulated that no public matters should be discussed at the interview. Runjeet has been very liberal in his presents to Government, to some of the gentlemen of the suite, and even to their servants, but every article and every rupee has been transferred to Government. The following extract from the letter of one of our correspondents we shall give in his own words:

"I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting his camp, or rather his own private accommodations, on the opposite side of the Sutlej, and was much amused to find the pomp and grandeur of his arrangements. An immense space of ground, surrounded on three sides (the river face being open), was beautifully levelled and watered, roads cut, and grass plots, bearing the impression of sentries, trees, wild-beast fights, and various ingenious representations, were made to grow on them within the last four days. From inquiries I made on the spot, I ascertained that after the impressions were made from wooden moulds, wheat was sown into the earth according to those impressions, and has come up about an inch in height. I next proceeded to his durbar tent, in size and make corresponding with those in use amongst us, and generally called a field-officer's tent; it is made of the finest scarlet broad cloth, lined inside with yellow satin, and supported upon gold poles. The next is a pavilion tent, pitched in the centre of the garden, something larger than a common routie, and made of crimson velvet, richly worked all over with gold devices, and lined with the most beautiful shawl-cloth; it has no centre

pole, but corner pillars of pure gold, with a large canopy in front, and shawl-carpet lined with velvet. The next was a *chandeeka kooloe*, or silver house. This is an upper-roomed palace, of about twelve feet square, the centre of the dome and the top being of gold; the whole is plank-work, in about forty separate pieces, and thin plates of silver, richly embossed and plain, are nailed to the planks. It is a portable room, carried in four hackories, and has been put up on a small hill that looks right into our camp."

"Runjeet Singh has five French officers with him. The remarks of our correspondents on his personal appearance may not be uninteresting. His form is low, and somewhat insignificant. One of his eyes is closed, but the other is good and keen. His beard is long, and of a dusky white; his dress yellow, and plain; but, on the occasion of receiving the Governor General's visit, he had the great diamond on his arm called the *kehi noor*. His son and sirdars are noble-looking men."

We add another account, from the *Hurkaru*, in extracts of letters from the camp:

"Camp at Roopar, 25th Oct. 1831.—Having just returned from Runjeet's camp, where the maharajah arrived this morning about 9 o'clock, I am anxious to send you a few lines. He has brought with him 5,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry. I have not seen them, as they are encamped four miles distant from Runjeet, but Col. Arnold rode through the whole, and says they are very handsome men, and altogether far beyond what he ever expected to have seen. Mr. Prinsep, myself, and three others, were sent as a deputation to Runjeet immediately on his arrival, and were received by him in the most cordial manner: he embraced, and had a regular conversation with me for nearly two hours. He has, to be sure, only one eye, but that does not disfigure him; he is a very shrewd, sharp man, and has very much the appearance and manners of a gentleman. He is about five feet three or four inches. He comes over here to-morrow. The camp on our side is a very handsome one, and supposed to have 40,000 souls in it. Currukt Sing came into camp, escorted by Mr. Pakenham and Capt. Higginson; he had four richly caparisoned elephants, and a very small number of ill-mounted cavalry, in yellow satin clothes and steel helmets; he remained about a quarter of an hour, and then returned: Runjeet comes in to-morrow; he is wonderfully anxious that only the personal suite of Lord William should be present. Capt. Benson and Mr. Prinsep passed across, at 10 A.M., to the maharajah, on the part of the Governor General; and General Ramsay and Major MacLachlan, with a letter from the Commander-in-chief. The bridge across the river is at (B)

very crazy article. I walked across to see the silver summer-house, and the two much-talked-of tents. The house is of wood, covered with plates of embossed silver. The tent is a foolish thing; it is of broad cloth, two poles and only one fly, scarlet, with silken carpets: the smaller tent, a bechobah of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; this is magnificent. The zenana likewise crimson velvet and gold, and supporters cased with silver; the outer carpet yellow satin; the inner one was not laid. Both tents are in a compound of walls of crimson and yellow satin, seven feet high; in front is a garden, with various devices, and the young cress already can be traced.

"26th.—We formed a street for the maharaja by sunrise, but he did not arrive till 8 A.M. He moved slowly up the line, and was met by Lord William about the centre of the street. The elephants of the chiefs being abreast, and close to each other, Lord William opened the door of his howdah to take Runjeet beside him; Runjeet made a spring into the Governor General's howdah; they then embraced right and left, &c.; they soon reached the enclosure round the durbar tents, and were set down at the entrance. Lady William, and the ladies of the camp, were in outer durbar tent, and conversed some time with Runjeet; they then retired, and Runjeet was led by Lord William into the inner tent; on the right and left were displayed the presents; and, within the walls to the right, a beautiful elephant, with a sumptuous jool of crimson and gold, and two good horses from Hissar; Runjeet had with him one of the large dray horses sent by George IV., which is sadly out of condition. Runjeet was delighted beyond measure with every thing he saw. The sight of the 31st King's, and the Lancers, delighted him; 'so fair, so young, so handsome; why, they all look like Sahiblogs!' Of the sepoye, he denied the superiority in a way which decidedly shewed he thought otherwise than he acknowledged. He was—he well might be—pleased with the presents. On rising to go, he wished to see the men of the band, and walked into the verandah; they were then desired to play; they played *God save the King*. After listening with evident satisfaction, he turned round and ordered a 1,000-rupee bag of rupees to be given to them; these bags are of green or crimson satin. The rajah was so pleased, that he sat till near 11 A.M.

"27th.—This morning, at 7 A.M., those invited to attend the Governor General assembled on the opposite bank of the Sutledge; the elephants, lancers, and body guard had crossed. Lord William was punctual to his time. It would require a Walter Scott to give you a just idea of the imposing scene which followed; I can

only give you a very imperfect statement. The Lord mounted his elephant without delay, and we all set forward. Runjeet soon met us: on the elephants of the chiefs coming close, the maharajah received the Governor General into his howdah. After the usual compliments, we again went forward, preceded by the band of the Lancers. I should have told you that the Governor General's body guard and Lancers were drawn up at the point of meeting, and saluted as the chiefs met. On nearing the troops of the raja, our men were directed to form on a piece of high ground to the left. The view now was most imposing, both scenery and arrangement added their powers. We had to wind round a high hill, and on coming round the end of it, the troops, drawn up with great precision, formed a road to a temporary gateway of scarlet cloth, which led into a court-yard formed by cannaus; from this we proceeded, through another gateway similar, to a third handsomer than the other two: in these yards troops were drawn up, and the greatest order was preserved. Issuing from the third gate, we came nearly in front of the semmianes, under which chairs were arranged on both sides, each on Turkey or Persian carpets. There were four semmianes under the third and fourth; the carpets were covered with a shawl-carpet; two golden chairs, and golden morahs, and six chairs of silver; all the other chairs were painted, and had handsome cushions of crimson and green. After being seated a short time, Mr. Prinsep introduced the civilians, and Capt. Benson the military of rank. After this, Runjeet's sirdars were introduced. Then came the band of Amazons, and there were some lovely girls among them, with ruby lips, teeth of pearl, cheeks of the tulip, and forms to wake the passions of an anchorite; they sung a song or two, and then received their ruzit. Then followed the presents on shields, a tray of litter pauns, cups of ajat, &c., two matchlocks, bows and arrows, shawls, silks, satins, cloths, &c. Round Lord William's neck Runjeet placed a double string of pearls and emeralds, and furnished his arms with bazubunds, and his hat with a sirpache, &c. &c.

"We departed from the scene in the morning about ten o'clock."

The two succeeding days were spent in reviews of the British and Sikh forces, fireworks, nautches, &c. On the 29th, the Governor General and the ladies were entertained by Runjeet at an evening party. One of the letters states, that on this occasion, "Lord William went down full an hour before Lady Bentinck, and we could plainly see him, Capt. Benson, and Mr. Prinsep, talking with Runjeet Singh, within some cannaus, not a soul else near; they were full an hour toge-

ther." It appears that many compliments and pledges of friendship passed between the great personages.

On the 31st, there was some practice with the artillery, in presence of Runjeet: "we had the horse artillery at first, with blank cartridge; then the two brass howitzers, which were brought to be presented to him, drawn up at 800 yards; three rounds of shrapnells, very good practice; then 1,000, then 1,200 yards, and equally good. After this, Skinner's men came out, and broke several bottles with their matchlocks. Runjeet desired his choice men to try, but they did not equal Skinner's. Then a *solah* was put on the ground, for the swordsmen with the maharaja to cut at, but not one hit it. The guns were then brought up, and given over. When the maharajah came to the guns, he desired a chatta to be stuck into the ground by the curtain, and the guns to be dragged to the distance of 600 yards, and then requested an officer to knock it down. Cambell missed the first round from both guns and reloaded; the third gun missed it, but the fourth gun knocked it over. Runjeet was dismounting to take a shot, when Cambell's fourth shot sent the chatta flying."

The Governor General's camp was to march on the 1st November, *via* Sirhind, Pattiala, Kurnaul, Delhi, &c. His Lordship was expected to reach Ajmere about the 20th January, to meet the Earl of Clare.

By later arrivals, we find that letters from Kurnaul, dated 16th November, mention that the Governor General and suite reached that station on the 15th. His Lordship was ill of a severe cold, and had been confined to his tent for two or three days. Lady William Bentinck was similarly indisposed, but not so severely. The route of the Governor General had undergone some modifications. His Lordship was to go by Mohme, near Hansi, to Delhi; from Delhi south as far as Ferozepoor; thence west to Jyepoor, and from Ajmere to Nuserabad, which would be reached about the 26th of January.

CHARGE AGAINST THE JUDGES.

We have been given to understand, and we think our authority may be depended upon, that it is the intention of a gentleman of legal notoriety shortly to apply *in person* to the Supreme Court, that leave be granted to him to adduce witnesses before it, and have their examinations taken, in order that he may carry home an impeachment against the judges, charging them with, what he terms, *jobbing*, in the appointment of sheriffs for the town of Calcutta.—*Bengal Chron.* Nov. 24.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

The following is an account of applica-

tions for pensions on the Civil Annuity Fund at home:—

1831-2 Retired. Applied for Pension 1833-3.

S. Swinton,	J. Vaughan,
H. G. Christian,	R. Brown,
W. Fleming,	J. Marjoribanks,
James Money,	H. Wood,
W. T. Harding,	F. R. Wilder.
L. Kennedy,	
R. Mitford.	

India Gaa.

INSURRECTION OF MOLAVEES, OR FANATICS.

Very serious disorders have been committed at Baraset and its neighbourhood by a set of fanatics, called Molavees, joined by dacoits and idle vagabonds.

The origin of these disturbances and of the sect is not clearly ascertained. Some, it appears, trace the causes to a deep-seated conspiracy amongst the votaries of the late Syed Ahnud. An intelligent native, resident in the *nidus* of the insurrection, gives the following account of its origin, in one of the papers:—A considerable proportion of the tenants on the estate of Raja Hari Deb Roy, the zemindar of Koor Gachhi, are Moslem weavers, and these are divided into two sects—the *lax* and the *strict*. The former observe hereditary reverence for the Hindu divinities. The latter, whose numbers and fervour have increased by missionary zeal, have lately manifested much indignation at the profane laxity of their compromising brethren: hence have arisen strife and ill-will. The former complained to their Hindu zemindar, who is said to have levied arbitrary fines on the stiff-necked of his tenantry. This was resented by acts of violence and outrage on the religious feelings of the Hindoos, and complaints were made to the magistrate; his authority was resisted by the misguided enthusiasts, whose ranks have been gradually swollen by those to whom religious fervor and love of gain or mischief afford motives of action. Another paper adds the following particulars as current in native society:—the principal leader of the Molavees, an ex-dacoit, named Teetoo Miyan, was for some crime confined for fourteen years in the Jessore gaol. He subsequently became a follower and sirdar of the well-known Seyud Ahnud, whom he accompanied to Mecca, and at the time the Seyud was in the Punjab, he remained in the neighbourhood of Kishnaghur, and established himself and his followers in the jungles, gradually gaining accessions to their number, until they amounted to not less than 3,000 persons. Although fanaticism was the primary cause, robbery is said to have been the real object of their combination, and the Sunderbuns their principal shelter, by which they have been able to shield their operations from the notice of government. It seems that the natives have been long aware of the exis-

tence of this gang, and about the time of the last Doorga pooja, a letter was written to an assistant of a factory, requiring the payment of a certain sum or threatening the plunder of his factory. The requisition not being complied with the factory was plundered.

Another account says:—"As far as our information extends, we are happy to say, that it does not appear to have originated in any cause subject to the control of government, or connected with the acts or proceedings of Europeans or Christians resident in the districts where they appeared. The sect is said to have been for some time spreading in that quarter; and its adherents do not appear to be, strictly speaking, Moosulmans, but rather Deists, holding the mosque and the idol temple in equal contempt. They must, however, have some leaven of Moosulman prejudice in them, for the present disturbance is said to have had its origin in that source. Some of the sect, it appears, thought proper to kill a cow in a village principally inhabited by Brahmuns, and belonging to a Brahmun petty landholder, named Rutun Kant Roy, who resolved to punish the cow-slayers. He accordingly had them dragged to his house, where he caused their faces to be rubbed over with hogs'-flesh. They were soon joined by others of their party, and one act of violence led to another till blood was shed, the village plundered, and the landholder's son killed. The contagion spread, and the Molavees assembling from all quarters found themselves sufficiently strong to excite terror wherever they went, and they took advantage of their number to pillage all who would not join them, frequently committing the most barbarous cruelties in their extortions and robberies. According to this account, the collision of hostile prejudices and superstitions appears to have been the original cause of the excitement, and we fear the period is distant when we may expect that the general diffusion of education and useful knowledge will be a check on similar ebullitions of popular violence arising from ignorance, bigotry, and fanaticism."

An extract of a letter, dated Barguriah factory, November 11, states:—"This part of the country is in a dreadful state of consternation, owing to a band of upwards of 500 Musselmans, who have formed themselves into a new sect termed *Molavees*, and who are committing every kind of depredation and atrocious deeds. They are going from village to village during the day, under the pretence of compelling people to adopt their mode of worship, but in the mean time they plunder every thing, and had already committed several murders. They are all armed with swords, shields, spears, bows, arrows, lances, &c. I have just this moment received a letter

from Hooghly factory (in the vicinity of which they are assembled, at a village called Narkoolbariah), informing me that they have taken away all the sheep belonging to the assistant. They have pillaged the Hooghly village, and have threatened entering the factory this afternoon.

"Nov. 12.—This morning they pillaged the village of Ranchunderpore, laid hold of a brahmin, and stuffed bullocks'-meat into his mouth.* The Hooghly village ryots brought all their wives and children into Barguriah last evening. To-day the party of the Molavees has increased a good deal, and people, through fear of their lives and property, are joining them. Just this moment the Hooghly sircar has arrived to inform me that all the factory servants have abandoned the factory through fear."

The factories were afterwards entered and plundered, and a force, under the magistrate of Nuddleea, was routed by the insurgents. The following is the fullest account of the transaction, from the *India Gazette*:—

"It appears that Mr. David Andrew, the son of one of the magistrates of Calcutta, and himself an extensive landholder in those districts, on the 15th November was at one of his factories in Kishnaghur, called Rooderpore, snipe-shooting with a party of friends, and having a pinnaee and three bauleahs for their accommodation, Mr. Andrew's ordinary place of residence being the factory of Mulnauth. On the evening of that day, Mr. Andrew received an express from Mr. Smith, the magistrate of Nuddeea, stating, that having heard a party of the Molavees were committing depredations in that quarter, he was coming down with any force he could collect, and requesting Mr. Andrew's assistance. Mr. Smith, with a few attendants, arrived at Rooderpore on the morning of the 16th, and made arrangements to proceed with Mr. Andrew and his force to Barguriah, Mr. W. Storm's factory, which, it was understood, had been plundered by the insurgents. The party started about eleven o'clock of that day, and arrived at the factory about four o'clock, and on entering the bungalow, which had been occupied by Mr. Storm's superintendent, they found that every thing that it contained had been either wantonly destroyed or carried off. The indigo in the godowns remained uninjured. It was afterwards ascertained that Mr. Piron, the superintendent, and his native servants, anticipating the fruitlessness of any resistance they could make, had left the factory before the attack was made. It was here the party gained the first information of the fact that

*It appears that the Molavees forced the persons they seized to repeat the *Namaz*, or Mohammedan prayer, and if brahmin, to eat beef.

Mr. Alexander and his party had been routed, and after gathering some particulars respecting the position and numbers of the insurgents, they returned to their boats and remained in them all night. On the 17th (Thursday) after breakfast, they returned to the bungalow and learned from natives pretending to be friendly that they had seen a number of sepoy's approaching, and that the insurgents bearing of this were dispersing; and this information was apparently confirmed by the report of guns which was heard. The magistrate and his party immediately mounted their elephants, and proceeded, with what force they had, amounting to about 100 men, towards the place from which the sounds came, and where it was stated the troops were approaching. After advancing into the country a short distance, about seventy or eighty of the insurgents were seen, who immediately took to flight towards a village called Nukeleberry, situated near another of Mr. Storm's factories, called the Hooghly factory. In a few minutes a larger body of men, amounting to 1,500 or 1,600, were observed collecting to await the approach of the magistrate's party, who seeing the strength of the insurgents, shewed symptoms of fear and began to retreat without any order. Seeing no alternative, the magistrate and his friends tried to make a steady retreat, calling upon their followers to keep together. Being, however, immediately pursued, the flight became general, and before they could gain the river and their boats, two natives of the government party, a boatman, and burkandauze, were cut down, the latter having previously cut down two of his opponents. Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrew, and the other Europeans of the party, in boats, reached their pinnacle on the other side of the river; but their native retainers swam across, except the magistrate's nazir, an elderly man, who, in the hurry of the moment, took refuge in a hut on the bank of the river, where he was immediately seized, cut to pieces, and his mangled remains, with horrid yells and imprecations, thrown at his friends. After this it was impossible to refrain from the use of the fire-arms, which the magistrate's party had, and they accordingly began firing from the pinnacle and killed and wounded, it is supposed, about twelve of the insurgents, three of whom were seen dead on the bank. The first of them that fell by this fire was one of their leaders, who, in consequence of Mr. Alexander's party having fired on them with blank cartridge, is supposed to have considered himself invulnerable. Exasperated by this resistance and by their loss, the insurgents seized all the boats on their side of the river, and were approaching the innance when the manjees forsook it, and the party had no alternative but to take to flight. Besides the pinnacle, bauleals, and boats,

one of the elephants fell into the hands of the insurgents, and on some of the others the party proceeded to Mulnauth, about thirty miles across the country, where they arrived about half-past seven in the evening. Mr. Smith had written to government for a military force from Rooderpore, and he again addressed them on the same subject that evening, and on the morning of the 18th left Mulnauth for Ranaghaut on his way to Kishnaghur. Mr. Andrew, finding that for want of ammunition, the factory of Mulnauth could not be maintained against the insurgents, if it were attacked, left it on the same day."

In consequence of the serious aspect the insurrection assumed, the 11th regiment, under Major Scott, and the Sewars, under Capt. Sutherland, marched from Baraset against the insurgents; also the 48th regiment and some artillery from Dum Dum, under Major Wheeler. Major Scott came up with the Moolaves, at the Hooghly factory, on the 18th November. Early next morning, operations commenced. The Moolaves received the troops with loud shouts in the open plain; after two or three rounds of grape, however, they took shelter in a stockade; upon which the infantry advanced and stormed. After about an hour's fighting they obtained possession, killing and wounding about 80 or 100, and taking about 250 prisoners, who were lodged in the gaol of Allipore: it is reported that Teetoo Miyan of Belgaria, the leader, is amongst the prisoners. The number of sepoy's killed in the affair was seventeen or eighteen.

This defeat completely extinguished the insurrection, and Major Wheeler's corps returned without seeing any insurgents. It is said that scarcely an individual voluntarily engaged in the insurrection has escaped.

A commission was about to be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of this affair. The *India Gazette* states, on private information, that correspondence, implicating a native in respectable circumstances residing in Calcutta, has been found on the person of the chief, who, it is said, had assumed the title of king, and had granted under his seal royal firmans appointing a commander-in-chief and other great officers.

By later advices, we find there is reason to believe that this insurrection is not yet suppressed. It is stated, on the authority of letters from the Mofussil, that a formidable body (about 2,000) of these fanatics had appeared in the vicinity of Moorshedabad, towards the end of November, and that they were scattering themselves all over the country, chiefly in the garb of fakeers. The statement had been denied, in a letter from a darogah at Moorshedabad; but as the 53d regiment N.I. march-

ed from Calcutta, on the 8th December, for Jessore, avowedly in quest of the Molaves, their re-appearance, and in force, seems confirmed.

The *Reformer* of Dec. 5th states the following remarkable circumstance connected with this insurrection:—

“We are astonished to learn that a Musulman, high in the service of government, and holding an important situation in one of the principal judicial courts of the metropolis, has offered up public prayers in conjunction with a great number of other Musulmans of this city, for the deliverance of the rioters now confined in the Allipore gaol. This individual has built a musjid or mosque, and we believe at its consecration invited all the Musulmans of this city, with whom he prayed almost a whole day that the rebels of Baraset may escape the punishment which the law of the land intends to inflict upon them. It is not that we believe their prayers to have any efficacy; but we mention the circumstance as an illustration of the spirit which pervades the Musulman subjects of the British Crown.

“This great affection of the Musulmans of Calcutta towards the rebel Teetoo Meer and his adherents can be easily accounted for, if we consider that when Syud Ahmud came to Calcutta he made a great many disciples, who naturally entertain a strong sympathy for each other, and would go to any length to save the members of their own sect from any threatened danger. Led on by a blind fanaticism their object seems to be the subversion of every government, and in their vain attempts to usurp the rule into their own hands, and form a government according to their new religious notions, they are disturbing and will continue to disturb the peace of this empire till they be effectually subdued.”

THE PRESS IN THE INTERIOR.

A weekly paper has been started at Meerut, entitled the *Meerut, Kurnaul, and Delhi Weekly Observer*: it will prove a useful chronicle of Mofussil occurrences.

LANGUAGE OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA.

The *Reformer* (Hindu paper) contains the following observations upon the language proper to be used in legal proceedings in India:—

Although it is easy to determine that Persian should not be the language of legal proceedings, yet it is a disputable question whether it would be proper to substitute in its place the vernacular language of each country or the English. If the latter was intended to be hereafter the common language of India, little could be said against its introduction in the judi-

cial proceedings of the country. But as it seems next to impossible that English will ever become the language of this country, it is a question worth our consideration, whether the legal proceedings of the country should be conducted in the vernacular language of the judge or of those who are to be tried by him. We are inclined to give the preference to the latter, since it is more easy to teach a few English judges the use of the country language than to teach the whole nation the language of their judges. There is a regulation which was published in 1814, allowing the depositions, &c. to be taken in any language that the parties might wish. But this is so far from facilitating the course of justice, that it involves it in greater difficulties; for should the case be appealed all the documents must be translated into Persian; again, should the case be referred to the King in Council these documents must undergo a second translation into English. Now it is well known and admitted by all, that translations from Bengalee into Persian, and again from it into English, is frequently destructive of the original sense and purport of the various passages. In short, it must be obvious even to the superficial observer, that while the object of all translations is to render the original more easily understood, the translation of the vernacular language into Persian has the very contrary effect. It might here be advanced that the judges are so well versed in the Persian literature that they can understand with ease documents written in that language. But we would answer, that admitting some of the civilians to possess a thorough knowledge of that language, yet can it be urged that they understand it better than English? or that, if taught, they would not understand the vernacular languages of India with equal facility? Besides, even at present, knowledge of the Bengalee is, like that of the Persian, one of the necessary qualifications for the civil service.

MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

A shocking murder has been perpetrated at Meerut; the following extract of a letter affords the particulars:—

“Ensign O. Vincent dined at the Rev. Mr. Fisher's, on the 2d, and returned to his tent about eleven o'clock that night, when he reprimanded his sirdar bearer (of the Gosain caste) for being dilatory in getting a light, and, it is supposed, struck him, when he told him that he had been sulky of late, and did not attend when required. Towards morning one of the servants, who slept close to the bearer outside the tent, was awoken by the noise the latter made in the agonies of death, whom he perceived lying on a charpoy,

with a tulwar across his throat. On the other servants being awake, they procured a light and went into the tent to call their master, who was discovered dead on his cot. He had received six cuts on his head from a sword, the same one with which the murderer had terminated his own existence afterwards."—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 22.*

RE-UNION.

The Town-hall was crowded last night, in consequence of the high degree of expectation raised from the report of the bill of fare for the fifth Calcutta Re-union. The exertions of the amateurs in every department were crowned with the most brilliant success; they surpassed themselves in this, their fifth endeavour to convert the city of palaces into a palace of pleasure, and Calcutta may now be said to take the lead of all other places, in its encouragement and support of the more refined and intellectual enjoyments of society. The evening's entertainments commenced as usual with music, and after the first quadrille, the company were charmed with the overture to "Il Turco in Italia." And at its conclusion, the stary curtains of the miniature theatre flew apart and discovered a superb view of the bay of Naples, with its white sails skimming over the surface of the sunny waters. The opera was followed by the most laughable charade which has yet diverted a Calcutta audience. The first scene comprised the adventures of an aspirant of fashion from Tooley Street, the son and heir of an eminent pork-butcher, who, in attracting the attention of a lady of quality at Ramsgate, has the misfortune to find her possessed of a truly Mahomedan antipathy to the unclean tribe; at the very instant in which the inopportune arrival of his father betrays the family profession. The actors exerted themselves to great advantage in this scene, the sentimentalities of the Lady Seraphina were delicately executed. Mrs. Matchem, the aunt, was a most interesting dowager; the hero, in a ready-made suit for a topping city tailor, made a very attractive appearance; and Mr. Dab, established as a sausage-maker at Ramsgate, contributed not a little to the mirth of the piece. In the second scene we were introduced to a retired Bengal major general, who, on his return to England, feels himself extremely incommoded from the want of tattles, punkahs, saltpetre, and other conveniences of the East. He discovers his native country to be in a state of barbarism, and not being of the most placable disposition in the world, contrives to annoy his landlord, a wig-maker in Regent Street, so abominably, that in order to get rid of him he puts up a placard purporting that the lodgings are to

be let. The nawaub is taken for the owner, and much amusing equivocal ensues. The appearance of a bookah badar in waiting gives Sir Liberty Liberal, M.P., an opportunity of expatiating on the miseries of the muslined millions of millions of Hindoostan, and the cruelty of their oppressors. The ignorance of English M.P.'s about India and India affairs, produced many hearty laughs at mistakes not less absurd than those actually made by our orators at home advocating the cause of the persecuted Hindoos.—*John Bull, Oct. 1.*

PROPHET IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Extract of a letter:—"Malwa and the valley of the Nerbudda have for the last three or four months been visited by the cholera morbus to a great extent, thousands having been carried off by it. A prophecy was made known throughout this part of the country, in the "bloody cross" manner of "the gathering" in the *Lady of the Lake*,—that is, a missive to be forwarded from village to village (taking copies) without delay, under many penalties and curses if neglected. It passed through the country about March or April last; it mentioned that by Magh-bud 5th, S. 1888 (1832), Sutyooog (the Millenium) would commence, men's ages become 125 years, the bad be destroyed, and a new raj and raja produced; earthquakes, plagues, pestilences, wars, and horrors would, meanwhile, keep the people in mind until Magh 1888. So said a voice from heaven in Bishnonant's Mundil at Benares a year before. Lallapatel, an Jheer (or Gwalla) of Nulkherry, in the Mahidpoor political agency, gave out that he was endowed with superhuman powers to cure the cholera, give life to the dead, &c. It was said that many were really cured by him, and that the bodies of those who died he contrived to secrete, and persuade the friends that they had gone to visit some holy temple to make acknowledgments for their recovery. By having persons, secretly instructed, brought to him as dead bodies, that rose at his bidding, he thoroughly convinced a vast multitude of the truth of his superhuman pretensions; and by his extensive influence thus acquired, he raised a little force of 1,000 horse and foot, held a court, and realized an income of 50,000 rupees a month. He made known that, after the Dussera (15th October), his reign would commence; Holkar and Scindia would, as would all other native chiefs, pay him tribute; and the English six annas in the rupee, or be driven out of the country; rents were ordered by him not to be paid to these powers, and in the surrounding pergunnahs the order was strictly obeyed, even our own, of Shujawulpoor, under the Bhopal agent. Upon the rains clearing

up, Mr. Wellesley, resident in Malwa, ordered a force to be employed against him. An English officer, some native troops, and two guns were sent by Captain Borthwick, and some from Sehore, by Mr. Wilkinson, to Nulkhera. On the force arriving at this place, the impostor's camp appeared for miles stretched out, *nukaras* beating, flags flying, horse and foot, and an immense multitude of men, women, and children. They appeared impatiently waiting some miracle of their new chief, who assured them that his power was such that 100,000 of the enemy would fall at each flight of his *shuktee*, or spear, by his application to *muntras*, or charms; that the offensive weapons of the enemy would neither cut, nor would the guns emit balls; and having reassured his men, they advanced towards the Mahidpoor detachment. These misguided people had been warned by the officer to avoid collision; but they considered themselves invulnerable and invincible. Our guns were fired: the first shot killed Lalapatel, who was mounted on a superb horse with magnificent trappings, and a great red silk chata over him, making him an excellent mark; the Sowars charged; the death of the impostor caused the rapid dispersion of the multitude; a few were killed, considerable plunder was made, and the seizure of the 'pramiee' and the Patel's son finished the campaign.

"So easily are the natives imposed upon when religious trickery is the basis of the deception; those concerned here are now, however, quite 'chopfallen' and ashamed of themselves; for many rich bankers and others had sent agents to the Patel raja's camp. The death of the Patel happened about a fortnight before the Dussera."—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 24.*

NEW JUDICIAL REGULATION.

Regulation V. 1831,—the objects of which are, to extend the powers of moonsiffs and sudder ameen in the trial of civil suits; to authorize the appointment of principal sudder ameen at the zillah and city stations; to modify the powers and duties of the zillah, city, and provincial courts in connexion with those arrangements; and to enlarge the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of moonsiff and vakeel;—is in substance as follows:—

The preamble states that it is desirable, on general grounds, to employ respectable natives in more important trusts connected with the administration of the country, and that it is expedient that the provisions for this purpose should be gradually introduced into the zillahs and cities, from time to time, as the Governor General in Council, by order in council, may be pleased to direct. Rules are prescribed for the nomination of moonsiffs.

sudder ameen, principal sudder ameen, and vakeels, which open those offices to natives of India of whatever class or religious persuasion. Suits for personal and real property to the value of 300 rupees are cognizable by moonsiffs. In all cases of inheritance of, or succession to, landed property, the Mohummudan laws with respect to Mohummudans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to regulate the decision; and, in cases of doubt, an exposition of the law is to be obtained from the law officers of the zillah court. In causes in which the plaintiff is of a different religious persuasion from a Mohummudan or Hindoo defendant, the decision is to be regulated by the law of the latter; and in other cases the moonsiffs are to act according to justice, equity, and good conscience. In all suits tried in the courts of the moonsiffs, the pleadings, the applications of parties for the filing of exhibits, as well as for the attendance of witnesses, and the copies of decrees, need not be written on stamped paper. Moonsiffs are not henceforth to receive, as a compensation for their trouble in the trial of suits, the amount of the institution-fee, or stamp-duty substituted for such fee, but they are to be paid by monthly allowances, which are to be fixed by the Governor General in Council. Suits for claims not exceeding 1,000 rupees are cognizable by sudder ameen, and the process of the sudder ameen is to be issued under their own seal and signature and through their own officers. The persons selected for the office of principal sudder ameen shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall receive their summons or commissions from government, under the signature of the secretary in the judicial department. Suits for claims not exceeding 5,000 rupees are to be cognizable by principal sudder ameen; and both the sudder ameen and the principal sudder ameen have a criminal jurisdiction in cases referred to them by the magistrate. A sudder ameen or principal sudder ameen will be dismissed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the zillah or city judge and the revenue and circuit commissioner, if it is supported by sufficient grounds; and principal sudder ameen are liable to a criminal prosecution for corruption, extortion, or other misdemeanour, but not for want of form or for error in their proceedings or judgments. The jurisdiction of the provincial courts is to be suspended wherever this Regulation may be extended, with the exception of pending suits; and the zillah and city judges in such districts are to have primary jurisdiction in all suits in which the value of the claim exceeds 5,000 rupees. The decisions of zillah or city judges on appeals from

the sudder ameens or moonsiffs are to be final; in suits decided by the principal sudder ameen a regular appeal is to lie to the zillah or city judge, and a special appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut; and in all suits originally decided by the zillah or city judge, an appeal is to lie to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

The allowances are to be as follows:—the principal sudder ameens are to receive 400 rs. per month, as a salary, and 100 rs. for establishment; sudder ameens 250 rs. monthly, and an additional 50 for establishment; the moonsiffs will receive an allowance of 100 rs. and 10 more for establishment.

The reflexions on this measure, contained in the Calcutta papers, are in general favourable. The *Bengal Chronicle* says:—

We know of few measures that could be adopted, connected with the future welfare and prosperity of India, of greater importance than the judicial changes about to be introduced. The complaints of mal-administration in the law, with its proverbial delays and vexations, have been loud and general, not only from the parties aggrieved, but from those who have been instrumental in administering it. This highly politic and judicious regulation will be the means of removing many evils; amongst the foremost, is of course the tedious delays in the decision of civil causes, with which the zillah courts are now overwhelmed to a degree that renders them incapable of deciding a cause, in some instances, for several years.

The *India Gazette* observes: “it is evident that this Regulation, when it goes fully into effect, will make an important change in the judicial system of the country, and we strongly hope that it will be a change for the better; but in order to its completeness and efficiency, a new organization of the Supreme Court of Appeal in this country seems requisite. If we do not miscalculate the effect of the present arrangement, it will overload the already burthened files of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, and the mere division of the labours of that court will not facilitate the progress of appeals.”

The principal Hindu paper, the *Reformer*, takes (strange to say) an unfavourable view of the subject:—“From the responsible nature of this vocation (it is said) we expected that the salaries would have been higher than what we have announced; for when we consider that the present judges receive so far as 2,000 rupees a month, the least we could have expected is half of this stipend for our countrymen. The policy on which high salaries are attached to responsible and important situations is to place the incumbents beyond the reach of temptation

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with which their official career is so profusely strewed. Therefore, we fear the object of government in furthering the ends of justice may in some cases be frustrated. Our apprehensions will appear more probable if we consider that these functionaries have no hopes of promotion in the service, like the Company's covenanted servants, which is a great stimulus to uprightness. Should we be told, that honesty is the effect of principle, and not liable to be influenced by circumstances; we would reply that, although in theory this observation appears well grounded, yet in practice it assumes a different character; and we are taught by experience, that the best preservative against temptation is to place a man beyond its reach. For a man to be honest, it appears necessary that he should be influenced by good principles, should be in independent and unembarrassed circumstances, and he should be a man of character and reputation. Principles require support, and these aids are necessary to its preservation. Therefore, as it is necessary towards the promotion of the ends of justice that honest persons should fill responsible situations, so it is necessary that wherever any of these requisites is wanting, government should create circumstances to supply the deficiency; which if they neglect to do, we fear they will frustrate the end they have in view.”

This is a rather incautious and unguarded disclosure of the real motives amongst the natives for desiring offices.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following is an extract from a letter from a correspondent in the neighbourhood of Delhi, dated the 24th ult. :—

“The Commander-in-chief's camp left the Kootub the day before yesterday, and yesterday encamped at, and went all over the splendid tomb and surrounding buildings and ruins at Humaioons. To-day we are at Feroze's Laut, which, with the exception of the Kootub pillar, is better worth seeing than any thing that has yet come under our notice. To-morrow we go into Delhi.

The 43d regiment returned to Kurnaul on the 22d, the Commander-in-chief having inspected on the way back, at Amballah, H.M. 31st regiment, a wing of the lancers, the body guard, and Skinner's horse. Lord Dalhousie, accompanied by Colonels Torrens, Stevenson, Fagan, and Lord Ramsay, left Kurnaul dawk for Meerut, on the 23d, and were to rejoin the camp at Delhi on the 31st. After halting two days, the camp is to move to Kootub, and will positively be at Cawnpore by the 2d December.—*John Bull*, Nov. 7.

His lordship reached Cawnpore on the 3d December, and was to leave that station on the 5th for the Presidency.

(C)

On the 12th, General Sir Edward Barnes landed at Chandpaul ghat, under the usual salute. At the ghat he was received by the principal staff officers of the presidency, who accompanied him to Government-house, through a street formed of the troops in garrison, who presented arms as the general passed. A considerable number of European and native spectators were assembled at the ghat and along Esplanade-row.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 14.*

Sir E. Barnes re-embarked for the Upper Provinces on the 8th December.

STORMS AND INUNDATION.

Very severe gales and hurricanes have been experienced on the coast and in the interior, particularly on the night of the 31st October. Much damage has been done in the vicinity of this presidency, as well as in the interior. At Balasore, on the 31st October, the sea is stated to have risen to an appalling height, several feet higher than in the year 1823, and coming up as far as Balasore, the loss of lives is calculated to be between 500 and 600. Communication between Balasore and the surrounding country was cut off, and provisions, equal only to the consumption of a few days, remained for the survivors. Prompt measures for supplying the people with food were adopted by the government authorities. At Midnapore, on the same night, one of the most terrific storms ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant occurred. It commenced about eight P.M., and continued with unabated fury till three o'clock on the morning of the following day. No fewer than 500 of the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and even the iron bars of the gaol windows were blown in.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Calcutta, 16th November:—"We have had a most severe gale here; several ships were dismasted, some parted from their cables and went ashore, many of the country boats were knocked to pieces or totally lost. The *Minerva* and *Thomas Grenville* were obliged to return to town to be docked; the Buoy vessel was driven ashore, with the loss of her rudder and jib-boom. The whole of Kedgerie was inundated; many natives and a great number of cattle were drowned. The sea made a regular breach into the tanks, and washed away no small number of huts, some with poor wretches in them: in fact, I cannot detail to you half the distress the gale has caused."

The *India Gazette* says:—"We have several letters before us from northern and central Cuttack, stating the lamentable effects of the late inundation. An area of about 150 miles has been inundated, the waters being from seven to fifteen feet deep. The loss of life has consequently

been immense, those that have escaped being but a small proportion to the numbers that have perished. The destruction of life by exposure, famine, drowning, and other causes, it is estimated, may be more, but it is probably not less, than 10,000. Crops have suffered more or less in every way, and the consequent distress will be universal in the district. In one estate of thirteen villages eleven were swept away and not a soul remained. One correspondent, after detailing his own sufferings, states that he counted between Hansoon and Aul thirty-seven villages entirely destroyed, drowned cattle and inhabitants floating in every direction. The number of villages destroyed he estimates at 300. A third correspondent, in like manner passing from his own misfortunes, exclaims, 'But, what is all this to be compared to the sufferings of the poor people who have had their crops destroyed, their houses blown down or washed away, their cattle drowned, and, O, horrid to relate, their little infants destroyed from hunger, wet, and cold! The miseries that this gale has entailed on thousands will not be known.'"

A subscription has been commenced at Calcutta for the relief of the surviving sufferers, which, on the 8th December, amounted to 5,600 rupees.

An earthquake has been felt in some parts of the Upper Provinces.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS—REMEDY.

The cholera morbus is committing great ravages in various parts of India, and in the vicinity of Calcutta. A Calcutta paper publishes the following letter, containing a remedy for this disease:—

Nusseerabad, Oct. 29.—"The cholera has been prevalent at Ajmeer for some weeks past, and of 233 persons affected, 171 took the medicine, and of this number 165 recovered; sixty-two, who did not take the medicine, died, besides the six who did, making a total of sixty-eight deaths. The mixture is as follows:—

8 Ounces bazar sal ammoniac (*nousadur* (نوسادر)).

8 Ditto unslacked lime.

1 Quart boiling water.

The two first articles to be finely powdered and put into a large bottle (to allow of effervescence), and the water added as hot as can be given with safety to the bottle. The mixture to be frequently shaken, and in the course of three days or sooner, it will be fit for use. The liquid to be decanted from the sediment, and well secured from external air.

Manner of Using it.—Three drachms weight, or measure, diluted with three times the quantity of water, is a dose for a grown-up person; a few drops of essence of peppermint make it more palatable.

When the first dose is ejected, a second has stopped the disease; to allay the thirst which succeeds on the stoppage of the vomiting, water, in which mint has been steeped, is the most effectual and pleasant. To children of four and five years of age one-half to two drachms with nine of water.

The Civil Assistant Surgeon Mottley at Ajmeer deserves, I believe, the whole credit of the above discovery.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

We had the satisfaction yesterday to visit a native school at the village of Behalah. It is pleasing to observe the rays of education diffusing themselves from Calcutta throughout the country, and we heartily wish success to the individuals who are engaged in promoting so excellent a cause. We have heard it said, that the natives, who benefit thus by the instruction that is imparted to them, may be wanting in gratitude to their benefactors; be that as it may, a good man is content with that mental satisfaction which always awaits the performance of good deeds. It affords us real pleasure to say that the gentleman who has established the school at Behalah is Baboo Harachandra Ghose, late a student of the Hindoo college.—*East-Indian, Dec. 6.*

MR. AND MRS. RAMSAY.

On the 5th December, the grand jury found a true bill against Ann Louisa Ramsay, charged, under Lord Ellenborough's act, with attempting maliciously to discharge loaded pistols at George Richard Talbot on the night of the 9th of April last.* A true bill was likewise found against Allan Ramsay, her husband, as an accessory before the fact.

The trial took place on the 12th December; both parties were found "not guilty." We shall give the details next month.

INDIGO FACTORIES.

No less than thirty-seven indigo factories, in various districts, are advertised for sale in the Calcutta papers. Most of them are offered by the assignees of Palmer and Co.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Oude.—Some new arrangements were about to be made in the police department of the city, a plan of which is submitted to his majesty by the kutwal.

Delhi.—His majesty issued orders to the principal officers of the state to accompany Mirza Selim, who was about to proceed to meet his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and desired the prince to make inquiry after his lordship's health on the part of his majesty. The prince set out

in great pomp and splendour, and was joined by the Hon. Col. Ramsay, who advanced to conduct his highness to his lordship's presence. Detachments of Skinner's horse and light cavalry stood on both sides of the road and presented arms on the approach of his highness. The resident and some other distinguished gentlemen joined the illustrious party near the Commander-in-chief's camp, and on their entrance his lordship advanced to receive his highness, and made him sit down on a chair, when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. They then asked of each other's health, and after some friendly conversation the prince retired, receiving the usual ceremonial presents of utter, pawn, and garland of flowers. The next day his Excellency the Commander-in-chief returned the visit: the Prince Mirza Selim advancing, conducted his lordship into the fort, when a royal salute was fired, and his majesty received his lordship sitting on the peacock throne, attired in magnificent dress and jewels. His lordship presented nuzer of fifty-four gold mohurs to his majesty, twenty-one gold mohurs to prince Olijahed, and eleven gold mohurs for the begum, and received a rich khelaut with a turban and head-pieces, three kinds of precious stones, a sword and shield, an elephant, a horse, a palkee jhalardar, a nowbut, standard, &c., and was honoured with the title of Shuja-ul-doulah Nasir-ul-molk Kanjewankhan General Lord Dalhousie, Commander-in-chief, Bahader Sugum Jung. The other gentlemen present also presented nuzers, and received khelauts according to their respective ranks, when his lordship retired. The prince Mirza Selim was to set out for Kurnaul on the 29th October to meet the Governor General.—*Jam-i-Jehan Numah, Nov 23, 1831.*

REPORTED DUEL.

In our last vol. (p. 130) we inserted a paragraph, which had appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, stating that a fatal duel had taken place at Neemuch between two officers of the 9th light cavalry. It appears from a published letter from Lieut. Auchmuty Tucker, that that statement was false, and that there never had existed the slightest foundation for the mischievous report, nor any difference between any officers of that regiment.

RENUNCIATION OF HINDUISM.

The entire renunciation of Hinduism, its principles and customs, by young and well educated men, who have even sacrificed home, friends, and interest, in obeying the dictates of their judgments, is a fact which must be regarded as the dawning of a light which it is hoped will yet

* See vol. vi. p. 109.

become more luminous and perfect. There is one circumstance that ought to be taken into consideration in connexion with this fact, which is, that Christianity has had no influence in producing this revolution in the minds of the natives. The labours of missionaries have had no influence in working so great a change in their opinions. It seems to have been a growing disgust, acquired during the course of education in European literature, against the extravagances, absurdities, and immoralities of Hinduism, which has constrained them to renounce it, without their having entered into the profession of any religious faith, or even imagining it was necessary to become a Christian on the renunciation of Hinduism. Truth, however, whatever it may be and wherever it may be found, they profess to make the object of their research, and to submit their minds and conduct to its controul. It is with them, as with all men: they are not exempt from error, and must with others bear their proportion of censure: not being free from the one, they cannot hope to escape the other. They must endure this as the common lot incident to human frailty. As they have presented themselves before the public as the reformers of their countrymen, in the opposition they encounter from various quarters they only experience the difficulties which all have done, who invest themselves with the same character, and direct their efforts towards the same end; and although an uncompromising spirit is necessary to secure to themselves the reputation, as well as to the public the benefits which they seek, they will find by experience that if they would be useful to their species, they must endeavour to make their own conduct as unexceptionable as possible. They have drawn the eyes of a whole country upon their labours, and they will find both fortitude and perseverance essential to their progress.

We observe that the strongest wishes are expressed by some of our contemporaries, that these new converts to liberalism should embrace the principles of Christianity; that they should open their ears to the lessons of missionaries. Were one of these young Hindus to ask the missionaries, now in Bengal, *severally and distinctly*, the plain simple question, what is Christianity? they would probably receive as many different answers as their memories could well preserve upon record. We, therefore, do not perceive that they would advance one step in the acquisition of the principles or spirit of Christianity by adopting the course that is recommended. Christianity is to be learned in its best form in the old and corrected copies of the New Testament, and not from missionaries. If in the course of

their inquiries they can satisfy their minds in regard to Christianity, and embrace it as religious truth, we hope they will consider that the subject concerns them as individuals only, not as subjects, and that religious and state affairs form a most unnatural connexion, from which have proceeded the *greatest* evils that mankind have suffered in any age of the world, and has never been, unless by accident, the source of a single blessing.—*Beng. Chron.* Nov. 1.

To the Editor of the *Bengal Chronicle*.

Sir:—With reference to several remarks, which have lately appeared in the newspapers of the presidency, implying the perfect inefficiency of the labours of missionaries, allow me, as a close spectator of the revolution in native sentiment, which has been going on for several years, to state, that it is *readily traceable to their efforts*. If any attribute (as some from ignorance of facts do) the advantages to the effects of *education* only, I beg to remind them, that to missionaries are the commencement and progress of this branch of labour chiefly to be attributed. On inquiring, they will find that almost every institution for education, from Calcutta to Delhi, for males or females, with the exception of the Government College and its branches, were established and long carried on by the labours of these individuals, and especially that of the Calcutta School Society (under whose patronage the young men who are now the objects of interest were educated at the Hindoo College) was put in motion by their exertions. I well remember that the Rev. Messrs. Townley and Keith and E. Carey, together with several missionaries now in the country, were the active and zealous coadjutors of Messrs. Harrington, Montague, and Irvine in establishing it, and that a missionary was for several years its secretary, till his duties were undertaken by the present active and zealous superintendent, Mr. Hare.

It is indeed to be apprehended, that to the present time school and school-books would scarcely have been in existence in India, had not missionaries given the impetus by their labours and example, and it ill becomes us, who see only the harvest, to depreciate the efforts of the active but unobtrusive agents who sowed the seed which produced it.

AN OLD INDIAN.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 3.

The fourth and last term for the present year ended this day. The judges,

Sir Ralph Palmer and Sir Robert Comyn, were principally occupied in hearing and deciding questions of practice brought before them, several of which arose in consequence of the new rules of court, which came into operation on the first day of the term. There was one case, however, discussed at very considerable length, in which the Hindoos of this part of India are much interested, viz. the question whether a Hindoo of southern India can make a will to the prejudice of his immediate heirs. The case arose out of the will of one Kistnamah Chitty, who was a brother of a divided family. He died possessed of very considerable property, consisting of monies, government securities, houses, and landed property; and by his will he bequeathed to one of his brothers a sum of two lacs of rupees, and considerable sums to his other brothers, and to his only son he merely gave 50,000 rupees. The case had been heard and decided by the court in favour of the will some months ago, when the son was an infant. Since then he has come of age, and petitioned for a re-hearing, which was granted to him; and this question, which seems to have occupied great attention from Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Colebrooke, and other eminent writers on Hindoo law, was argued at very great length and very considerable ability by the Advocate General against the will. The judges have taken time to consider their judgment.

We believe the same question has been very much discussed in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and as yet it remains undetermined.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 5.*

October 10.

The fourth quarter sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery commenced this day. Three gentlemen summoned on the grand jury (Mr. P. B. Smollett, Mr. E. C. Lovell, and Mr. J. Moorat) were fined 100 rupees each for non-attendance.

The following persons were included in the calendar:—William Amit Miller, late a lieutenant of the 4th regiment N.I., and Duncan Littlejohn, late a lieutenant of the 48th regiment N.I., committed by the same magistrate on the 27th September 1831, charged with the wilful murder of James Rattray, late a lieutenant and quarter-master of the 4th regt. N.I., at Vellore, on the 31st of July 1831.

In the charge to the jury, the *Chief Justice* (Sir Ralph Palmer) adverted to this case in the following terms. He said he hoped that the grand jury would dismiss from their minds all impressions which might have arisen from the reports respecting this melancholy duel, and would act alone on the evidence which would

be brought before them. He was happy to say that this was not a case of frequent occurrence in this country; and he did not believe there was an officer, however young in the service, who had to learn that the provoking a duel, or sending or carrying a message for such a purpose, was an offence against the Articles of War. The survivors, whether one of the principals or seconds, are all equally punishable for the crime of murder; and after a verdict the court here had no power to remit the sentence, excepting under very particular circumstances. "Of the still more dreadful punishment which may await them for the violation of that first of laws, 'Thou shalt not kill,' it becomes me not (emphatically continued his Lordship) to speak; but this much I may say, as was said by a learned judge now no more, that, though it may be the fortune of the survivors to escape conviction, yet the remainder of their wretched existence will ever be clouded with the dreadful remembrance, that, for the purpose of giving or receiving that miserable thing falsely called *satisfaction*, they have unnecessarily imbrued their hands in the blood of a brother officer." He did not wish to influence the opinion of the grand jury; but in their investigation of the facts of this unfortunate case, it might appear that the parties charged were not the parties implicated, or the evidence offered would not be sufficient to identify the parties.

His Lordship concluded by stating that he could not discharge the jury without expressing his deep regret at the severe loss which the court and the society of Madras had sustained by the death of his late colleague on the bench, Sir George W. Ricketts. In his professional character, the soundness of his judgment, the excellency of his principles, and the attention to his duties; in society, the warmth of his heart, the kindness of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners, would make his memory universally cherished and esteemed, as a judge, a friend, and a member of the community. His Lordship added that it would afford some consolation to his friends in his native country, to know how much the deceased was respected, beloved, and esteemed by every branch of the society here.

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The grand jury found "no bill" against Lieutenants Miller and Littlejohn, who were discharged by proclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

We believe it is in contemplation to relieve his highness the rajah of Mysore

from the cares and anxieties of his government; commissioners have been or are about to be appointed by the Supreme Government to settle the Mysore country. The rajah and the various members of his family will be handsomely provided for; the stipend to be allowed to him will probably exceed the actual amount of his present income; and it is expected that by good management the Mysore revenues will be greatly increased, whilst the interests and the happiness of the people will in general be better provided for than at present. It is said that Colonel Briggs, of the Madras army, and Mr. C. M. Lushington, of the Madras civil service, have been or will be appointed to the Mysore commission. That the Company did not assume the government of Mysore at the time when Seringapatam was taken has long been a subject of regret; under present circumstances, sound policy and strict justice not only warrant but imperatively call for this exercise of power. Protected by a British government, we have no doubt the Mysoreans will prove a peaceable and an industrious race, and the capabilities of their country will soon be called into action on an extended scale. At present, a considerable part of this fine territory is waste land, whilst, we believe, almost every part of Mysore is capable of being made productive. Coffee, spices, sugar, cotton, indigo, corn, and most articles of agriculture, as well Asiatic as European, may be grown here in great perfection. If English subjects are allowed to colonize in India, Mysore would be a fine country for them to commence with; there is scarcely any part of India so favourable for the exercise of British skill and industry. The soil is capable of being made abundantly productive, whilst the climate of most parts of Mysore is favourable to Europeans. In the course of time we might expect that, with the aid of the stimulus and perseverance of Englishmen, attempts would successfully be made in clearing the country of the jungle, with which it, in some places, abounds, and which often produces fever and other diseases. If this were accomplished, a considerable quantity of land, which is now worse than useless, would be made available for almost every agricultural purpose.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 19.*

In a former paper we alluded to certain arrangements in contemplation for the management of the Mysore country; and we have reason to believe that our conjectures were correct. Colonel Briggs and Mr. Lushington have been appointed the Mysore commissioners, and Mr. Smith, of the Madras civil service, is to be an assistant to the commission. It is rumoured that the resident of Mysore (Mr. Casamajor) will be appointed provisional

member of council. We mention this and the following appointments which have lately taken place for the information of our very numerous up-country readers. The appointments, being acting appointments, are not gazetted. Mr. Bird, the third puisne judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is appointed to act as second puisne judge, vice Mr. C. Lushington, appointed to the Mysore commission; Mr. W. Huddleston to act as third puisne judge, vice Bird; Mr. Daniel Elliot to act as registrar to the Sudder Adawlut, vice Huddleston; and Mr. J. C. Morris to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Elliot; Mr. Drury, the collector of Tinnevely, to act as secretary to government, in the revenue and judicial departments; and Mr. Eden, the collector of Guntoor, to act as collector of Tinnevely.—*Ibid. Oct. 26.*

A letter from Bangalore, of the 29th October, mentions that on the preceding day a proclamation was read in front of the whole of the troops drawn up in review order and forming three sides of a square, announcing the assumption of the government of the dominions of his highness the rajah of Mysore. The commissioners appointed to organize the administration of the country are the gentlemen whose names were formerly mentioned. Mr. Charles Lushington, the Governor's brother, and Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, the author of a work on the land-tax of India, showing an intimate acquaintance with that complicated subject. The whole of the population of Mysore are delighted with the arrangement that has been made, and anticipate from it a great improvement of their condition. The advantage to the military service of that presidency appears to be considered questionable, but it will be a splendid thing for the civil service. Great disgust has been excited by the way in which the appointment of major of brigade, lately become vacant, has been disposed of. It has been refused to a great many old captains who applied for it, and given to a youth just arrived in the country.—*India Gazette.*

DINNER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On the 3d of October, the Governor gave a splendid dinner, at the banqueting room, to the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, the Commander-in-chief. The heads of departments and the most respectable of the society of the presidency, were invited to meet his Excellency. All unnecessary formality was banished, and on this occasion, for the first time, places were not specially assigned to any other functionaries than the members of government and judges of the Supreme Court.

The usual toasts were drank, and conviviality was prolonged till a late hour.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

We hear that the resort of persons to the delightful region of these mountains is likely to be considerably increased. At present, the number of European ladies and gentlemen sojourning at Ootacamund, which is the principal place of residence there, exceeds 150. We have heard that it is in contemplation to establish a first-rate English hotel at Ootacamund, for the reception and accommodation of families and others; and it is intended that the hotel shall contain a ball-room, billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, and a coffee-room, so as to form a complete lounge for the idle. With a view to the better accommodation of families who may go to the hotel, it is intended to set apart separate cottages, which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the hotel, and from whence supplies of every kind will be sent, and visitors will consequently be saved a vast deal of inconvenience and annoyance, which they are often subject to by reason of their servants. Ootacamund now boasts of an excellent bazaar and of several shops kept by Parsees, at which European articles of every description are to be procured as good in quality and as cheap in price as can be purchased at the presidency; and an exceedingly neat gothic church has been erected there, at which Divine service is performed by a clergyman of the Church of England. Of course, in such a place, where invalids frequently resort, a respectable medical establishment is maintained. In short, the Neilgherries embrace all that can be desired by persons who are obliged to be in India; they are in fact a little England, save that the climate is less variable, and the scenery is more romantic and more beautiful than the mother country.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 12.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

A great deal has been said and written on the subject of free press in India, and the government of Madras has been frequently censured for not granting to us the same privilege which has been accorded to our contemporaries at Calcutta and at Bombay. Upon a calm review of the question we confess that, in our opinion, the liberty of the press at Madras would not be attended with the good expected from it, nor do we think that any serious injury would be occasioned by a removal of the censorship. Our brother editors of the *Government Gazette* and the *Courier* have too much good sense to admit into their columns the scurrility which now finds its way into the Calcutta papers,

abusive of our present Governor, and we are quite sure that any attempt to sully our paper with such articles would be scouted as it deserved. We believe that in the Calcutta papers those articles are admitted on the supposition that they are true, and that in consequence of the censorship, there is no medium for giving vent to them at Madras. If the press were free, both sides of the question would be published. Persons in authority would not be assailed without being defended, and in all probability the true state of things would be understood. At present, some disappointed individuals gratify their angry feelings by penning strictures on Mr. Lushington; and the Bengal papers, anxious for local news, particularly when it is seasoned with personality towards men in authority, gladly publish them without satisfying themselves of the truth or falsehood of the observations. As those articles are unanswered, because they are seldom or never seen by a Madrasite, they are of course taken to be true, and the subject of them is considered to be blacker than the devil himself. With a free press at Madras, this would be prevented. As far as we are ourselves concerned, we prefer the present system, as we are relieved from much responsibility by it. It has often occurred to us whether, if a libel was published in our paper, a prosecution might not be maintained against the censor;—whether he is not the party responsible, and not the editor. This is rather an extraordinary state of things, and we should like to have our contemporaries' opinion on it—not that we have any intention of allowing any thing libellous to appear in our paper, but by possibility such an event might unintentionally occur.—*Mad. Gaz. Nov. 12.*

Our contemporary of the *Madras Gazette* has recently alluded to the freedom of the press as at present existing at Madras, we have often wished for an opportunity of expressing our sentiments on this subject, and as our brother editor seems desirous of knowing them, we must candidly tell him, that we do think that were we relieved from the irksomeness (to give it no worse a name) of submitting our lucubrations to the eye of a censor before publication, we would often venture to comment on public men and public measures in a manner that we cannot under existing circumstances attempt. No one can abominate and despise more than we do the vile and slanderous accusations that have of late teemed from the Calcutta press against the government of this presidency; we would long since have wielded our human quill in the refutation of these groundless and malicious charges; but as few of our readers were acquainted with the nature of them, we thought it

would be unnecessary to lay before them the reply, when they had not heard the accusation.—*Madras Cour. Nov. 18.*

FATAL DUEL.

We regret to state that a meeting took place lately at Jaulnah, between Lieutenant B. of the cavalry, and Lieutenant B. of the artillery, when the latter gentleman was severely wounded, and that he has since died.—*Mad. Gaz. Nov. 2.*

Bombay.

LAW.

The protracted quarter sessions have not yet terminated. The trial of the celebrated Bycullah gang of robbers occupied four or five days. The supposed leader of these ruffians, who had been admitted king's evidence, and on whose information before the magistrate, eight of the number had been apprehended and committed, when he came before the court, contradicted all his former declarations, and swore that he was not present at the transaction at all. The consequence of this unexpected conduct was, that the men he had accused were liberated, and he himself is, we understand, to be tried. Of the six remaining prisoners, three were acquitted and three found guilty. Another of the accomplices, a goldsmith, since apprehended near Surat, was put on his trial yesterday.—*Bomb. Gaz. Dec. 21.*

Sir Herbert Compton, the new chief justice, took his seat on the bench on the 1st December. The other vacant puisne judgeship will not be filled up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Clare and suite, we understand, will embark in the steamer on the 17th November. We believe that his Lordship has in some degree altered the route which he at first proposed taking, and that his present intention is to visit Baroda on his way to the northward.

MISSION TO SINDE.

We understand that Col. Pottinger, the resident at Cutch, who is at present in Bombay, is shortly to proceed to Hyderabad on a mission to the Ameers of Sind. We have heard it stated, that his visit to the court of those jealous little potentates is occasioned, in some measure, by the protection they are said to have given to the bands of plunderers that have appeared, at various times within the last few years, in the territories adjoining their frontiers. We have heard also that

the restrictions upon the navigation of the Indus will become one of the objects of negotiation, for the purpose, if possible, of getting them removed. We are not aware what the exact state of the commerce between the British dominions in India and the countries situated upon the banks of the tributary streams of the Indus at present is; but, from Burnes' visit to Sind, it would appear that British manufactures, and cutlery in particular, were scarcely ever known, even at the court of Ameers: it is possible, therefore, that but small quantities, if any, had found their way higher up the river. Under such circumstances, relieving the intercourse with populous countries, like the Punjab and Cabul, from the fetters which the position of the Ameers enables them to put on it, would undoubtedly in a short time increase very considerably the demand for British manufactures in those countries, and add proportionably to the commerce of this place.—*Bombay Cour. Nov. 15.*

MARAUDERS IN THE DECCAN.

Extract of a letter from Poona, dated the 7th November:—

An event has just taken place in the Deccan, which, it is to be hoped, will be productive of the most beneficial effects, by restoring to order and obedience a band of desperate marauders, who, under Omeah, their leader, have for some time past kept the villages, in the hilly districts around Poona, in a constant state of alarm from the robberies and other atrocities they have at different times perpetrated, in spite of the efforts of a highly enterprising officer selected by government for the duty and the exertions of the troops under his command. These efforts, however, have been now so far crowned with success, that although the ringleader himself is not yet seized, still the apprehension of between forty and fifty of his band, and their trial and condemnation (seven being sentenced to death, and the remainder transported), render it probable that the day is not far distant when the chief instigator of the offenders will suffer that punishment which has been already inflicted on his misguided followers. The seven unfortunate men who suffered were removed from Poona gaol on Wednesday the 3d instant to be executed at Jejowree, the place where the band first assembled and swore fealty to Omeah. When one of them was about to be taken from his cell to the place of execution, he made a desperate attempt to kill himself by dashing his head against the bars of his cell; he did not however succeed.

On their arrival at Sassoor, the evening preceding the execution, the prisoners

were allowed to take leave of their wives and children, and most of them appeared much affected at the interview which followed.

At the place of execution, an immense number of spectators were assembled, and many were on the tops of the houses and on the temple above. The prisoners evinced very little emotion at the preparations for death; while the spectators maintained throughout a solemn silence, which was only broken in upon by the lamentations of the women. They died almost without a struggle, and after hanging for near two hours, were cut down and buried by their relations.

It is reported that Oncah was looking on, but it is impossible to know certainly whether this was the case or not. However, it appeared to strike awe into the minds of the spectators, and will most likely deter many from joining the band, when the danger of so terrible a punishment is placed before them.—*Bombay Cour. Nov. 12.*

MILITARY CHANGES.

We understand that very great changes in the military line are about to take place, having for their object the equalization of the armies of the three presidencies. For this purpose Bengal gives up Mhow, and Madras Malabar, together with the troops now occupying those stations.—*Bombay Gaz. Nov. 23.*

Ceylon.

The *Morley* anchored in the roads, having on board the Right Hon. Sir R. J. Wilmot Horton, Lady Wilmot Horton, family, and suite. His Excellency landed under a salute of nineteen guns, and was received on the beach by the Hon. Lieut. Governor, the puisne justice of the Supreme Court, the members of his Majesty's council, the archdeacon, the civil servants of the Crown, the general staff of the army, &c. &c., and thence proceeded through a line formed by the troops in garrison to the King's House. The members of council having then assembled, his Excellency produced his Majesty's commission under the great seal of the United Kingdom appointing him Governor and Commander-in-chief of these settlements; as also a commission under the great seal of the High Court of Admiralty appointing his Excellency to be vice-admiral of the said settlements.

His Excellency, attended by the Lieut. Governor and other officers of government above-mentioned, afterwards proceeded to the esplanade, where the troops of the garrison being assembled,
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the commission was publicly read by the deputy secretary to government with the usual ceremonies.

On the following day his Excellency, in the presence of the members of council, took the usual oaths and his seat at the board as Governor and Commander-in-chief.—*Ceylon Gaz. Extra, Oct. 26.*

On the 3d November, Sir John Wilson gave a magnificent ball and supper at King's House, to introduce the Society of Colombo to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilmot Horton and family. For several days previously natives had been employed in decorating in their own peculiar style the exterior and interior of the lower part of the King's House, and the *coup-d'œil*, which presented itself on arriving at the scene of festivity, was imposing and pleasing in a very great degree. The outside of the house was illuminated with *chulu* lights, and on entering the hall a tablet bore the words—"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Wilmot Horton and family, welcome;" and on the reverse, being the door of the great dancing-hall—"To the Society of Colombo, congratulation," opposite to which the former words were repeated in Cingalese.

The visitors were numerous. At one o'clock the supper tables were resorted to, and the gaiety of the scene was heightened by a grand display of fire-works.

Sir John Wilson proposed the health of the Governor, in a neat speech.

His Excellency returned thanks. He felt happy in finding himself once more in a truly English society; he did not regret the distance which he had traversed to arrive here, nor the 15,000 miles which separated him from England, while he felt convinced that he would have the cordial co-operation of every person who was able to afford him assistance; and he hoped the colony would become every day more and more English, without the fogs and smoke of home.

After the health of Lady Horton, Sir John Wilson, the members of council, &c., the company recommenced dancing, which was continued till a late hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT OF MR. WALLBEOFF.

Mr. John Wallbeoff, an old and highly esteemed civil servant, who has been long superintendent of the cinnamon garden, met his death in the following melancholy manner. On the 12th December, whilst hunting a deer at Kaderane, near Colombo, he was carried by his horse with such violence against a tree as to cause his death the same evening. An inquisition was held on the body on the ensuing day. His funeral was attended by most of the civil and military officers, and was joined at
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the place of interment (the burial ground on the south esplanade) by the governor and his staff.

Penang.

QUEDAH.

The accounts from Quedah are of a more favourable nature than we anticipated. When the captains of H.M. ships *Crocodile* and *Zebra*, in proceeding up the river of Queda, in company with the Siamese admirals, approached the Malayan fort, they observed the Queda flag flying over it; but the hero of Queda, Tuanko Kudin, sent to invite the English captains into it, and informed them that if they were so desirous he would immediately hoist the English colours, but as long as a Malay continued in the country, and while the fort stood, no Siamese should have possession of it. The conference ended amicably, and the captains returned to their boats, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the Siamese admirals, who in the meanwhile had stood aloof, and who asked the captains, with surprise, why they had not seized the traitor while he was within their power; so little idea have these wretches of any thing like national honour. The Tuanko, we understand, expressed himself so far as to intimate that, if the English persisted in giving up the country to the Siamese, they must not be surprised if the Queda Malays would seek retribution by endeavouring to possess themselves of Penang, the gift of their former rajah to the English. From this, we believe, arose the alarming report that the Malays were about to invade Penang.

The Quedans, however, have now established themselves so firmly in their own country, to the complete exclusion of the Siamese, that it is thought the latter can never again possess any sway there, unless indeed the English interpose their strength in favour of the Siamese. It is to be hoped, however, that justice and good policy will prevent such an unwarrantable interference. The Malays of Queda, we doubt not, will prove as good neighbours and as faithful friends as the Siamese have shown themselves to be.—*Sing. Chron. Sept. 29.*

The *Chronicle*, of October 20, contains a letter from a personage who is styled "General Reiter," and described as a country-born foreigner, formerly residing at Penang as a watch-maker, who, on the breaking out of the war between Siam and Quedah, joined the Malays, and was employed by them in putting their fort in a state of defence; and, being of an

ingenious turn, made himself so useful to them that they soon raised him to the rank of general or commander-in-chief of their forces.

The letter, which is written in ungrammatical English, states that a fleet of Siamese boats, forty-two in number, took up a position before the fort of Quedah, a few days before the date of the letter (28th July), when they were fired at and soon fled. The writer asserts that a British frigate and a Company's cruiser interfered, and prevented the Malays from making the most of their success against the Siamese, the cruiser even firing into the Malay boats, and taking the guns and ammunition from one of them. The Siamese, in consequence, were encouraged to renew hostilities, and attacked Juloon, the inhabitants of which, seeing two of the frigates' boats with the Siamese, with the British flag flying, abandoned the fort. He complains bitterly of this unwarrantable conduct of the British, and states that a representation of the facts is about to be made to the Bengal government. He describes the bravery of the men and even of the women of Quedah as most determined, and the conduct of the Siamese as cruel and dastardly. He says that the chiefs and inhabitants have proclaimed Tuanko Pudier as king regent, he being one of the blood royal. He observes: "the Malays say they have as much and more right to claim the English protection, which protection they should have given to the poor Malays instead of the Siamese, who they well know have suffered greatly under the tyranny of the Siamese; they say when the Siamese drove the English from Junk Ceylon (or Junk Sallang), the king of Quedah gave them protection and supplied them with every necessary, and to show their attachment to the English gave them Pulo Penang, which they enjoy to this present day, which is open and known to the whole world; this is the treatment they now receive for their kindness towards the English. They also say not enough in having forced their king to go to Malacca, parted him from the bosom of his family, and afterwards sending one of his majesty's frigates to help the Siamese. What have the Siamese given to the English that can be seen to the world to make the English show such attachment? Is it on account of their treaty? Have they not made a treaty with the king of Quedah? Why did they not abide to this treaty, and drive the Siamese away again from Quedah when their king flew to them for protection and assistance? They well knew that the Siamese did not take the place with fair means; they came in under a false pretence and massacred the chiefs in cold blood. Eleven years they waited for the English to perform their

promise, and submitted to all the cruelties and sufferings the Siamese pleased to put on them, which they could no longer endure; in consequence took the country back from the Siamese themselves without troubling the government of Penang; but they had that faith that the English would give them protection immediately the place is taken; instead of which the Penang government has thought proper to give assistance to their enemy, to encourage tyranny and slavery, which they themselves shew in Penang they abhor."

The *Singapore Chronicle* of November 3d says: "we regret to learn by a letter recently received from Penang, that Quedah is retaken by the Siamese, and poor Reiter, whose letter on Quedah affairs we published lately, has lost his life in its defence."

In the treaty of June 1826, concluded by Capt. Burnes with the Siamese court, it is stipulated, in return for commercial privileges, that "the English shall not attack Quedah, (then in possession of the Siamese) nor suffer the former government to disturb it, or any other territory of Siam."

A communication from another quarter contains the following particulars respecting the capture of the fort of Quedah:—

"On the day of the final assault, Tuanku Koodin had only fourteen men with him able to bear arms; the rest of his garrison consisted of such of his followers as had been disabled in previous actions with the enemy, and a crowd of women and children, all in the utmost distress for want of provisions. Tuanku and his people offered a desperate, but a fruitless resistance: most of his followers were overpowered and cut down. The Siamese having carried the fort, Tuanku and another chief retired into a dwelling-house, from which they assailed the enemy with shot, killing several, and keeping them all at bay. The house was at last set fire to, when Tuanku and his companion sallied forth with a drawn weapon in each hand, and struck down several of their assailants; but seeing no hope of ultimate escape, they, by mutual consent, plunged their weapons into each other.

"The Siamese shewed no mercy, and the following day the interior of the fort presented a scene of indiscriminate slaughter, one hundred and twenty bodies of every age and sex being found murdered. Only one man escaped alive; having made his way through the enemy, he took to the water, and made for the frigates; he was discovered the next day (after having been twenty-four hours in the water) by the *Wolf's* people, by his raising his arm

out of the water, and waving his kris which he still retained, who promptly lowered a boat and picked him up.

"It is stated that Reiter also escaped, by representing himself to be an English subject, with a severe wound, and was conveyed to the hospital at Penang.

"The day after the capture of the fort, a fleet of fifteen or sixteen native prows, from Lankawa, approached the spot with the intention, as it appeared, of throwing assistance into the place, but after a shot or two from the frigate's boats, which were sent out to prevent their disembarkation, they retired."

On the 26th October the chief resident embarked on the Honourable Company's schooner, *Zephyr*, to pay a visit to the rajah of Ligore, at Quedah, to congratulate him on the signal success he had obtained over the unfortunate Malays, as well as, possibly, with some view to extension of territory on the opposite coast. These objects, in the general opinion, might have been as well, if not better achieved, by deputing a messenger from government. It is to be feared the importance that will be attached by the arrogant Siamese to such unusual condescension and deviation from ordinary diplomatic etiquette, will be productive of nothing but a diminution of respect for the power and character of the government. The Siamese, like other native powers, cannot perceive the policy, or appreciate the honour of a superior demeaning itself to an inferior power; and while such conduct tends only to excite suspicions in their minds, they are apt to ascribe it to apprehension or imbecility. That the rajah of Ligore will look upon it as a most extraordinary act of humiliation on the part of government, and value it with a corresponding share of contempt, seems not improbable, if any inferences can be drawn of his respect for this government from the style of his correspondence, which, it is said, has, in some instances, been of a most imperious and insolent tone. The party returned from Quedah on the 4th inst., highly satisfied with their excursion, but what good they have effected has not yet transpired. The presents given to the rajah amounted to about one thousand dollars, and the Company received in return some silver teapots, to the value of fifty dollars!—*Sing. Chron.* Nov. 24.

Singapore.

WANT OF A COURT OF JUDICATURE.

On the 8th October, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Singapore convened by the sheriff was held at the Court-house, Mr. A. L. Johnston in the chair, when it was resolved that the trade of the settlement had sustained considerable in-

jury by the suspension of the functions of the Court of Judicature, 15th July 1830, since which date a debt of more than 32 Sp. drs. was not recoverable; that petitions be presented to Parliament, accompanied by a document containing the views of the petitioners as to the particular form of court most suitable to the exigencies of this settlement, together with an estimate of the expenses necessary for the maintenance of such a court. That, in order to secure the *proper* and *uninterrupted* administration of justice, it was not only desirable but essentially necessary that this settlement should be* provided with a court altogether independent of the local government; that the judge of such court should be a barrister of not less than five years standing; that he should reside permanently at Singapore, and that in case of death or unavoidable absence, he should be succeeded temporarily by a judge from Calcutta; that the expenses connected with the maintenance of such a court as this settlement requires need not exceed 4,500 sicca rupees per month, and that the fees, if the same rates continued which were levied during the operation of the recent Court of Judicature, may be expected to amount to 1,100 sicca rupees per month.

Petitions were accordingly adopted by the meeting, which were to be forwarded for presentation to the Marquess of Lansdowne and Mr. C. Grant.

SLAVE TRADING.

We had occasion last year, in publishing an account of the island of Bali, to notice the notorious fact that French vessels are accustomed *annually* to make a voyage amongst the islands to the south and eastward of the Malayan archipelago for the purpose of purchasing slaves, especially boys and girls, whom they convey either to Bourbon or the Mauritius, or probably to both. Two French vessels had recently left the coast of Bali with slaves, when the writer of that account was on the island.

We have been informed very recently by a respectable eye-witness, who has lately returned from a trading voyage to the southward, that while he was at Buna on Sumbawa, a French vessel arrived having on board a great number of boys and girls, all nearly in a state of nature. Our informant, who went on board, was told by the captain, who spoke the Malayan language well, that he had purchased them amongst the islands, but principally at Enday, and that he was conveying them for sale to Bourbon. He seemed desirous of purchasing more, for which purpose he had a quantity of specie on board. During his stay, however, an official gentleman of rank, connected with the Dutch government, arrived at Buna, when the

Frenchman thought it prudent to move off. This occurred about five or six months ago.

We have noticed the subject in the hope that both the English and the Dutch governments, who are bound by solemn treaty and by the ties of humanity, to suppress and prevent slavery in these regions, may be induced to become more alert, and to adopt some active steps for preventing the continuance of the nefarious and yearly traffic of slaves carried on by vessels connected with Bourbon, and, we suspect, the Mauritius likewise. We forgot to inquire the name of the French vessel, but will endeavour to ascertain it.—*Sing. Chron.* Oct. 27.

Malacca.

NANING.

Our accounts from Malacca are of a recent date, but they afford little intelligence of an important nature. The government have employed a number of natives in clearing away the jungle to a considerable distance from either side of the road leading to Naning, and in removing all obstructions likely to impede the progress of any future expedition. The Naning people, however, occasionally come down, and attack the coolies thus employed; but as the latter are protected by sepoy, little hindrance is made to the work, and they have already completed several miles of the road.

The panghooloo of Naning now refuses to trust his person at Malacca to treat with the authorities, although security has been offered and the word of government passed for his safe return.

If the panghooloo acts thus from an idea of his superiority or from a confidence in his own resources, we imagine he will find, so soon as hostilities against him recommence, that he has been acting unwisely to allow such a favourable crisis of coming to an amicable understanding with the English to slip by. From the nature of the preparations and the great resources of every description on our side, there can be little doubt that so soon as the next expedition marches up, Naning will fall completely into the possession of the English, with little or no opposition; for it is not to be supposed the Malays will hazard an open engagement with the overwhelming force which should be sent up. The panghooloo and his councillors and adherents will be deposed and outlawed, and we suppose Naning will become a residency attached to Malacca, with a guard sufficient for the protection of the government officer in charge of the district.

We should not envy, for some years

at least, the lot of him who may be selected resident or assistant resident of Naning; for besides the pleasure of living in a deserted district, in company with solitude and tigers, there is the constant apprehension of being harassed, attacked, and perhaps murdered, by the Malays of the neighbouring states; for so long as the panghooloo of Naning and his adherents are alive, they will be continually exciting their countrymen to acts of revenge, and to protracted strifes with the Naning resident. It is not to be supposed, also, that the neighbouring rajas will tamely witness the encroachment of British dominion so close to themselves; and we may be assured they will spare no efforts, privately in conjunction with the panghooloo, to render Naning as little valuable to government as it can be.

We are at a loss to guess of what political advantage Malacca itself is, in its present state, to the British nation: its commerce is most insignificant, and the establishment there is a dead weight on the government purse. With proper management, and due encouragement, it might be rendered productive in its agriculture, for the lands are extensive, and the soil, in general, good. But monopoly, exclusion, and oppression stand in the way of improvement, and render the place so unprofitable, that, until a reform of the whole system takes place, we are inclined to think the Company will be considerable gainers even were they to abandon it altogether to its own fate, especially if Naning is to be added to it as a military appendage.—*Sing. Chron. Sep. 29.*

A pamphlet published at Malacca, containing an authentic narrative of the late expedition, states that our furthest picket was, in October, only seven miles from Malacca, and that the panghooloo was levying taxes in the British territory, which were in most cases paid.

Mauritius.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

The *Gazette de Maurice* of August 20th contains a proclamation of the governor (Sir C. Colville) of an order of His Majesty in Council, dated 13th April 1831, for making provision for the better administration of justice in Mauritius and its dependencies.

The order directs that the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Cour d'Appel, shall in future be held before three judges only; that the tribunal de Première Instance shall be held before one judge; that vacancies, or additional judges, if needed, shall be supplied by the governor till the pleasure of His Majesty be known.

It confirms the ordinance of the 17th February 1830, establishing a court of the governor to judge certain *prises à partie et récusations* directed against the court of appeal. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty is preserved, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the other courts. The office of Grand Juge, Commissaire de Police, is abolished, and the Procureur General is relieved from the duty of making conclusions for the assistance of the courts. No judge of any of the courts, nor procureur general, nor advocate general, nor the surrogate of a judge, can be a slave owner, nor have an interest in land cultivated by slave labour, either directly or as trustee. Such officers may hire, and employ in their domestic service, any number of slaves, making it first appear to the satisfaction of the governor that it is not in the power of the officer to hire free persons for such domestic services. A petty court of a juge de paix is established at Port Louis for the decision of all civil causes of small amount, and for the trial of all crimes and offences of a low degree, from which there is no appeal. The governor in council is empowered to establish a similar court or courts in one or more of the dependencies. Appeals, in civil suits, from the Cour d'Appel to His Majesty in Council, are limited to such as involve property to the amount of £1,000, or the right of personal freedom.

In the proclamation of the governor it is stated, that Lord Goderich has signified His Majesty's directions that a criminal code, better adapted to the existing state of society than that now in force in the colony, should be prepared and promulgated. In reference to this important work, the secretary of state observes, that there does not exist any necessity for the assumption, by the ministers of the crown, of the arduous office of framing this code themselves, since, both in England, and in almost every part of the continent of Europe, but more especially in France, the revision of the criminal code has of late years occupied the attention of the most eminent jurists and statesmen. Their labours (continues the secretary of state) have removed the greater part of the difficulties in which the subject was formerly involved; and it would be in the highest degree irrational if any feelings of national rivalry were permitted to obstruct the adoption of any of those improvements in the criminal code for which Europe is indebted to the profound wisdom and research of the authors of the French digest. In conclusion (the secretary of state further observes), that however desirable the gradual assimilation of the colonial to the English code may be, as a firm bond of union between the two countries, His Majesty will not sa-

crifice to this uniformity of system the more important object of treating with respect, either the habits and inclinations of his faithful subjects in the colony, or even those honest prejudices which the colonists of French origin may cherish in favour of the institutions of the country under the dominion of which they formerly lived. And, moreover, that His Majesty's government, having with great regret and reluctance found themselves obliged to oppose the wishes of many of the free inhabitants of Mauritius upon some important questions, are the more anxious to gratify them upon every occasion on which an opposite course is not dictated by an imperious sense of duty.

SIR HUDSON LOWE.

On the occasion of Sir Hudson Lowe's landing at the Isle of France, on his voyage to England about three years since, a disturbance took place, and Sir Hudson was grossly insulted by the patriotic French populace, who adopted that system as a revenge for Sir Hudson's treatment of the emperor Napoleon whilst at the barren rock of St. Helena. When the *Princep* left the Isle of France in September, Sir Hudson Lowe had again landed there, and a similar recurrence was anticipated. It seems that the governor had prepared a grand entertainment in honour of the admiral and the officers of the squadron then at the Isle of France, and it happened, *mal à propos*, that Sir Hudson arrived in the midst of the preparations, and being a personage of importance in a British colony, he was, of course, invited to the feast. The infuriated Frenchmen insisted that the entertainment was on account of Sir Hudson, and when the *Princep* sailed, a serious disturbance was expected in the event of the ex-governor of St. Helena partaking of the hospitalities to which he was invited.—*Madras Paper*.

Netherlands India.

When will governments learn that their prosperity is identical with that of the countries subject to their rule, and that for their prosperity the freedom of industry and the entire separation of public and private interests, of government and trade, are indispensable? We have just learned that the Java government are entering deeply into the cultivation of indigo and sugar, for the purpose, as they say, of enabling them to make favourable remittances; but letters from the island represent the attempt as attended with oppression to the people and loss to the government, and state that the real object is that these commercial speculations should serve as a cloak for the distribution of the

loaves and fishes. The Netherlands Company is to be continued, but on a reduced scale, the direction, of course, becoming entirely Dutch. The import duty on foreign cotton goods, imported from Holland in Dutch ships, has been reduced to 12½ per cent., which, it is apprehended, will prove injurious to Singapore, the former duties having afforded the Malays a high premium on goods smuggled thence, which will no longer operate.—*India Gaz. Nov. 23.*

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

A furious typhoon has been experienced here, which has caused more destruction amongst the shipping and craft than has ever been known. A letter from Manilla, dated 2d November, states that it took place in the night of the 22d and 23d October (Manilla time); that nearly all the native houses were laid prostrate, and almost every house in the place received more or less injury, and that business has received a severe check. All the vessels there had sustained injury. H. M. frigate *Crocodile* had been dragged from her anchorage and lost her foremast; the brig *Emerald* was driven ashore, with loss of bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast, but was got afloat again; the brig *Columbia* lost bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast. The English barque *Swallow* sailed for China the day before the gale, and fears were entertained for her safety.

China.

The Peking Gazette to the 8th October contain no news of any interest; but we have heard from other quarters that in Ché-keang, as well as Keang-nan, there have been very destructive inundations, occasioned by the heavy rains. In some places the streets, houses, and public offices were several inches under water; and the people outside the cities, being left destitute by the destruction of their cottages and of their crops, sold their daughters by weight, at a mere trifle (if we recollect right, one or two candareens) per catty.

At Peking his majesty is dispensing pardons to the members of the imperial house, on account of his having reached his fiftieth year. At Moungden, other members of the family are bringing themselves into scrapes by their unruly conduct.

We have given the following translation, in order to shew the warlike pretensions of the reigning Tartar dynasty, and the great pains taken to maintain a good standing army in this country.

Imperial Edict.—"I, the Emperor, in perusing the records* of my holy ancestor, the 'benevolent Emperor's'† reign, met lately with the following edict, dated the 25th year, and the 7th moon of Kang-he:—"The troops, resident (throughout the provinces), as guards, are of great importance; but it is to be feared that, during the lapse of years and months, they have become remiss and careless. They must be well skilled in horsemanship and archery, strong, robust, and courageous, before they are permitted to wear armour. But now, there are among the troops many who are weak and feeble, and who are unskilful, as horsemen and archers; let them be displaced and others chosen; and let not the numbers merely be filled up to no purpose. It is commanded that their officers and generals be ordered strictly to know this."

"This sacred edict is bright and luminous, and the views it contains are deep and piercing: it led me to consider that the garrison troops become, in length of time, careless and remiss. More than a hundred years have now elapsed, during which affairs have gone on in their ordinary course: I fear, therefore, that the said soldiers, getting gradual promotion at the examinations of archery and horsemanship, have become negligent of their duty in garrison, and have lost sight of all military preparation. Now, though soldiers may be unemployed for one hundred years, they should not be unprepared for a single day. The general officers of the troops must be attentive to these points, and they must pay minute and constant regard to the discipline of the soldiers. All who are deficient in strength and skill must be displaced, and others selected to supply the vacancies. And none must be permitted to wear armour, but such as have been selected on account of their vigour, strength, skill, and courage. Let none who are old and feeble be allowed to swell the numbers. Thus all will be secure and ready for use at any time. Should any military operations take place, and deficiency appear in the strength of the troops, the said general officers alone shall be responsible. Say not that the caution was not given soon enough! Let this edict be made generally known! Respect this."

Our old governor, Yuen, who has been dead, and his property confiscated, several times, is still in the "damp, sickly" region (as the Chinese government designates all these southern provinces) of Yun-nan. He caught and executed some rebellious persons, who took

* *Shih-tu*, 'the true records,' denotes the annals of every occurrence, which are written during each emperor's reign, by persons appointed for the purpose; but which are locked up, and not to be opened till after the monarch's death.

† The posthumous title of the Emperor Kang-he.

refuge in Cochin-china and he has recommended an able and intelligent officer to a situation on the Birman frontier.

The hero of Cashgar, Chang-ling, has requested that two millions of taels may be deposited in this province for the exigencies of the western army. The occasion of this does not appear. A slight invasion of horse banditti, who had killed some Mahommedan begs and their followers, who ventured to assail the bandits, is the only circumstance that shews the necessity of military operations on that frontier.

On the frontier at Shen-se and Sze-chuen, the wild borderers on the west make frequent incursions to rob and plunder. At the first-named place, every winter, when the rivers are frozen, they cross over, and rob the Chinese. To prevent this, troops are placed at the several passes. During the last winter, the commanding officer reported favourably of the activity and zeal of the men, on which account his majesty has granted them rewards.—*Canton Reg. Nov. 15.*

It is evident from all the difficulties which have occurred between foreigners and the Chinese, that they never allow themselves to imagine that force may one day be resorted to, in order to wring from them a commercial treaty, and to effect a great change in the manner of conducting business in Canton. Such presumption in "foreign barbarians" they cannot suppose possible, and the defeat, which there is no doubt they would suffer, never for a moment enters into their calculations. Of the success of an attempt at invasion here, no reasonable doubt can be entertained; and that the result would be the gain of all privileges and advantages which are considered proper and just, would be certain. All this is quite clear enough, and now the only question to be decided is the justice of extorting from China greater privileges than we now enjoy, and the weight and value of the concession, in comparison with the amount of life and treasure which must be expended in order to attain it. It is no very extravagant idea to suppose that, were a foreign nation to declare war with China, the state of oppression in which the miserable people are plunged by the tyranny and rapacity of their rulers, would be sufficient to encourage thousands to rebellion, who at present are compelled to bear with affliction, which they might rid themselves of, while the government was busily engaged with the invaders. We are inclined to think that the exalted feeling of the love of country is scarcely felt by the Chinese, and the value of a comparative state of civil liberty is only partially appreciated. Education in China enjoins obedience to rulers, who are in all cases supposed to

be wiser, and more capable of judging than the people; consequently an act of tyranny in a ruler must be one of uncommon atrocity to wake a Chinese from his lethargic indifference, and rouse him to a resistance of the acts he has hitherto borne patiently, and which, by being aggravated by a slight excess of the customary tyranny, at last urges him to a desperate and hopeless rebellion. Aided and encouraged by the successes of foreigners over the wretched troops of the imperial army, there is little doubt that whole districts would prefer the protection of the people they despise and hate, rather than continue to endure the oppressive yoke of their own governors.

Most persons who have resided here, and who have made attentive observation of the Chinese, will agree that, to all appearance, nothing is to be gained from China but by force of arms. Engaged with the political commotions of Europe, there is, perhaps, no nation that would choose to engage in so distant a war, and upon a quarrel which is as yet so imperfectly understood; for even now, the precise nature and extent of the concessions required from the Chinese are not known; but when an opening occurs to urge the subject, with some prospect of success, it is to be hoped that foreigners resident here, and concerned in the trade, will not neglect the opportunity.—*Chinese Courier*, Sept. 18.

The flag at the factory has not been hoisted since the arrival of the members now in Canton. Hitherto it has been customary to do so upon a member of the select committee coming to town, but in the present case it is said to be (with what truth we know not) the intention of the factory not to display the flag until the grievances they complain of shall be redressed. Preparations are making to restore the front of the once beautiful garden to its condition previous to the improvements.—*Ibid*.

Yesterday H. M. ships *Wolf* and *Satellite* from Penang have arrived at Singapore. The former proceeds immediately to China, and carries, as we are informed, a letter from the Governor General to the Emperor of China. Of the purport of this epistle extraordinary, nothing, of course, is known; but there can be little doubt that it demands or requests a satisfactory explanation of the insult and outrages lately committed on British subjects and British property in China. There can be little doubt also that the letter will not be received, or if so, that the reply will be dictated in that insulting and overbearing style which characterizes all Chinese communications relating to foreigners. Such being the probable result, it remains to be seen whether the

government will proceed to seek satisfaction by adopting hostile measures, or remain content under accumulated insult, with the present state of affairs, until the intentions and wishes of the home authorities can be known.—*Sing. Chron.* Nov. 17.

Persia.

Letters from Tehran, dated the 6th August, received at Calcutta, state that the plague had compelled the Persian court and the embassy to retire to the mountains again; Tehran and Casvin, as well as all the villages on the roads from Tabreez to the former, are suffering from its ravages; Cheelan is desolated, and the silk of that province will, in consequence, be very deficient.

Major Wilson, Sir Henry Willock, and party, embarked at Trebizond for Constantinople, in an Austrian brig, on the 1st July.

A letter from an Armenian, dated Is-pahan, 8th September, states that "a Russian ambassador has arrived at the Persian camp; he is called Baron Knash; two other ambassadors, one from the court of Russia and the other from that of France, are also expected, but the objects of their embassy are not known here. Baron Knash is come to say that, should the king of Persia be unwilling to march against Kerat, he must send his son, the Prince Abbaz Mirza, back to Tabreez."

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

The *Madras Gov. Gazette* gives the following letter from the pen of a distinguished staff officer of that Presidency:—

"Perth, Swan River, Sept. 1831.

"This place is possibly the most interesting and extraordinary spot an Indian ever witnessed. The approach to the coast is very forbidding, and the entrance to the harbour apparently very intricate; but this is more in appearance than reality, as the place has been well surveyed and the dangers all correctly known. The place at which we anchored was many miles distant from Freemantle, the first town established in Western Australia; we had therefore a voyage of some hours in an open boat before we landed, and I must say the approach was any thing but inspiring. The wrecks of several vessels stranded on the beach were the first objects that greeted our attention, and the rising banks of the shore concealed the town entirely from our sight; you may therefore suppose that our forebodings

were rather gloomy. We had no sooner, however, touched the shore, than all melancholy anticipations were banished. We were received by fifty ruddy smiling countenances and the chubby cheeks of the young children, *roaring* (I may say) with health, gave us most convincing proofs of the salubrity of the climate. As I had expected, the town was merely in progress; but considering its age, I found it much more forward than I could have anticipated. The houses were built principally of wood, but there are already several of stone nearly ready, and bricks will shortly be in abundance. The stone, with which they are built, partakes of the character of Scotch free stone; it cuts like cheese in the quarry, and hardens like flint when exposed to the air; limestone of the very best quality, is also very plentiful, so that they have every material for building on the spot. The woods are also most excellent; the kind which they call mahogany, I think nearly equal to the American, and it sells enormous timber. We took up our abode at the Stirling Arms, no contemptible inn I assure you, where our first dinner consisted of a leg of prime boiled mutton, another of corned pork, a barn-door fowl, and a splendid dish of fish, which, with potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, was, you will say, a very palpable proof that the colony was in any thing but a starving condition. I walked out some miles on the bank of the river, and visited several locations as they are called, where, I must say, I saw nothing but happiness and industry. Every thing appears to thrive in the way of animal life; pigs and poultry are amazingly prolific; geese seldom produce less than two kids at a birth, and they are frequently as numerous as four. This morning I saw a hen with a brood of twenty chickens. The following day we bent our course by water to this place, the capital, which is about twelve miles up the river, and the day being remarkably fine, we had a beautiful sail along its banks. The foliage of the country was in many parts very beautiful, but its character was all of the same description, a *thick forest*; and although the soil is sandy, in many parts *pure sand*, yet, strange to say, this apparently pure sand produces European vegetables of every description, and I saw potatoes literally as big as my

fist, the produce of this soil, within fifty yards of the beach.

Perth is not so much advanced as Fremantle; but being the residence of the governor and public departments of the service it is, I may say, progressing most thrivingly. We were here received with the most unbounded hospitality by Captain and Mrs. Stirling, and, indeed, by the whole settlement; and as the governor gave a ball a few days after our arrival, we had an opportunity of seeing nearly the whole of the aristocratical population in the immediate vicinity. I dined the first night with the governor's family at the surveyor-general's, Mr. Rowe, and I sat down to as good a repast as I could have had in India. You may fancy the sensation I experienced when I saw ladies of fashion and high education inhabiting a wooden building containing but four small rooms, and those divided by nothing but sawed unplanned planks. This, thank God, is but a temporary habitation, as stone and brick houses are both in progress, and one, the property of the commandant, is already completed, of two stories. I am told the summer season is exceedingly hot; they speak of the thermometer being as high as 110° and 115° in the shade, which is quite incredible; but they say the nights are always cool and refreshing, and that though the heat is intense, yet it is not injurious to the constitution, as men work the whole day in the sun without experiencing any injury. My own health has been rapidly improving from the day we weighed anchor; and I trust before my leave has expired, that I shall have laid in a stock of the commodity sufficient to last me while I remain in India.

"The face of matters is now completely changed, and nothing could have been more misrepresented than the character and resources of this colony, as you may imagine, when I tell you they have determined to oppose every effort that may be made to introduce convicts, although the price of labour is enormous, and the greatest inconvenience is experienced from the want of it, yet they one and all declare they will instantly quit the colony the moment they find a single one imported; they say they will submit to any hardship rather than be surrounded by rogues."

Postscript.

On the eve of publication, Calcutta papers to the 9th January reached us. The following is a short summary of the intelligence they contain.

The Governor-General had again changed his route and was proceeding
Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 8. No. 29.

direct to Ajmere; he reached Goorgaong on the 19th December. Lord Clare was expected at Ajmere on the 22d.

The Moolavee disturbances are suppressed. The reports which occasioned the march of the 53d regiment to Jessore (E)

were false; they have been traced to an indigo planter in that district. The *Gov. Gaz.* states, that the disturbances in the Baraset district were entirely local, and arose from circumstances which influenced but a very small tract of country. No reason has appeared to lead to the belief, that the professors of the tenets avowed by those insurgents are generally disaffected to the government. The *Chundrika*, native paper, states, that several Zemindars, on whose estates the followers of Teetoo Meer resided, have been fined, for not giving government early information. The same paper reports, that some Chundals, in a village in the Jessore district, are in a state of insubordination, "destroying both lives and property." Some trifling disturbances have occurred in the Rewah country. Raja Bulwunt Sing having been seized and imprisoned for the murder of his brother, his clan and retainers have taken arms. The *East Indian* states, that reports are abroad that Seyud Ahmud is still alive, and as many of the most influential of the Om-lahs throughout the country are his disciples, a further explosion is apprehended. The followers of the Seyud, however, are *Soonnees*; but the bulk of the Mahomedan population of India consists of *Sheens*.

Accounts still continue to arrive of the devastation occasioned by the late hurricane. In the Hidgelee district, the crops have been destroyed, the cattle swept away, the huts have fallen in, and the tanks are filled with salt water.

The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Jamī Jahan Numa* (native paper) of December 21:—

"A letter received from Delhi states, that the resident of Delhi, with Messrs. Blake and Bell, presented themselves before his Majesty the King of Delhi, and privately informed his Majesty that as Baboo Rammohun Roy had, in behalf of his Imperial Majesty, presented a petition to his Majesty the King of England, against the late Governor-General in council, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the Governor-General, did not wish to meet with his Majesty. In answer to this declaration his Majesty said, 'let the Governor do as he pleases.'"

At a very numerous meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund Subscribers, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That the Hon. the Court of Directors be solicited to rescind that clause of the Annuity Fund Regulations, which relates to the period of accepting the annuity; and that retiring members may be permitted to take it at any time when they may become eligible.

"That the payments to subscribers may be made quarterly instead of annually.

"That in the event of the death of a subscriber, the Hon. Court may be solicited to allow his heirs and executors to receive the amount due up to the period of his demise.

"That the Court's indulgence be solicited to issue such orders to the officers of the home government as may obviate any objections that might be made to these resolutions under the apprehension of confused accounts for broken periods.

"That the Hon. the Court of Directors having made no specific reply to the proposition for appropriating the large balance (said to be twenty-eight lacs) arising from subscriptions to an increased rate of pension, this portion of the questions submitted at the same time must be considered in abeyance.

"That the disposal of these large accumulations is matter of grave consideration to the civil service generally, whether as relates to the means which they present of either increasing the rate of pension, or of offering it to a larger number of civil servants whenever prepared to accept it.

"That Mr. Middleton therefore be requested to address the managers, and propose to them to call a special meeting to take into consideration the Court's reply to the Annuity Fund application as to the disposal of the surplus balance; and that the attendance and attention of all members resident in Calcutta may be earnestly recommended to the opportunity afforded of expressing their sentiments on any proposition that may then be submitted to the service at large on this subject."

A Hindu theatre (amateur) opened on the 28th December; the entertainments were a portion of the *Utra Rama Cherttra*, (translated by Professor Wilson,) and a part of *Julius Cæsar*. Sir Edward Ryan, and other European gentlemen, as well as some ladies, were present.

The *India Gazette* of January 4 announces the appointment of the Earl of Munster to the Governor-generalship of India as certain; his lordship having declared that he had appointed his military secretary.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Bible Association, on the 6th January, Archdeacon Corrie (who resigned the presidency), announced that Runjeet Sing had desired an English missionary to call on him in private, to explain to him the Christian religion, and was so interested in it, that he desired to be immediately furnished with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

Intelligence had been received from Admiral Owen, then at Penang, that, hearing matters had been accommodated at China, he was about to return to Madras, to await orders from home.

Accounts from Canton to the 25th December have been received by the *Hythe*. His Majesty's ship *Challenger*, Capt. Freemantle, arrived there on the 5th. Capt. F. (as already mentioned) was the bearer of a letter from the Governor-General of India, to the Governor of Canton, which he was instructed to deliver in person. On applying to the Governor for an interview, it was refused, the only reply being: "if there be any difficulties, let the *Company* petition me, as has been customary." The arrival of a king's ship had produced a considerable sensation at Canton; business, however, was proceeding in the usual manner when the accounts came away.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

FUZILS FOR HAVILDARS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 3, 1831.—With advertence to General Orders of the 15th of August last, the havildars of the light infantry companies of regiments of the line are to be armed with fuzils; the necessary indents are to be prepared and forwarded to the Military Board.

The pikes, swords, belts, light infantry muskets, and appointments now in use with the havildars, are to be sent into the nearest magazines.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paras. 18 to 21) of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 59, of the 20th July 1831, be published in General Orders:

Par. 18. "We see no reason for altering our previous resolutions as to the number of years during which surgeons are allowed to continue members of the Medical Board.

19. "With respect to the application that members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons may retire on the pensions respectively allotted to them, immediately after promotion, we are willing so far to modify our former orders as to permit those officers to retire at any period anterior to the two years' service now required, on their respective pensions of £500 and £300 a year, in all such cases of certified sickness as shall compel their immediate return to Europe.

20. "We further authorize you to allow members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons who may be compelled by certified sickness to return to Europe, after having served three years as such, to retire on the full pensions of £700 and £365 a year respectively.

21. "You will please to communicate these amended regulations to the other presidencies."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Oct. 28. Mr. T. C. Robertson, agent of Governor General on north-east frontier of Bengal, and commissioner of Assam and north-east parts of Rungpore as well as 17th division of revenue and circuit.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Oct. 25. Mr. R. C. Halkett, head-assistant to collector and magistrate at Poornia.

Nov. 8. Mr. A. Campbell, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 5th or Bareilly division.

15. Mr. C. G. Mansel, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. H. Pidcock, ditto ditto of Furruckabad.

Mr. R. Walker, ditto ditto of Ghazepore.

Mr. W. H. Tyler, ditto ditto at Mynpooree.

Mr. A. Spiers, ditto ditto of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. Toirens, joint magistrate at Bogoora.

22. Mr. W. E. Money, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, ditto ditto 1st ditto.

Mr. H. W. Deane, ditto ditto 2d or Agra division.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, ditto ditto 2d ditto.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers, ditto ditto 2d ditto.

Mr. W. Luke, ditto ditto 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. R. B. Morgan, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. C. Tottenham, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. W. Travers, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. H. B. Bevesford, ditto ditto 4th or Moradabad division.

Mr. G. W. Blunt, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. T. H. Pillans, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. H. F. James, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. C. B. Quintin, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. E. H. Mo-lan, ditto ditto 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. G. F. Houston, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. G. Adams, ditto ditto 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, ditto ditto 8th or Benares division.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton, ditto ditto 8th ditto.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, ditto ditto 8th ditto.

Mr. J. J. W. Taunton, ditto ditto 8th ditto.

Mr. T. Bruce, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Hidgelee.

29. Mr. J. F. Gaiskell, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. J. Campbell, ditto ditto 7th or Humeerpore division.

Dec. 13. Mr. A. J. Colvin, a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. Welby B. Jackson, register of ditto ditto.

Mr. W. R. Jennings, magistrate of Patna.

Mr. C. Bury, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Patna.

Mr. H. Armstrong, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Cawnpore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 24. Rev. C. Parker, district chaplain at Nemuch.

Rev. Henry Hutton, district chaplain at Dum Dum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 21, 1831.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. H. Rawlinson to be capt. from 9th Oct. 1831, v. J. Brodhurst dec.—Su-

pernum. Lieut. Jasper Trower brought on effective strength of regt.

8th L.C. Supernum. Lieut. T. B. Studdy brought on effective strength of regt. from 14th Oct. 1831, v. A. W. W. Fraser transf. to invalid estab.

45th N.I. Ens. Geo. Biddulph to be lieut. from 2d Oct. 1831, v. T. Biddulph dec.

71st N.I. Ens. Hen. Barry to be lieut., v. F. Streetfield dec.; with rank from 7th June 1830, v. G. D. Roebuck prom.

Lieut. Jervaise Pennington, regt. of artil., to be capt. by brevet from 4th Oct. 1831.

Mr. Arthur Sanders admitted on establishment as a cadet of Infantry.

Capt. David Bruce, 26th N.I., to officiate as commandant of palace guards at Delhi, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Grant.

Lieut. John Hamilton, 9th L.C., to be adj. of Governor General's body guard, from 15th Nov., v. Winfield who resigns.

Surg. George Ballie placed at disposal of Com. in chief retrospectively from 25th April 1831, the date of his resignation of situation held by him in service of king of Oude.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 3, 1831.—Col. J. N. Smith removed from 36th to 40th N.I., and Col. R. Hampton from latter to former corps.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Watson removed from 36th to 40th N.I., and Lieut. Col. S. J. Bryant from latter to former corps.

Lieut. J. S. Gifford to officiate as adj. to 1st N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Burn; date of order 24th Sept.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Herring, 37th N.I., to act as brigade major to troops at Delhi during absence of Capt. Ramsey.

2d Lieut. R. Walker, 2d comp. 2d bat. artil., permitted to accompany (on duty) Maj. Gen. J. W. Sleigh on his approaching tour of inspection to Bombay.

Lieut. C. H. Naylor removed from situation of interp. and qu. mast. to 8th N.I.

Oct. 13.—Maj. Gen. J. Watson removed from Cawnpore to presidency division of army, from 22d Nov. 1831.

Brigadier Gen. J. O'Halloran removed from Saugor to Dinapore division, from 24th Nov.—Brig. Gen. J. N. Smith app. to Saugor division, from 22d do.—Brig. Gen. C. Carpenter removed from Benares to Cawnpore division, from 22d do.—Brig. Gen. M. White app. to Benares division, from 24th do.

Brigadier C. S. Fagan app. to command of troops in Rohilcund, from 22d Nov.

Cadet H. J. Michell, at his own request, to do duty with 13th N.I., at Keitah.

Assist. Surg. J. Eccles removed from 40th and posted to 36th N.I., at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. F. Fleming removed from 28th and posted to Europ. regt.

Fort William, Oct. 28.—62d N.I. Supernum. Ens. K. W. Elmalie brought on effective strength of regt., from 15th Oct. 1831, v. T. F. H. Pemberton dec.

Messrs. Chas. Madden and Andrew Henderson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Major B. Sismore, 1st N.I., to officiate as paymaster at presidency during absence of Major I. Maling on sick leave.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 14.—Col. W. Comyn removed from 24th to 33d N.I., and Col. J. W. Faust from latter to former corps.

Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn removed from 24th to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Worsley from latter to former corps.

Cadet J. D. Moffat, at his own request, permitted to do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Oct. 15.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. and Adj. W. Smith, 19th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Hansi; date 7th May 1830.—Ens. G. Pengree to act as adj. to 39th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. W. Clifford; date 21st Sept.—Lieut. T. H. G. Besant

to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 21st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Dyson; date 3d Oct.

Ass't. Surg. W. H. Rogers, 4th L.C., to do duty with 11th M. 31st regt.

Oct. 17.—Ens. J. Gibb to officiate as adj. to left wing of 43d N.I. during its separation from headquarters of regt.; date of order 30th Sept.

Superintend. Surgeon J. Sawers removed from Agra circle of medical superintendence, at recommendation of Medical Board.—Superintend. Surg. Sawers app. to Dinapore circle, and Superintend. Surg. G. G. Campbell to Agra.

Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, 19th, to do duty with 2d N.I. at Dinapore.

Oct. 18.—Cadet G. P. Whish, at his own request, to do duty with 60th N.I. at Cawnpore; and Cadet R. Thompson with 7th N.I. at Goruckpore.

Fort William, Nov. 4.—28th N.I. Lieut. Walter Rutherford to be capt. of a comp., from 23d Oct. 1831, v. R. W. Halhead dec.—Supernum. Lieut. T. F. Tait brought on effective strength of regt.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Alex. Stewart to be col., from 3d Nov. 1831, v. G. H. Pine dec.—Major Alex. Dick to be lieut. col., from same date, v. A. Stewart prom.

62d N.I. Capt. James Watkins to be major, and Lieut. R. R. Hughes to be capt. of a comp., from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to A. Dick prom.—Supernum. Lieut. C. E. Davis brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. Edw. Garstin, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 2d div. of public works, during absence of Capt. Lamb on sick leave to presidency.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 19, 1831.—The following garrison and regimental orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Hall, 8th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Delhi; date 4th Oct.—Lieut. H. O. Frederick to act as adj. to 67th N.I.; date 1st Oct.—Ens. R. R. W. Ellis to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Platt; date 15th Oct.

Cadets J. S. Hawks and J. D. Pinder to do duty with 39th N.I. on its arrival at Mideaapore.—Ens. D. Seaton to do duty with 31st N.I. at Barrackpore.

Oct. 20.—Surg. J. Marshall removed from 63d and posted to 72d regt.

Assist. Surg. C. S. Grant to join 63d N.I., to which corps he is appointed.

Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew permanently app. to 68th N.I.

Oct. 21.—The undermentioned assist. surgeons to do duty under superintending surgeons of circles specified opposite to their names, viz.: J. J. Boswell, Benares; R. Foley and F. C. Henderson, Cawnpore; date of order 5th Oct.

Oct. 22.—The following division orders, dated 11th Oct., confirmed:—Assist. Surg. D. MacNab to take medical charge of left wing of 51st regt. at Mynpoorie.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir to take medical charge of left wing of 44th N.I., and of magazine establishments at Cawnpore.—Cadets R. V. Raikes and F. W. Horne to do duty with 10th N.I., and J. D. Fergusson and T. Sturrock with 60th do., all at Cawnpore.

Surg. J. Graham posted to 42d N.I., and Surg. J. F. Hoyle to 45th do.

Assist. Surg. J. Davenport posted to 8th L.C. at Cawnpore.

Ens. R. T. Sandeman, int. p. and qu. mast. of 33d N.I., on sick leave, to do duty at depot at Landour.

The following division and regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., to take charge of sudder bazar at Cawnpore; date 17th Oct.—Lieut. T. S. Price to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 8th N.I., v. Naylor; date 17th Oct.

8th N.I. Lieut. T. S. Price to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. Naylor removed from app.

65th N.I. Lieut. A. M. Methven to be adj., v. Urquhart permitted to resign appointment.

Oct. 23.—Major R. Blackall, 40th N.I., directed

to join his corps, Lieut. Col. W. H. Keimn having applied for permission to proceed to Europe.

Capt. F. Welchman app. to command of corps of pioneers, in lieu of Major Blackall.

1st-Lieut. F. Brind and H. M. Lawrence, of horse artillery, to join head-quarters of 3d brigade at Meerut.

Oct. 25.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. D. MacNab to proceed to Kejtah by dawk, and receive medical charge of 2d N.I., on its march to Lucknow; date 13th Oct.—Lieut. F. Tudor, H.M. 38th Foot, to act as station staff at Ghazepore; date 1st Aug.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Hughes to act as adj. to left wing of 44th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 15th Oct.—Lieut. C. H. Cobbe to act as adj. to left wing of 60th N.I., during its separation from the head-quarters of regiment; date ditto.

Surg. D. Harding removed from 53d to 27th N.I.—Lieut. F. Corby removed from 38th to 53d. do.—Surg. J. M. Macra removed from 27th to 38th do.

The G. Order of 28th Sept. removing Supernum. Corn 1 A. Hall from 5th to 7th L.C. cancelled.—Supernum. Cornet W. B. Mosley, of 10th, removed to 7th L.C., to fill a vacancy.

Oct. 26.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, of 19th N.I., to act as adj. to 4th local horse; date 10th Oct.—Lieut. C. Dickson to act as adj. to left wing of 51st N.I., during its separation from head qu. of regt.; date 14th Oct.

Assist. Surg. David Russell to officiate as assist. garrison surgeon at Buxir, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Dempster.

Fort William, Nov. 11.—Capt. David Bruce, 25th N.I., app. to permanent command of palace guards at Delhi, v. Grant resigned, from 1st Nov.

Assist. Surg. A. Campbell app. to medical duties of residency at Khatmandhoo, v. McAnally resigned.

Assist. Surg. McAnally app. to permanent medical duties of Governor General's body guard.

Assist. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop app. to medical duties of civil station of Moorshedabad to fill existing vacancy there.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton app. to medical duties of commercial residency at Commercilly, v. Vans Dunlop.

44th N.I. Supernum. Ens. R. H. Mockler brought on effective strength of regt. from 17th Oct. 1831, v. D. Martin dec.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 27.—Ens. J. Shaw, 2d regt., to do duty with 5th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 14th Oct.

Lieut. C. Boulton to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 47th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 8th Oct.

Oct. 29.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. F. Winter, 25th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. at Allahabad, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Burroughs; date 20th Oct.—Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield to receive medical charge of left wing of 51st N.I.; date 14th Oct.

Supernum. Ensigns A. Forbes, 59th, and W. F. Hammett, 3d, removed, former to 15th and latter to 41st N.I., to fill vacancies.

Oct. 31.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum, date 15th Oct.—Capt. G. F. Holland, 3d N.I., to have temporary charge of Meerut Sudder bazar; date 20th Oct.—Capt. R. B. Brittridge to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wade; date 20th Oct.

The undermentioned officers having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from future examination, except prescribed one by public examiners of college of Fort William:—Lieut. George Reid, 1st L.C.; Ens. E. K. Elliot, 43d N.I.

2d L.C.—Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., there being no properly qualified officer in regt.

Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, 43d N.I., to afford

medical aid to his Exc. the Com-in-chief's cavalry escort and detachment of pioneers at head-quarters from 22d Sept.

Fort William, Nov. 18.—Brev. Capt. E. Ross, of H.M. 54th Foot, to be an aide-de-camp on Governor General's staff, from 1st Nov., v. Bristow.

Artillery. Capt. Isaac Pereira to be major, v. S. Parby retired, with rank from 20th Aug. 1831, v. W. H. L. Frith, prom.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Counsell (dec.) to be capt., v. Pereira, prom. with rank from 3d March 1831, v. J. Tennant, prom.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Lewis Burroughs to be capt., v. W. Counsell, dec., with rank from 9th Oct. 1831, v. J. Brodhurst, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. John Anderson brought on effective strength of regt.

Infantry. Major W. G. Mackenzie to be lieut. col., v. J. Garner, retired, with rank from 3d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart, prom.

5th N.I. Capt. James Charter to be major, and Lieut. H. J. G. B. Cathart to be capt. of a comp. from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to W. G. Mackenzie, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. R. W. Palin brought on effective strength of regt.

51st N.I. Ens. P. S. Chinn to be lieut. from 28th May 1829, v. H. Brown, retired.—Supernum. Lieut. Colpoys Dickson brought on effective strength of regt.

53d N.I. Capt. Newton Wallace to be major, and Lieut. C. H. Wintour to be capt. of a comp. from 10th April 1831, in suc. to H. A. Montgomerie, retired.—Supernum. Lieut. David Nesbitt brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. James Morton to be surgeon, v. C. E. Everest, retired, with rank from 13th July 1831, v. D. Ramsay, dec.

53d N.I. Ens. Edm. Talbot to be lieut. from 31st May 1831, v. E. Hunter, dec.—Supernum. Ens. John Gordon brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Inf. Chas. F. Brûère prom. to rank of ens. from 5th June 1829, in suc. to Lieut. H. Brown, retired, to complete estab. as it then stood.

Assist. Surg. A. Chalmers app. to medical duties of civil station of Cawnpore, v. Grant.

Presidency Surg. John Grant to officiate as surgeon to general hospital, v. Wood, resigned.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 2.—Lieut. W. C. Hicks, 3d, to continue to do duty with 15th N.I., until 15-h Nov. 1832.

Nov. 3.—4th Local Horse. Cornet C. Wollaston, 8th L.C., to be adj., v. H. Milton app. to Governor General's body guard.

Nov. 4.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty at that station; date 20th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to do duty with H.M. 20th Foot; date 25th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. Hervey to do duty with Europ. regt.; date 28th Oct.—Lieut. S. Long to act as adj. to left wing of 40th N.I.; date 21st Oct.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes to act as adj. to detached wing of 12th N.I.; date 24th Oct.

Surg. F. S. Matthews removed from 28th and posted to 41st N.I., and Surg. J. Henderson removed from latter and posted to former corps.

Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun to join and do duty with left wing of 6th N.I. at Allahabad.

Nov. 5.—Assist. Surg. A. Chalmers to officiate as civil surgeon at Cawnpore; date of div. order 25th Oct.

Col. W. C. Faithfull removed from 23d to 49th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. H. Barnes from 23d to 49th do.

Colonel H. Worsley removed from 49th to 23d N.I.; and Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber from 49th to 23d do.

Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe removed from 61st to 63th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Walker from 63th to 61st do.

Nov. 7.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce to do duty with H.M. 38th Foot; date 27th Oct.—Ens. A. A. Stuart, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to Kemnoon local bat.; date 28th Oct.—Lieut. F. C. Milner to act as adj. to left wing of 36th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 1st Nov.

32d N.I. Ens. C. G. Walsh, 14th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders, there being no properly qualified officer in regt.

Nov. 8.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. Phillipsen to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; date 25th Oct.—Cornet E. K. Money to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C.; date 2d Nov.—Lieut. J. Hunt to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I.

43d N.I. Ens. E. K. Elliot to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Campbell, resigned appointment.

The removal of Ens. C. H. Wake from 34th to 41st N.I., cancelled at his own request.

Nov. 10.—Capt. J. Scott, 2d tr. 3d brig. horse artillery, at his own request, removed to 6th bat. foot artillery.

Capt. W. Geddes, 31 brig. horse artillery, app. to 2d tr. of that brigade, v. Scott.

Assist. Surg. D. Gillan app. to right wing of 15th N.I., at Shahjehanpore.

Fort William, Nov. 25.—Capt. Wm. Simonds, 21st N.I., to command Mug Sebundy corps, v. Boscawen, transf. to adjutancy of Calcutta native militia.

Maj. John B. Pratt, 7th N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to officiate as assist. surg. to body guard, during absence of Mr. McAnally, on leave to presidency.

Major R. Powney, regt. of artill., to officiate as town and fort injur of Fort William, during absence of Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 12.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Stewart, adj. and qu. mast. of European invalids, to officiate as fort adj. at Chunar, during absence, on leave, of Capt. E. Jeffreys; also Gar. Assist. Surg. J. Smith to afford medical aid to troops and establishments at station of Chunar; date 29th Oct.—Lieut. W. E. Hay, Europ. regt., to officiate as major of brigade at Agra, during indisposition of Brig. Maj. Mackay; date 28th Oct.—Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau, 30th N.I., to take charge of 7th comp. of pioneers; date 3d Nov.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart to join left wing of 51st N.I. at Mysipoorie.

Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindeay to officiate as garrison surgeon at Chunar, during absence, on leave, of Garrison Surg. Clarke.

The removal of Cornet W. B. Mosley from 10th to 7th L.C. is cancelled at that officer's request.

Ens. F. T. C. Hayward removed from 66th to 29th N.I.

Cadet A. N. M. McGregor to duty with 54th N.I.

Nov. 14.—Capt. F. B. Corfield, 20th N.I., app. to company of pioneers, vacant by nomination of Capt. Welchman to command of corps.

Nov. 15.—Major J. C. Odell, 41st, to do duty with 37th N.I. at Kurnaul, until 26th Sept. 1832.

Surg. A. Murray removed from 23d and posted to 49th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Fender removed from 64th and posted to 33d do.—Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod app. to 64th do.

52d N.I. Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday, left wing Europ. regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., there being no properly qualified officer in regt.

Supernum. Ens. A. H. Dyke, 56th, at his own request app. to 13th N.I.

Fort William, Dec. 2.—Infantry. Major Henry Cock to be lieut. col., v. W. Wilson, dec., with rank from 3d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart prom.

7th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. John Hale brought on effective strength of regt. from 30th Sept. 1831, v. J. Iveson, dec.

23d N.I. Capt. Arthur Wight to be major, and Lieut. John Fisher to be capt. of a comp. from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to H. Cock prom.—Supernum. Lieut. James Siamore brought on effective strength of regt.

45th N.I. Ens. Alex. Fraser to be lieut. from 11th Nov. 1831, v. H. Basey, dec.

2d Assist. Gar. Surg. H. P. Bell to officiate as 1st

assistant, and Assist. Surg. W. Warlow as 2d assist. garrison surgeon of Fort William, during absence of Assist. Surg. T. Spens.

Mr. A. M. Macdonald admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. C. W. Richardson, 5th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 17.—Lieut. C. Ekins to act as adj. to 7th L.C., during Lieut. Master's absence; date of order 30th Oct.

Capt. T. Polwhele, 42d, permitted to do duty with 9th N.I. at Agra, until 5th Oct. 1832.

Ens. S. C. Hampton, 67th, permitted to do duty with 57th N.I., until 15th Oct. 1832.

Nov. 19.—28th N.I. Lieut. John Powell to be adj., v. Rutherford prom.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. F. A. Miles to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Mowatt; date of order 14th Nov.

Col. A. Stewart (new prom.) posted to 56th, and Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins (new prom.) to 30th N.I.

Nov. 21.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet A. Sanders, at his own request, to do duty with 10th N.I. at Cawnpore; date 9th Nov.—Lieut. J. E. Bruere to act as adj. to left wing of 13th N.I.; date 3d Nov.

Assist. Surg. J. Melias posted to 3d brigade horse artill., v. Campbell, app. to medical duties of residency at Katmandhoo.

The removal of Supernum. Ensign A. Forbes from 50th to 15th N.I., cancelled at his request.

Fort William, Dec. 3.—The appointment of Mr. Superintend. Surg. R. Limond, to officiate as 3d member of Medical Board, to cease from this date; Mr. C. Robinson, senior member, having returned from Cape G. Hope.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 24, 1831.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Capt. C. Hamill on to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Oude; date 24th Oct.—Lieut. J. Powell to act as adj. to 29th N.I., and Lieut. W. H. Nichollet to officiate as adj. to detached wing of same corps; date 25th Oct.—Lieut. G. Short to act as adj. to 45th N.I., v. Basey dec.; date 12th Nov.—Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile to do duty with 50th N.I.; date 2d Nov.

Lieut. W. Clifford removed from situation of adj. to 30th N.I.

Ens. W. F. Hammersley, 41st, to do duty with 3d N.I., until 1st Oct. 1832.

Acting Ens. J. Duncan to do duty with 53d N.I. on its arrival at Dacca.

Nov. 25.—60th N.I. Lieut. R. Drought to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Napleton, resigned appointment.

Fort William, Dec. 9.—5th L.C. Cornet Fred. Collyer to be lieut. from 2d Dec. 1831, v. C. W. Richardson, resigned.

Regt. of Artill. Supernum. 1st-Lieut. W. M. Shakespear brought on effective strength of regt. from 22d Nov. 1831, v. D. A. Mackay, dec.

Assist. Surg. Mathew Nisbet to be surgeon, from 27th Nov. 1831, v. C. S. Heynes, dec.

The undermentioned cadets of artillery and infantry (who have been more than two years in India) to be acting 2d-lieuts. and ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Artillery*, Mr. A. C. Hutchinson.—*Infantry*, Mr. A. J. W. Haig, Mr. J. D. Broughton, and Mr. J. S. Hawks.

Cadets of Infantry F. E. Voyle and Wm. Stiles admitted to service.—Messrs. Wm. Sherriff and W. B. Davies admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Surg. Thos. Hayley, invalid estab., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Surg. Francis to perform civil medical duties of station of Cuttack, during absence of Mr. Stiven.

Army Commissariat Department. The following officers to be sub-assistants commissary general, to fill existing vacancies:—Capt. J. C. Tudor, 46th

N.I.; Lieut. C. Haldane, 2nd do.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, 61st do.; Lieut. R. Woodward, 2d do.; Lieut. W. W. Jones, 3d do.

Capt. Geo. Thompson, corps of engineers, to survey country between Bancoorah and Shergotty, and to form an estimate for construction of serviceable road from Jemur to Caramassia River.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 21. Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe, 61st N.I.—Capt. Edw. Garstin, corps of engineers.—Lieut. A. B. Nesbitt, 10th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson, 52d N.I.—Capt. J. D. Syers, 19th N.I.—Lieut. John Milner, 9th L.C.—28. Capt. Jas. Fraser, 2d L.C.—Capt. R. S. Phillips, 67th N.I.—Ens. Thos. Ramsay, 22d N.I.—Ens. C. A. Morris, 26th N.I.—Ens. I. G. W. Curtis, 37th N.I.—Nov. 11. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Arch. Irvine, corps of engineers.—Capt. Geo. Thompson, ditto.—Capt. S. Maltby, 2d N.I.—Lieut. H. Lloyd, 36th N.I.—Lieut. G. Hamilton, 53d N.I.—Surg. K. Macneil.—Lieut. Col. John Rodger, regt. of artil.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Vincent, 67th N.I.—Major H. L. White, 37th N.I.—Capt. J. L. Jones, 5th N.I.—1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, regt. of artil.—Surg. Jas. Johnstone.—18. Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I.—1st Lieut. G. H. Swinley, regt. of artil.—Lieut. John Hale, 7th N.I.—Ens. Jas. Hunter, 53d N.I.—Dec. 2. Capt. Arch. Dickson, 60th N.I.—1st Lieut. W. T. Garrett, regt. of artil.—Lieut. H. Drummond 3d L.C.—Lieut. H. Fitz Simons, 29th N.I.—Lieut. Rich. Angelo, 34th N.I.—Assist. Surg. H. Clark.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Oct. 21. Capt. R. A. McNaghten, 61st N.I., for health.—31. Lieut. T. H. Shuldham, 52d N.I., for health.—Nov. 4. Lieut. Col. Jas. Canfield, 4th L.C., on private affairs.—Maj. D. Crockett, 68th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. T. Lowe, 28th N.I., for health.—Nov. 11. Cadet G. J. Bretzke, of inf., for health.—Assist. Surg. C. Newton, for one year, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. A. B. Welster, for health.—18. Lieut. Col. Alex. Brown, 44th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. Conway, 53d N.I., for health.—Lieut. Geo. T'Vee, 53d N.I., for health (instead of to Straits of Malacca).—Ens. John Anderson, 44th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Hodges, for health.—25. Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, 74th N.I., for health.—Capt. Bruce Roxburgh, invalided, for health.—Lieut. Wm. Wise, on private affairs.—Dec. 2. Ens. W. H. Penrose, 30th N.I., on ditto.—Ens. B. W. R. Jenner, 61th N.I., on ditto.—Ens. Fred. Halden, 1st N.I., for health.—3. Surg. J. Evans, for health.—Dec. 9. Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. R. Worrum, 51st N.I., on private affairs.

To Straits of Malacca.—Oct. 31. Lieut. R. Beavan, 31st N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 4. Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., 14th N.I., and town and fort major of Fort William, for two years, for health.—Dec. 9. Surg. A. Halliday, for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 9. Cornet C. Y. Bazett, 9th L.C., from 25th Jan. to 30th June 1832, on private affairs.—Cadet H. Bazett, doing duty with 9th L.C., for five months, from 25th Jan. 1832, on ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

Oct. 30. *Betsy*, Barclay, from Leith, Mauritius, and Madras.—Nov. 2. *Mercury*, Bell, from Penang.—3. *Glory*, Gottlieb, from Penang.—7. H.C. Ch. S. *Oriental*, Leader, from London; *Andromache*, Laws, from London; *Duke of Northumberland*, Pipe, from London; *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Liverpool; and *St. George*, Will, from Liverpool.—10. *Cornwall*, Bell, from London; *Waterloo*, Addison, from New South Wales and Madras; and *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Colombo.—11. French ship of war *Madagascar*, Duporte, from Bourbon and Coringa.—17. *William Wilson*, Woodley, from Mauritius and Rangoon.—18. *Star*, Griffing, from Philadelphia.—22. *George*, Lovitt, from Salem (America); *Falcon*, Ovesatone, from China and Singapore; and *Ann*, Poynton, from Penang.—24. *Cassidiah Bentinck*, Humphrey, from Bombay.—25. *Bland*, Callan,

from Liverpool and Cape; *Indus*, Balais, from Havre and Mauritius; and *Lady Munro*, Aikin, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—26. H.C. Ch.S. *Oriental*, White, from London and Cape.—27. *Nancy*, Guezenee, from Bordeaux; *Elizabeth*, Dupeyron, from ditto; *Elizabeth*, Stephens, from Singapore and Penang; and *Malcolm*, Kyle, from London.—29. *Victorine*, Lefort, from Havre de Grace; *Sophia*, Thurnhill, from London and Madras; *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from London and Cape; and *Cyprienius*, May, from London, Cape, and Madras.—Dec. 1. *Eliza*, Sutton, from London and Cape; H.C. Ch.S. *Motra*, Beadle, from London; *Irma*, Benord, from Havre; and H.M.S. *Centurion*, Parker, from Swan River and Madras.—6. *Thalia*, Bilen, from Mauritius.—8. *John Hees*, Worthington, from Liverpool; and *Nehbudda*, Patrick, from Isle of France.—9. *Juhana*, Tarbutt, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 23. *Hindu*, Bray, for Boston (America).—Nov. 3. *Pnnang Merchant*, Younghouse, for Singapore and China.—10. *Mount Stuart Rhinodon*, Thompson, for London.—16. *Sr. Thomas Munro*, Gillies, for London; and *Belhancea*, Crawford, for Liverpool.—20. *Emily*, Wyatt, for Penang; and *Minerva*, Kall, for Bombay.—24. *Conelia*, Weaver, for Liverpool.—30. *Competitor*, Thompson, for Bombay; and *Virginia*, Hullock, for ditto.—Dec. 1. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Penang and Singapore; *Albion*, McLeod, for Liverpool; and *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, for ditto.—4. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, for Liverpool.—6. *Symmetry*, Stevens, for Madras and Colombo.—7. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Madras and London.—8. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Madras and London; *James Pattison*, Grote, for ditto; and *Lady Flora*, Ford, for ditto.—9. *Ann*, Poynton, for Penang.

Freight to London and Liverpool (Dec. 5).—Dead weight £5. to £5. 6s. per ton; light goods, £5. to £6. per ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Jenkins, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a son.
Sept. 13. At Beswar Mhanwara, the lady of Major Henry Hall, of a son.
29. At Goruckpore, Mrs. M. A. Threlpland, of a son.
Oct. 5. At Futtighur, the lady of Capt. John Oliver, 17th N.I., of a son.
9. At Futtighur, Mrs. C. Brerly, wife of Mr. Joseph Brerly, of a daughter.
11. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th L.C., of a son.
12. At Keitah, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., 13th N.I., of a son.
14. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. E. I. Tronson, H.M. 13th L.I., of a daughter, still-born.
— At Kurnaul, the wife of Mr. J. Nash, commissariat office, of a son.
15. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Low, 30th regt., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. Jacob Boezalt, of a son.
16. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. A. G. Ward, 68th N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Bheerbhoom, the lady of F. Millet, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Almorah, the lady of Capt. C. D. Alpin, 33d N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Jaunpore, the lady of B. Tsyler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewis, D. A. C. G., of a son.
20. At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, M.D., civil assist. surg., of a daughter.
22. At Sobha Bazar, the Ranees of Maha Raja Kaleekiah Bahadur, of a son and heir.
— At Jellasoore, the lady of Thos. Campbell, Esq., of a son.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Alexander, 5th L.C., of a son.
23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Henry Byng Harrington, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Burrassa Bayalah, about six miles from Calcutta, the wife of Baboo Horrochunder Dutto, of three male children.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. E. Jones, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Black, of a son.
26. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major Blackall, 30th N.I., of a daughter.
27. At Burdwan, the lady of Capt. Vetch, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. C. Bell, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Platts, of a daughter.
29. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. E. A. Mouro, 39th N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Ens. Blunt, 48th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., of a son.
— At Contai Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of George Tayler, Esq., of a son and heir.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. M. Woollaston, of a daughter.
30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Burlington, assist. com. gen., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a daughter.

31. At Chowringhee, the wife of C. R. Martin, Esq., civil service, of a son.
Nov. 1. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. L. Turner, Esq., of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Cardozo, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. B. McMahon, of a daughter.

3. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, of engineers, of a daughter.
— In camp, near Umballah, the lady of W. Fane, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Th. Mason, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. Col. D'Agular, of a son.

4. At Gorruckpore, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Sibpore, Mrs. Peter DeSilva, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Vaughan, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Fox, of a son.

5. At Nussereabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Butler, 3d N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. F. Gomes, of a son.
7. At Bauleah, the lady of G. R. B. Burney, Esq., civil resident, of a son, still-born.

— At Lutpore Factory, near Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. A. Terraneau, Esq., of a son (since dead).

8. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Burt, of a son (since dead).

9. At Entally, the lady of Capt. John Poynton, of a son.
— At Noacolly, Mrs. N. Joachim, of a daughter.

10. At Bankipore, near Patna, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a son.
11. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. H. M. Graves, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Futtyghur, Mrs. Emanuel Anthony, of a son.
13. At Chowringhee, Mrs. N. Alexander, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of the late Donald McLeod, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Freeborne, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. La Valette, of a son.
14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Sinclair, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. Myers, of a son.
15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Francis Boesalt, of a daughter, still-born.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a son.
17. At Garden Reach, the lady of John Franks, Esq., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Payne, 30th regt., of a son and heir.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a son.
18. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Wall, of a daughter.
— In Chowringhee, Mrs. W. Linton, of a daughter.

— At Fort William, Mrs. Leach, of a son.

19. At Futteghur, the lady of Harry Nibbet, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Chuprah, on board of their pinnace, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Allpore, the lady of A. Henderson, Esq., assist. surg., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. Dow, of a daughter.
— At Dum Dum, the lady of Major Tennant, assist. adj. gen., artillery, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, the lady of George Hornett, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Fred. Currie, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Maycock, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Shelverton, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of D. Ferrier, Esq., of a son.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Arrowsmith, of a son.

27. At Chowringhee, the lady of Wm. Hickey, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Juanpore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Lightfoot, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

29. At Ghazepore, the lady of Dr. Butler, civil surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Haupper, the lady of Capt. Alex. Carnegie, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Dr. Butler, civil surgeon, of a daughter.
30. At Dinapore, Mrs. Henry Hilles, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Seglah, near Benares, the lady of Capt. H. Lawrence, 67th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of the Hon. F. J. Shore, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Lackersteen, of a daughter.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Vosso, of a daughter.

5. At Jungpore, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq., of a son.
6. At Garden Reach, the lady of R. Browne, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Houghly, the lady of D. C. Smyth, Esq., of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. J. G. Vos, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Greenaway, of a daughter.
Lately, At Meerut, Mrs. Goulding, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Calcutta, Capt. W. J. Crawley, of the barque *Fifeshire*, to Miss Elizabeth Dolby.
21. At Dacca, Frederick Saunders, Esq., of the Dacca Mills, to Miss Amelia Gillies.

25. At Barrackpore, Lieut. George Burney, 38th N.I., to Miss Doveton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Doveton, 38th N.I.

28. At Kurnaul, N. D. Barton, Esq., lieut. 4th L.C., second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Barton, H.M. service, to Honoria Angelina, second daughter of Col. Alex. Lawrence, H.M. service.

Nov. 1. At Kishnaghur, S. M. Boulderson, Esq., civil service, to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of Wigram Moncy, Esq., commissioner of revenue and circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

2. At Delhi, in the camp of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, Lieut. Richard J. H. Birch, deputy judge adv. gen., to Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of Lieut. Col. Sir J. Bryant, Kt., judge advocate general Bengal army.

8. At Boltaconmah, Luis De Souza, Esq., second son of the late Thomas De Souza, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Joseph De Souza, formerly of Arrah, in Patna.

10. At Bareilly, Mr. Thos. Sallemund to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Francis Fauvel.

11. At Calcutta, Charles White, Esq., chief officer of the *Lord William Bentinck*, to Harriet, daughter of Colonel Handel Hartrey, H.C. service.

14. At Calcutta, James Graves, Esq., A.B., of the Hindoo College, to Miss Rachel Rebecca Higginson.

16. At Calcutta, Lieut. G. Byron, 48th N.I., to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Melselback.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Norris Wilson to Miss Agnes Harriet Crawford.

21. At Hudgepore, Henry Torrens, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., to Eliza Mary Roberts, third daughter of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart.

22. At Calcutta, James Peter Dowling, Esq., to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of Anthony Snelder, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Dessa to Miss C. M. Young.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Archibald Fleming to Miss Eleanor Woolsey.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. T. T. Harrington, officiating deputy master attendant, to Miss Mary Amelia Fishwick.

28. At Calcutta, J. H. Dunn, Esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Urquhart, Esq.
Dec. 1. At Cuttack, Lieut. C. H. Spencer Freeman, 47th N.I., to Margaret Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Atkins Reid.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. C. N. Cooke to Miss Eliza C. Dormieux.

8. At Calcutta, John F. Galtickell, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Harriett Gillanders.

— At Calcutta, Henry Holroyd, Esq., youngest son of the Hon. Sir Geo. S. Holroyd, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Frank.

12. At Calcutta, Charles Hogg, Esq., to Louisa Fleming, fourth daughter of the late William Trower, Esq., Bengal civil service.

ately. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Dickson to Miss Eliza Hawkins.

— At Britacommah, Mr. Richard Deefholts to Miss Elizabeth Gomeß, formerly of Chinsurah.

— At Meerut, Mr. T. Conlan to Miss S. J. Wilkinson.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. At Deur Gung, Upper Assam, Robert Bruce, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Robert Bruce, aged 57.

28. At Berhampore, Mr. James Canham, late of Malda, aged 26.

Oct. 4. At Tipperah, in his 22d year, Charles G. Drummond, Esq., of the civil service, fifth son of Rear-Admiral and Lady Charlotte Drummond.

7. At Purnea, Robert Maxwell, Esq., indigo planter, eldest son of R. Maxwell, Esq., of Paisley, North Britain.

9. Drowned, whilst bathing in the river, opposite to Sylhet, Capt. John Brodhurst, of artillery.

— On his passage to India, John Crocroft D. Ford, only son of Capt. Ford, paymaster H.M. 16th Foot, aged 17.

10. At Calcutta, Wm. Ringer, midshipman H.C. ship *Minerva*, aged 17.

— At Mooteary Factory, Tirhoot, Charles Moran, Esq.

13. At Cawnpore, Mary Buchanan, wife of R. R. Sturt, Esq.

14. At Fort William, Catherine Emma, youngest daughter of the late Capt. F. Hodgson, 35th regt. N.I.

15. At Kurnaul, Ensign J. J. H. Pemberton, 62d regt., of fever.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Innocencia, aged 64.

17. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Williamson, commanding 46th regt. N.I.

— At Munfurnugur, near Meerut, occasioned by a short but severe attack of brain fever, caught on his journey from Simla, Ensign Peter Martin, 44th regt. N.I.

— At the Sand Heads, S. B. Roberts, Esq., son of Major Allan Roberts, Madras army, in his 17th year.

21. At the Bengal Club-house, Calcutta, Wm. Willie, Esq., of Ruttonpoor, aged 36.

22. At Chitragong, Mrs. J. M. Vaz, aged 62.

23. At Jauapoor, Capt. R. W. Halded, 28th regt. N.I.

— At Meerut, Mr. W. K. Douglass, assistant in the judge advocate general's office.

24. At Futtyghur, Mr. Win. Collins, aged 61.

25. At Dinapore, Mary, wife of Capt. F. T. Tronson, H.M. 13th Light Infantry, aged 30.

— At Berhampore, R. Buller, Esq., of the civil service, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, John, son of Mr. J. Booth, aged 16.

29. At Fort William, Capt. George Aitken, of H.M. Light Infantry.

30. At Patna, Mr. A. P. Blanche.

Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Edmund Johnson, Esq., of Purneah, indigo planter, aged 44.

2. At Calcutta, Miss Wilhelmina Currinthers, aged 10 years.

3. At Barrackpore, Major Gen. George Hanbury

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Pine, commanding the presidency division of the army, aged 61.

— At Calcutta, Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. R. Locken, aged 4 years.

— At Kananaghur Factory, Kishnaghur, Alex. Talms, Esq., aged 36.

— At Meerut, Ensign O. Vincent, 29th regt. N.I. He was murdered by his sirdar-bearer.

4. At Saugur, in the Nerbudda territory, George Cotes, Esq., civil service, aged 25.

6. At Calcutta, Donald Mackled, Esq., aged 32.

7. At Calcutta, Andrew Perroux, Esq., aged 34.

— At Fort Gloster, John McNaught, Esq., engineer, of cholera.

8. At Calcutta, the Rev. J. D. Pearson, of Chinsurah, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, of the cholera, Mrs. Mary Um-dah.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. H. C. Chambi-nah, apothecary, aged 27.

10. At the General Hospital, Mr. Henry Hunt, aged 43.

12. At Saugor, C. F. Woodhouse, Esq., assistant, artillery division.

13. At Barrackpore, Rivers Glindall, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Augustus Magee, aged 34.

14. At Serampore, Ove Muns, Esq., indigo planter, aged 35.

17. At Chowringee, Major F. Naling, presidency paymaster, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Miss Agnes Maclean Pratt, aged 12 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Elton, aged 48.

— At Cuttack, Mr. D. D. Souza, head writer, salt office, aged 32.

20. At Kurnaul, Ens. F. T. Curtis Hayward, 29th regt. N.I., aged 22.

21. At Serampore, Mrs. John Gomes, aged 45.

22. At Howrah, Arthur Nash, Esq., aged 19.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Stephen, late an assistant in the office of Mr. C. Hogg, attorney at law.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Pearce, 1st mate of the H.C. marine, aged 38.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. J. James, aged 24.

26. At Meerut, Harriet, eldest daughter of Capt. T. Nicholl, horse-artillery, aged 4 years.

28. At Hussingabad, Lieut. William Elliott, 27th regt. Bengal N.I.

Dec. 5. At Gyah, G. P. Beauchamp, Esq., after a few days' illness.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Augustus Gill, aged 76.

ately. At sea, on board the French ship *Vierge*, on his passage to France, Louis Gabriel Da Costa, Esq., aged 21.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 5, 1831.—In order to obviate the necessity of references, the Commander-in-chief directs that the services of veterinary surgeons shall be held available, if desired, for all horses belonging to officers of their corps, and that they shall receive, in such case, the same allowance as is established for troop horses, commencing from the 1st October next.

TOUR AS A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 23, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated 16th March 1831, be published in General Orders:—

(F)

[Letter from —, 28th May 1831.

Par. 17. The Bombay Government having submitted the question of whether a colonel or lieutenant-colonel commandant, who has had a tour as a brigadier-general on the general staff of the army, be eligible to return to regimental duty, this Government gave it as their decided opinion, that an officer so situated shall be considered as disqualified for the command of a regiment, stating at the same time, that as the case was not provided for by the Regulations, it would be referred for the Court's decision.]

1. We think your opinion on the question submitted to you by the Bombay Government correct, and accordingly confirm it.

THE EARL OF CARNWATH.

Fort St. George, Sept. 27, 1831.—The Earl of Carnwath, by his promotion to the rank of lieutenant general, having ceased to be on the staff of this presidency, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit that officer to quit India without acknowledging the benefits which have resulted to the service from the temper and judgment with which he has exercised the command of the southern division of the army.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath is requested to be assured that he retires from staff duty in full possession of the confidence and esteem of this Government.

REMOVALS FROM STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1831.—It having been brought to the notice of the Government, by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that Lieuts. Blaxland and Ensor, adjutant and quarter-master of the 47th Regt. N.I., have failed to co-operate with their commanding officer in his laudable endeavours to remove grounds of dissension, and to promote cordiality among the European officers of the regiment, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to mark his disapprobation of such conduct, by depriving them of their staff appointments from the date on which this order may reach the headquarters of their corps.

Sept. 30, 1831.—Capt. Gordon, of the 26th Regt. N.I., brigade major at Bangalore, having acted irregularly in the discharge of his official duties, and disrespectfully to his superior officers, has refused to correct his error in the manner prescribed by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has therefore been pleased to remove Capt. Gordon from his staff appointment from the date on which this order may reach the headquarters of the Mysore division of the army.

Oct. 14, 1831.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is

pleased to remove Lieut. and Adj. Briggs and Lieut. and Qu. Master Ommanney, of the 2d regt. L.C., from their staff appointments for highly objectionable conduct towards their commanding officer.

BELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 15, 1831.—With the sanction of government the following movement of troops will take place:—

H.M. 41st regt., from Trichinopoly to Moulmein.

H.M. 45th do., from Moulmein to Madras.

H.M. 48th do., from Bellary to Cannanore.

H.M. 54th do., from Cannanore to Trichinopoly.

H.M. 55th do., from Fort St. George to Bellary.

H.M. 57th do., from Poonamallee to Fort St. George.

Nov. 11, 1831.—With the sanction of government the following movements and changes in the destination of corps ordered to move in the ensuing periodical relief will take place:—

2d Regt. L.C., from Jaulnah to Arcot.

4th do., from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.

5th do., from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.

6th do., from Arcot to Trichinopoly.

2d Regt. N.I., from Bellary to Shikarpoor.

5th do., from Palaveram to Moulmein.

12th do., from Vizianagram to Jaulnah.

13th do., from Cuddapah to Vellore.

14th do., from Mangalore to Cuddapah.

19th do., from Moulmein to Palaveram.

31st do., from Jaulnah to Bellary.

36th do., from Bangalore to French Rocks.

40th do., from Trichinopoly to Mangalore.

38th do., from Vellore to Bangalore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 4. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., second assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntur.

11. W. Harrieton, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntur.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

14. R. T. Porter, Esq., senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

P. B. Smollet, Esq., junior deputy secretary to board of revenue.

21. J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., second assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Nov. 1. J. C. Morris, Esq., a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

T. Pycroft, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

Dec. 16. Patrick Grant, Esq., sheriff of Madras.

Fort St. George, Nov. 16, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors to appoint the two civil councillors of this government, the accountant general and the sub-treasurer, to be ex-officio commissioners for the management of the surplus of the Carnatic Fund.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 20, 1831.—4th N.I. Lieut. T. J. Fisher to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Rattray dec.

Supernum. Lieut. John Bower admitted on effective strength of 20th N.I., to complete its estab.

Mr. G. M. Watson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 23.—6th L.C. Lieut. W. P. Deas to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Stephenson.

10th N.I. Lieut. H. E. Kenny to be adj., v. Wright prom.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 8, 1831.—The following renewals ordered in artillery:—Capt. John Dickinson from 3d to 2d bat.—Capt. T. D. Whitcombe (late prom.) to 3d bat.

Lieut. T. Bayley, to act as adj. to 26th regt., during absence of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Smith.

2d Lieut. E. S. G. Showers, of horse brigade, to do duty with 3d bat. artillery.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. Col. G. M. Stewart removed from 2d Light Inf. to 4th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Bowes from latter to former.

Lieut. Edm. Peel (recently transf. to invalid estab.), posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Cornet T. L. Pettigrew posted to 6th L.C.

Acting Ens. F. C. Bishop to do duty with 6th N.I.

Lieut. C. J. Torriano (recently transf. to invalid estab.), posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Fort St. George, Sept. 27.—Cavalry. Sen. Major C. B. Darby, from 8th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Otto retired; date of com. 20th March 1831.

8th L.C. Sen. Capt. Sir Henry Willock, to be major, and Sen. Lieut. A. P. Thompson to be capt., in suc. to Darby prom.; date of com. 20th March 1831.

38th N.I. Sen. Major Chas. Herbert, from 5th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Elphinstone dec.; date of com. 20th Aug. 1831.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. Peter Farquharson to be major, and Sen. Lieut. Wm. Justice to be capt., in suc. to Herbert prom.; date of com. 20th Aug. 1831.

26th N.I. Ens. John Hunter to be lieut., v. Nicolay pensioned; date of com. 23d May 1828.—Lieut. John Bower to take rank from 27th May 1828, v. Hunter retired.—Sen. Ens. A. M. McCally to be lieut., v. Williams dec.; date of com. 19th July 1828.—Acting Ens. M. Beachcroft to be ens., from 1st Aug. 1831, to complete estab.

Supernum. Lieuts. John Whitlock, of 8th L.C., and Chas. Abbott, of 5th N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts., to complete establishment.

Messrs. John Drever, John Quin, and Robert H. Manley, admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons, and app. to do duty, two former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under medical officer in charge of depôt at Poony-mallee.

Sept. 20.—Mr. John Braddock to have rank and allowances of a deputy com. of ordnance, from 20th of Aug. 1831.

Sept. 30.—2d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. W. K. Lloyd, to be adjutant.

Lieuts. Blaxland and Ensor, adj. and qu. mast., 47th N.I., removed from their staff appointments.

Capt. Gordon, 26th N.I., brigade major at Bangalore, removed from his staff appointment.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 20.—Capt. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to IX. district, v. Wellbank, and directed to proceed to Cannanore.

Sept. 22.—Assist. Surg. A. J. Will removed to do duty under garrison surgeon at Trichinopoly.

Ens. J. M. Johnston, 4th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Vellore, during absence of Lieut. Lewis on duty; date of order 13th Sept.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. Col. E. Edwards removed from 5th to 48th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. Herbert removed to 5th N.I.

Capt. J. Metcalfe posted from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Oct. 3.—Supernum. Ens. R. S. Dobbs, at his own request, removed and posted as supernum. to 9th N.I.

Acting 2d Lieut. W. B. Stevens removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, and acting 2d Lieut. G. Hutton from latter to former corps.

Ens. C. R. Mackenzie to act as adj. to 46th regt., during absence of Lieut. Lewis on sick cert.; date of order 6th Aug.

Oct. 4.—Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th regt., relieved from duties of Clothing Committee assembled in Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, Oct. 4.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, assist. qu. mast. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, to be an honorary aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. Henry Power, second assist. mil. aud. gen., to be assistant military auditor general, v. Whannell, prom.

Ens. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., to be second assistant military auditor general, v. Power.

Capt. R. M. Humphreys, 2d N.I., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. gen., v. Justice prom.

Asst. Commissary Clarke to take charge of camp equipage depôt at presidency, v. Atkinson, invalided.

Lieut. G. Reade, 41st N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Assist. Surg. Cunningham to be zillah surgeon of Cuddapah, v. Adam, proceeded to England.

Oct. 7.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Jonathan Sandford to be surgeon, v. Humphreys, dec.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 4.—Lieut. Oswald Bell to act as adj. to right wing of 12th N.I.; date of order 19th Sept.

Oct. 5.—Capt. D. A. Fenning, 5th L.C., to be president of committee assembled in Fort St. George for examination of army clothing.

Oct. 7.—Lieut. John Bates, 40th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Cameron, proceeding to Europe.

Oct. 8.—Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Capt. C. D. Dunn removed from IV. northern division to VIII. southern division, Trichinopoly.

Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Lieut. R. S. M. Sprys removed from VIII. southern division to IV. northern division, Masulipatam.

Lieut. C. F. Haddett, 14th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Bangalore.

Oct. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Colman, removed from horse artil., and posted to 2d L.C., and Assist. Surg. Fred. Cooper from 2d L.C. to B. troop horse artillery.

Veterin. Surg. Hcn. Hooper, removed from 2d to 1st L.C., and Veterin. Surg. G. Chester from 1st to 2d do.

Ens. Martin to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Snow, on furlough; date of order 28th Sept.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11.—41st N.I. Sen. Ens. Francis Grant to be lieut., v. Reade, pensioned; date 5th Oct. 1831.

Acting Ens. D. H. Dundas to be ens. from 5th Oct. 1831, to complete establishment.

Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 40th N.I., to be major of brigade at Bangalore, v. Gordon removed.

Pioneers. Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, 14th N.I., to be adj., v. Shepherd, removed.

Oct. 14.—Capt. Andrew Walker, 50th N.I., to have command of Ootacamund.

Lieut. and Adj. Briggs and Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Ommannay, 2d L.C., removed from their staff appointments.

Assist. Surg. Hen. Gondall permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, 24th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. James Booker, qu. mas. and interp. of 4th bat. artil., permitted to resign his regimental staff appointment.

Messrs. C. I. Smith and M. F. Anderson admitted on estab. as assist. surg., and appointed to do duty, former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under surgeon of 3d bat. artil.

Oct. 16.—*Artillery.* Lieut. Geo. Rowlandson to be qu. mast. and interp. to 4th bat., v. Booker resigned.

Oct. 21.—Col. D. C. Kenny to command Bellary.

Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall permitted to resign his app. as first assist. to superintending medical officer on Nelgherries.

Lieut. Col. John Woulfe to exercise command of light field division of Hyderabad subsid. force, until further orders.

Supernum. Lieut. J. S. Du Vernet admitted on effective strength of 24th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. J. Will permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Thos. Anderson, qu. mast. and interp. of 4th L.C., permitted to resign his regimental staff appointment.

4th L.C.—Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Anderson resigned.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 11.—Capt. C. A. Browne, 5th N.I., to act as Persian interp. to head quarters, during absence of Lieut. Rowlandson on furlough.

Oct. 13.—Ens. D. H. Dundas, posted to 41st regt. at Chicacole.

Assist. Surg. Thos. White, to do duty with H. M. 55th regt. at Poonamallee.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. J. W. Smyth, 34th, posted to pioneer corps, v. Shepherd removed.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Darby (late prom.) posted to 1st L.C.

The following removals ordered in *Artillery*:—Capt. W. S. Hile, from 2d to 1st bat.—Lieut. Jas. Booker, from 4th to 1st bat.—Lieut. W. H. Miller, from 2d to 4th bat.—Lieut. J. E. Mawdsley, of horse artillery, doing duty with 4th bat., to do duty with 2d bat.

Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. bat.

Oct. 18.—Cornet H. J. Pattison, 4th, to do duty with 5th L.C., till further orders.

Mr. Edw. Atkinson, deputy com. of ordnance, posted to arsenal of Fort St. George.

Oct. 19.—Lieut. H. R. Symes, 29th N.I., permitted to rejoin his corps.

Oct. 22.—Ens. G. Harvey, 36th, to join his corps.

Lieut. C. J. Torriano, 2d Nat. Vet. bat., to do duty with detachment of that corps at Nellore.

The following removals and postings of Assist. Surgeons ordered:—J. G. Malcolmson, from horse artillery to left wing Madras Europ. regt. and medical charge of it.—J. Colquhoun, from horse artillery to 43d N.I.—W. Gilchrist, from superintending surgeon's department Mysore division, to 3d L.I.—J. Forbes to 10th N.I.—J. Thoinson, to 27th N.I.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25.—Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th L.C., to be military paymaster in ceded districts, v. Jones resigned.

Capt. H. Bevan, 27th N.I., permitted to resign command of Wynnad Rangers, from 30th Nov. 1831.

Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. of centre division, v. Agnew.

Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, Europ. regt., to act

as military auditor general during absence of Col. Prendergast on sick cert.

37th N.I.—Sen. Ens. R. Bradstreet to be lieut., v. Lang, dec.; date 12th Oct. 1831.—Acting Ens. F. S. Stuart to be ens. from same date, to complete estab.

Capt. Rorizon, 13th N.I., having ceased to hold app. of conservator of forests in Travancore, his services replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 3.—Lieut. R. H. Lushington, 1st L.C., to do duty with Right. Hon. the Governor's body guard.

1st Lieut. G. Rowlandson (late prom.) posted to 4th bat. artillery.

Ens. W. L. Boulderson, posted to 29th N.I., at Singapore.

Lieut. Alex. McLeod, 5th L.C., to act as adj. to that regt.

Nov. 8.—Mr. Reade (late Lieut.) of pension estab., permitted to reside at Ingeram and draw his stipend at Samulcottah.

Nov. 15.—Ens. Peter Fair posted to 41st N.I., at Chicacole.

Nov. 23.—Capt. S. Stuart, Carnatic Europ. Vet. bat., permitted to reside at Madras for benefit of his health.

Acting Ens. Roper removed from 48th to do duty with 4th N.I.

Nov. 25.—The undermentioned orders confirmed:—Ens. J. S. McKenzie, to act as adj. to 48th N.I., during period Lieut. Lewis is in charge of regiment; dated 8th Oct.—Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st bat. artil., during absence of Lieut. R. C. Moore on sick cert.; dated 5th Nov.—Lieut. Hall to act as adj. to 41st N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Evelyn on duty; date 13th Nov.—Lieut. W. Cross, 38th, to duty with 22d N.I.

Fort St. George, Nov. 1.—Capt. Fred. Minchin, 47th N.I., to command Wynnad Rangers from 1st Dec. 1832, v. Bevan resigned.

Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Rowlandson to be 1st lieut., v. Billie dec.; date of com. 14th Oct. 1831.

29th N.I. Sen. Ens. E. V. Harding to be lieut., v. White killed in action; date of com. 21st Aug. 1831.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. John Babington admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery, from 14th Oct. 1831.

Acting Ens. W. L. Boulderson to be ens. from 12th Oct. 1831, to complete estab.

Surg. A. Shedden permitted to retire from Company's service, and to return to Europe.

Nov. 7.—Supernum. Lieut. C. A. Moore admitted on effective strength of 16th N.I., to complete its estab.

Lieut. N. L. H. McLeod, 48th N.I., transferred to pension estab.

Nov. 8.—Capt. W. B. Cox, 43d N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Walker.

Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, till further orders.

Surg. James Hazlewood to be garrison surgeon of Cannanore, v. Anderson.

Surg. Robert Anderson to have medical charge of civil establishments at Mangalore.

Capt. H. Keating, 41st N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Capt. H. Moberly, 49th N.I., to act as secretary to military board, v. Maclean.

Capt. A. Douglas, 40th N.I., to act as deputy secretary, v. Moberly.

Lieut. Thos. Prendergast, of H. M. 45th regt., to have charge of convalescent depot for invalids of H. M.'s and H. C.'s service, at Nelgherries, v. Burlington resigned.

Nov. 11.—41st N.I. Sen. Lieut. W. P. Macdonald to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. T. Haly to be lieut., v. Keating invalided; date 9th November 1831.—Acting Ens. Peter Fair to be ens. from above date, to complete estab.

48th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. S. McKenzie to be lieut.,

v. McLeod pensioned; date 5th Nov. 1831.—Supermum. Ens. Robert Gordon admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. Bannister to be surg., v. Shedden; date 2d Nov. 1831.

Nov. 15.—*Madras Europ. Regt. (Left Wing).* Sen. Lieut. H. F. Barker to be capt., v. Gardiner dec.; dated 9th November 1831.

9th N.I. Sen. Ens. Edw. Stevenson to be lieut., v. Currie dec.; date 8th Nov. 1831.

Supermum. Ens. R. S. Dobbs admitted on effective strength of 9th N.I., to complete its estab.

Lieut. King, dep. com. of ordnance, to be attached to arsenal of Fort St. George.

Nov. 18.—Major B. R. Hitchens, deputy adj. gen., to act as adj. gen. of army, with a seat at military and clothing boards.—Capt. Henry White, assist. adj. gen., to act as deputy adj. gen. of army.—(Captain J. R. Haig, dep. assist. adj. gen., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army; and Capt. C. A. Browne, 15th regt., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, during absence of Lieut.-Col. Conway, adj. gen. of army, on special duty.

The services of Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. Babington replaced at disposal of com. in chief for regimental duty.

Head Quarters, Nov. 10.—Lieut. G. B. Marshall to act as qu. mast. and Interp. to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. D. Babington on furlough; date of order 1st July 1831.

Ass't. Surg. A. Macintosh posted to Horse Artillery at Secunderabad.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. A. W. Gregory, 3d L.C., to do duty with riding establishment at Bangalore.

Acting Ens. S. S. Coffin removed from 37th, to do duty with 20th N.I.

Veterin. Surg. E. C. Collins removed from 8th to 6th L.C.

Lieut. Wynter to act as adj. to 11th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Griffith on furlough; date of order 1st November.

Nov. 12.—Capt. Henry Keating, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Acting Cornet Thos. Snell removed from Governor's body guard, to join riding school at Bangalore.

Nov. 14.—Lieut.-Col. J. Collette removed from 7th to 3d L.C.; Lieut.-Col. H. Raynford from 6th to 7th do.; and Lieut.-Col. T. H. S. Conway from 3d to 6th do.

Lieut. A. J. Ormsby removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Nov. 15.—Supermum. Ens. John Robertson, at his own request, posted as supernum. to 9th N.I.

Fort St. George, Nov. 19.—The services of Lieut.-Col. Brunton, H.M. 13th L.Drags., commanding Poonamallee, as a temporary measure, replaced at disposal of Com. in chief, for regimental duty.

Capt. Glas, 33d N.I., having been permitted to resign his app. in Nizam's service, his services replaced at disposal of Com. in chief.

Nov. 20.—*Infantry.* Lieut.-Col. John Woulfe to be col. from 6th June 1831, v. Brodie dec.

18th N.I. Major David Ross to be lieut.-col., from 13th July 1831, v. Rumball dec.—Capt. C. G. Alves to be major, and Lieut. Robert Deacon to be capt., from 13th July 1831, in suc. to Ross prom.

9th N.I. Major C. A. Elerton to be lieut.-col., from 6th Aug. 1831, v. Stock dec.—Capt. James Clemens to be major, and Lieut. J. P. Woodward to be capt., from 6th Aug. 1831, in suc. to Elerton prom.—Ens. W. Garrow to be lieut. from 8th Nov. 1831, v. Currie dec.

31st L.I. Major Jas. Perry to be lieut.-col., from 20th Aug. 1831, v. Elphinstone dec.—Capt. J. A. Condell to be major, Lieut. O. St. John to be capt., and Ens. De R. J. Brett to be lieut., all from 20th Aug. 1831, in suc. to Perry prom.

Supermum. Lieut. H. Green of 18th, Ens. John Robertson of 9th, and Ens. Jas. Christie of 31st N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts.

The services of Major C. G. Alves placed at disposal of Com. in chief for regimental duty.

Dec. 1.—Capt. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C. harrack master at Presidency, to be town major of Fort

St. George, v. Capt. Lushington returned to Europe on sick cert.

Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., to be military sec. to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Limond.

Lieut. C. B. Lindsay to act as barrack master at Presidency, v. Limond.

Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Lindsay.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 20. Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, 4th N.I.—Major Bryce Mc Master, 6th N.I.—27. Assist. surg. Joseph Thompson.—30. Capt. Geo. Sandys, 6th L.C.—Lieut. N. L. H. McLeod, 48th N.I.—Ens. John A. Crawford, 46th N.I.—Oct. 11. Capt. J. C. Glover, 13th N.I.—14. Capt. John Wallace, 46th N.I.—Lieut. Wm. Walker, 1st L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C.—Lieut. A. W. Gregory, 3d L.C.—18. Capt. T. A. Howard, 6th N.I.—Nov. 8. Capt. Arch. Douglas, 49th N.I.—Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 23. Major F. Halemam, 16th N.I.—Lieut. J. R. Graham, 1st L.C., for health.—27. Capt. J. S. Lushington, 6th L.C., for health.—30. Lieut. R. McKenzie, 8th N.I.—Lieut. Richard Lambert, 16th N.I.—Lieut. Chas. Yates, 46th N.I., for health (to proceed from Penang).—Oct. 4. Lieut. J. Whitlock, 8th L.C., for health.—7. Lieut. J. M. Ross, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. C. W. Burdett, 41st N.I., for health.—15. Capt. M. Campbell, artil., for health.—21. Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall, for health.—23. Capt. H. Bevan, 27th N.I.—20. Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., for health (to proceed from Singapore).—Nov. 8. Lieut. P. A. Walker, 1st L.C., for health.—Capt. T. I. Green, 50th N.I.—15. Lieut. Col. P. Cameron, 4th L.C., for health.—19. Lieut. T. M. Hiblop, 8th L.C., for health.—Capt. Wm. Stukoe, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. R. Johnstone, 31st L.I.—29. Lieut. Col. H. Raynford, 7th L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Morton, for health.—Lieut. A. Harrison, 38th N.I.—Lieut. J. Gerrard, 45th N.I.

To Bombay.—Sept. 26. Capt. Awdry, 1st N.I., until 1st April 1832, on private affairs.—Oct. 4. Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, Persian Interp. to head-quarters, for six months, on private affairs.—25. Lieut. J. A. Russell, sub-assist. com. gen. at Trincomopoly, for three months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 30. Lieut. Col. C. B. Darby, 8th L.C., for eighteen months, for health (his furl. to Europe cancelled).—Oct. 18. Lieut. F. Burgoyne, of artil., for one year, for health (also to St. Helena).

To Sen.—Nov. 1. Lieut. and Qu.-master J. C. Hawes, Madras Europ. regt., for four months, for health.

To Persia.—Nov. 8. Capt. Chas. Wahab, 16th N.I., until 25th May 1832, on private affairs (via Bombay).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 4. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinsonson, from London and Madeira (sailed for Calcutta 12th Oct.).—9. *James Pattison*, Grote, from London and Bahia (sailed for Calcutta 11th Oct.).—10. *Princep*, Hackwood, from Mauritius.—17. *Waterloo*, Addison, from Van Diemen's Land (with detachment of H. M.'s 37th regt.).—24. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Colombo and Trincomalee (sailed for Calcutta 20th Oct.).—Nov. 2. H. M. S. *Craizer*, Parker, from Trincomalee.—4. *Cordine*, Pigeaneau, from Bonaeux.—5. *Sophia*, Thornhill, from London; and *Copernicus*, May, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—17. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, from Calcutta.—19. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, from London (in the offing).—29. H. M. S. *Comet*, Sandilands, from New South Wales.—Dec. 18. *Wellington*, Evans, from London; and *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Calcutta.—19. H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Montague, and H. M. S. *Satellite*, Hare, both from Penang.—20. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Calcutta.—21. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkeole, from Calcutta; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinsonson, from Calcutta.—23. *Eliza Ann*, Poulson, from Penang.—24. *Lady Munro*, Alken, from Calcutta; and *Catherine*, Hodson, from

Calcutta, &c.—29. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from London.—30. *James Pattison*, Grote, from Calcutta; and *Warrior*, Stone, from London and Cape.

Departures.

Oct. 12. *Princep*, Hackwood, for Calcutta.—16. *Frances Charlotte*, Coghlan, for London.—19. *York*, Leary, for London.—21. *Waterloo*, Addison, for Calcutta.—Nov. 3. *H. M. S. Cruiser*, Parker, on a cruise.—8. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for Calcutta.—11. *Cyprius*, May, for Calcutta.—19. *Clorinde*, Piganeau, for Pondicherry, Malabar Coast, and Bombay.—Dec. 2. *Mount Stuart*, *Elphinstone*, Thompson, for London.—18. *H. M. S. Comet*, Sandilands, and *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, both for Malacca (with troops).—22. *Symmetry*, Stevens, for Colombo.—26. *H. M. S. Crocodile*, Montague, for Trincomallee; and 11. *M. S. Satellite*, Harc, for Trincomallee and England.—31. *Wellington*, Evans, for Malacca (with troops).—Jan. 3, 1832. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a daughter.
5. At Tellicherry, the lady of John Vaughan, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Cochlin, the lady of Capt. S. B. Grollet, country sea service, of a daughter.
19. At Madura, the lady of Lieut. W. Strickland, 6th N.I., of a son and heir.
23. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Henry Gardner, Esq., of a son.
— At Negapatam, the lady of Asslt. Surg. J. Brooking, of a daughter.
27. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. N. F. Johnson, 26th N.I., of a daughter.
Oct. 1. In camp, at Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Geo. F. Hutchison, 51st N.I., of a son.
— At Belgaum, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of a daughter.
— At Nellore, the wife of Mr. D. Ross, revenue surveyor, N. D., of a daughter.
6. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Anna Comerford, of a son.
— At Royapetta, Mrs. Maria Fernandez, of a daughter.
12. At Madras, the wife of Mr. F. Ross, of the chief engineer's department, of a daughter.
14. At Madras, the lady of John S. Hall, Esq., of a son.
15. At Madras, Mrs. E. Harper, of a son.
17. At Bellary, the lady of Claude A. Roberts, Esq., deputy judge adv. gen. Madras army, of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of Capt. James Honnor, of a son.
18. At Masulipatam, the lady of C. R. Baynes, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
23. At Coimbatore, the lady of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, of a son.
— At Puzoswaukum, the lady of the Rev. John Handa, of a daughter.
— At Madras, Mrs. Dickson, relict of the late Capt. E. S. Dickson, of a daughter.
24. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Spercheider, of a daughter.
25. At Madras, the lady of Mr. Paul S. Johannes, of a son and heir.
28. At Salem, the lady of Asslt. Surg. Graham, of a son (since dead).
30. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Evans, 51st regt., of a daughter.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Faber, of the engineers, of a son.
31. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cadell, of a daughter.
Nov. 3. At Bolarum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Edw. Raynford, of a son.
— At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. Dun, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Cortlandt Taylor, artillery, of a daughter (since dead).
5. At Madras, Mrs. R. W. Twigg, of a son.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Wahab, 40th regt., of a daughter.
6. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, of a son.

9. At Mowbray's, Madras, Lady Palmer, of a daughter.
11. At Secunderabad, the lady of the Rev. W. J. Alsable, of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., of a daughter.
12. At Bangalore, the lady of Major General Hawker, of a son.
15. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. B. Jervs, engineers, of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. Win. Murray, of a daughter.
16. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Fred. Chalmers, 22d regt., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, 2d regt. L.C., of a daughter.
19. At Kumptee, the lady of Edw. A. Langl y, Esq., 3d L.C., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Archibald McNair, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Tanjore, the wife of Mr. J. G. Snuggs, medical department, of a daughter.
22. At Madras, the lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Ilingolee, the wife of Mr. John R. D'Souza, 3d regt. Nizam's Infantry, of a daughter.
26. At Secunderabad, the wife of Mr. J. Dunn, medical establishment, of a daughter.
27. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Fuller, 7th L.C., of a son and heir.

Dec. 1. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Hankins, of a daughter.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Colms, 11th M. 13th Drags., of a son.
2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Dickinson, of the artillery, of a daughter.
— At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Fische, of the artillery, of a son.
13. At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. C. S. Buxton, 3d L.I., of a daughter.
14. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Napier, of a daughter.
16. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Cochran, H. M. 41st regt., of a daughter.
17. At Masulipatam, the lady of T. J. Ryves, Esq., Madras Europe regt., of a son.
— At Yanam, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.
19. At Engodoor, Masulipatam, the begun of his highness the Nawab Roostumjah Intemam ul Dowlah Raza Ally Khan Bahader Sun Sam Jung, of a son and heir.
26. At Madras, the lady of William Rutter, Esq., of a son.
— At Madras, the wife of Mr. George Corneli, of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. T. A. Stevens, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30. At Madras, Mr. James Cortnell to Miss Ann Selvidge.
Oct. 3. At Madras, Mr. Fras. Rencontre to Miss Eleanor Lewis.
6. At Madras, Lieut. Alexander, H. M. 37th regt., to Miss Mary Ann Isabella Racster.
7. At Madras, G. A. Campbell Bright, Esq., assistant surgeon on this establishment, to Emily, daughter of J. MacLeod, Esq.
— At Madras, Mr. Basil Wilkins, of the military board office, to Miss Mary Thompson.
8. At Ootacamund, Lieut. George Burn, of the corps of pioneers, to Violetta, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Alex. Campbell, of Ballochyle, Argyshire.
15. At Cuddalore, Lieut. and Adj. F. Kenny, 10th regt. N.I., to Euphemia Mary, eldest daughter of Major A. Turner, of the Madras establishment.
17. At Madras, Robert Henderson, Esq., 1st Lieut. corps of engineers, to Laura Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Maidman, Esq., Madras civil service.
20. At Madras, Mr. James Davies to Miss Jane Long.
— At Madras, Mr. Samuel Potter, of Arcot, merchant, to Caroline, third daughter of Mr. Jacob Deving, examiner general treasury.
Nov. 3. At Berhampoor, W. Cross, Esq., of the 30th regt. M. N. I., to Mrs. Frances Leech.
17. At Karikal, Charles Lumiere, Esq., captain of the 1st class, knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis, &c., and commanding the detachment stationed at Karikal, to Mrs. Jeanne Hen-

riette Thomassin, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Coutet.

26. At Walthair, Lieut. Robert T. Cox, 12th regt. M. N. I., aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., to Christina, youngest daughter of the late J. Rose, Esq., Ormly.

Dec. 1. At Bangalore, Capt. Edw. Francklyn, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division of the army, to Frances Crespigne, second daughter of William Miller, Esq., late major Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

— At Patna, in the Doab, F. W. Eyre, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Elphinstone, 50th regt. N.I.

5. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart, 39th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Mary Newmarch.

17. At Secunderabad, Mr. B. Connor, Madras medical establishment, to Miss M. Tierney.

15. At Madras, G. E. Seth Sam, Esq., to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of A. J. Maroath, Esq.

16. At Quilon, Capt. S. B. Grollet, of the sea service, to Miss Aunette Correya, adopted daughter of F. Schuler, Esq.

22. At Paulgnaucherry, Ens. John Mills Madden, 51st N.I., to Miss Caroline Martha Sayer.

Later, At Vepery, Mr. Thomson Peters, clerk, government office, to Miss Virginia Pavey.

DEATHS.

Aug. 5. At Isfahan in Persia, on his route to Tabreez, Lieut. Col. Arthur Stock, of the Madras army.

22. On board the *Claudine*, when on his way to England for the recovery of his health, John Wm. Russell, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

31. At Pulicat, Mr. Hendrik Prius, of the Dutch service.

Sept. 8. At Kandaker, near Bolarum, Daniel Archer, M.D., Madras medical establishment.

15. At Coimbatore, Major G. H. Field, 2d Native Veteran Battalion, aged 42.

18. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Thomas Colly Stinton, Carnatic European veteran battalion.

19. At the Neigherry hills, Lieut. John Bell Robertson, of the Madras artillery, son of the late Laurence Robertson, Esq., Perth.

27. At Bol-rum, of bilious fever, Lieut. W. Brown, H. H. the Nizam's service.

Oct. 4. At Madras, Charlotte Harriet, wife of W. R. Smyth, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, and daughter of Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn, Bengal army.

9. At Vellor, of bilious fever, Hester, relict of the late Lieut. Joseph Higginbotham, H. M. 60th regt., and youngest daughter of the late Abel Penn, Esq.

10. At Kamptee, of cholera, Thomas Baulbury Crokat, aged six years; and on the following day, of the same disease, Alexander Bevan Lindsay, aged nine years, youngest and eldest sons of Capt. Calder, commanding the right wing Madras European regiment.

— At Luz, John De Fries, Esq., senior, aged 68.

11. At Kamptee, of spasmodic cholera, after an illness of little more than six hours' duration, Lieut. R. W. Lang, 31st regt. N.I.

14. At Jaulnah, Assist. Surg. Haslam, 31st regt., of Trichinopoly L.I., after a few hours' attack of spasmodic cholera.

21. At Tripasore, Mr. Silvester Ince, deacon of the church at that place.

— At Pursewaikun, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. David Blair.

22. At Royapooram, Mr. E. L. Laird, aged 36.

23. At Masulipatam, Mr. Thomas Kelly, merchant, aged 26.

28. At Salem, the Rev. Henry Crisp, of the London missionary society, aged 28.

30. At Ootacamund, Hildebrand Gordon Oakes, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, and second son of the late Sir Henry Oakes, Bart.

Nov. 1. At Hyderabad, Mr. Henry Stanhope, aged 31.

2. At Vizagapatam, Capt. James Sawey Impey, of the pension establishment.

— At Madras, Assist. Surg. J. R. Gibb, of the judicial establishment, Masulipatam.

7. At Royacottah, Lieut. H. Currie, of the 9th regt. N.I.

11. At Madras, Leonora Amelia, wife of Mr. R. W. Twigg, aged 17.

22. At Cannanore, Lieut. George Norval Douglas, late of the 17th regt. N.I., and acting fort adjutant, aged 27.

— At Bangalore, Capt. Andrew Walker, 50th regt. N.I., Commandant of Ootacamund.

23. At Trichinopoly, of spasmodic cholera, Mary, wife of Ensign Hughes, 30th regt. N.I., aged 21.

Der. 1. At Madras, Mr. William Pidgeon.

2. At the Residency, Hyderabad, Eliza, wife of Capt. H. P. Carleton, commanding the escort, aged 25.

5. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. J. G. Wahab, 40th regt. N.I. His premature death was occasioned by a musket-ball, fired at him by a sepoy of his own corps while at ball-practice.

6. At Coimbatore, Capt. Hoole, of the 39th regt. N.I.

12. At Tellicherry, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. J. M. Lucasz, writer in the head assistant collector's cutcherry at that station.

17. At the Luz, Mrs. Johanna Dorothea Brown, wife of the late Capt. and Brev. Maj. Adam Brown, of the 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

18. At Bellary, Mr. John Harrison, conductor of ordnance, aged 47.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FORT OF TANNAH.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 21, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Fort of Tannah be no longer considered a military station, and that the veterans now there be removed, with all convenient expedition, to Seveindroog.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 29, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 4th May 1831, be published in General Orders:

Para. 3. "We shall not object to the addition which you have made to the salaries of the deputy assistants quarter master general of your establishment, but we positively direct, for the reasons before given in our military letter of the 25th April 1827 (para. 17.), that the Quarter-Master General's Department at your Presidency be reduced to:

- 1 Quarter Master General,
- 1 Deputy ditto,
- 2 Assist. Quarter Master Generals,
- 2 Deputy Assistants, ditto.

REMOVAL FROM STAFF APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 29, 1831.—Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker, of the 14th regt. N.I., line adjutant at Rajcote, having been convicted by a General Court-Martial of conduct "highly reprehensible as a public staff officer, in entering into discussions on points of duty," is removed from his appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for regimental duty.

ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind such part of the G.O., dated 31st May 1830, as grants military allowances to certain civil surgeons, and to direct that those officers draw from the military department their net pay only, and such an amount of head money as they may become entitled to in consequence of any extra charge.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Nov. 5. Lieut. W. Lang, in charge of Guicowar contingent horse in Kattywar, to act as political agent in that province, during absence of Mr. Willoughby, on duty at Ahmedabad.

8. Mr. D. A. Blane, resident in Persian Gulf.

9. Lieut. Col. Lodwick, resident at court of H.H. the rajah of Sattara on embarkation of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson for Europe.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 5. Mr. Chas. Sims, acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, during employment of Mr. Lumsden on special duty.

Mr. Charles Prescott to act for Mr. Sims as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

10. Mr. J. A. Shaw, assistant judge and session judge of Concan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

16. Mr. J. W. Mu-pratt, assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, on departure of Mr. Chamler for Europe.

Mr. G. Grant, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, during absence of Mr. Le Geyt, on leave.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 10. Mr. Pringle, sub collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Andrews, first assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur for detached station of Nasick.

Mr. Langford, supernumerary first assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. Kirkland, acting first assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. Richard G. Chambers, second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. Barnett, acting second assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

16. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, third assistant to collector in Candesh.

24. Mr. N. Kirkland, first assistant to collector in Candesh.

Mr. H. G. Barnett, second assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

General Department.

Nov. 16. Mr. Thomas Williamson to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor, during his Lordship's tour to Guzerat and Ajmeer.

Mr. Robert C. Moncy, acting Persian secretary to government, to accompany Right Hon. the Governor on his tour.

Mr. J. M. G. Robertson, acting deputy Persian secretary to government, to act for Mr. Moncy during his absence.

24. Mr. Wm. R. Morris, deputy accountant general, and deputy revenue and judicial accountant, and deputy military and commercial accountant.

Mr. James Seton, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master.

Dec. 1. Mr. Bazett Doveton, acting accountant general, judicial and revenue accountant, and acting military and commercial accountant, from date of Mr. Wedderburn's departure to Nellogherry Hills.

Mr. Wm. C. Bruce, acting collector of customs

and town duties, and acting collector of land revenue of Bombay.

Mr. John Williams, acting sub treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 22. The Rev. R. Y. Keays removed from Surat, and app. as chaplain at Ahmedabad, also to perform ecclesiastical duties at Mursale and Baroda.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 25, 1831.—Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., to be brigade major to forces, v. Hagar, app. assist. adj. gen.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. J. Phillips, 25th N.I., to superintend operation of boring for water in districts of Presidency.

Oct. 27.—Capt. G. Boyd, 2d Gr. N.I., to proceed to Mahabuleswar hills, to make a survey of that place.

Nov. 1.—25th N.I., Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby, to be qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Teasdale prom.; date 21st Sept. 1831.

16th N.I., Sen Cadet R. H. Mackintosh, to be ensign from 14th Oct. 1831, and posted to this regt. v. McClutchen dec.

Assist. Surg. J. Morris, 21st N.I., to be civil surgeon at Broach, in suc. to Surg. J. Inglis, who vacates on prom.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. J. E. Frederick, to act as qu.-mast. to 10th N.I., from 4th Oct. 1831.

Ens. R. Wallace to be qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 10th N.I., from 15th Oct. 1831, the date of his passing in that language.

Nov. 5.—Assist. Surg. J. Scott, acting vaccinator in Decan, to be surgeon in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor, during his lordship's journey to Ajmeer.—Assist. Surg. B. White, 17th N.I., to be acting vaccinator in Decan.

Nov. 10.—Ens. H. Boye to act as qu.-mast. to 22d N.I., from date of dep. of Lieut. Hart to Presidency on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick to command troops within territories of H. H. the Rajah of Sattarah, on embarkation of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson for Europe.

Nov. 14.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. Campbell, acting assist. qu. mast. gen. N.D. of army, to take charge of deputy assist. adj. gen.'s department, on deputation of Capt. Crawley to Presidency on sick cert.—Ens. Skinner, doing duty with 13th N.I., to act as paym. of pensioners in Concan, during absence of Lieut. Carr, on leave.—Surg. W. Purnell, 3d L.C., to afford medical aid to staff and details at Rajcote.

Nov. 15.—Ens. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., commanding details on Mahabuleswar Hills, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty, in consequence of want of officers with his regt.

Nov. 16.—Capt. T. C. Parr, 17th N.I., to succeed Capt. Down in command of detachment stationed in sequestered districts south of Baroda.

Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 14th N.I., to command troops at Verepoor.

Lieut. Geo. Rowley, 2d L.C., to be fort adj. of Bombay, on embarkation of Lieut. Melville for Europe.

Capt. M. Stack, 3d L.C., at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in Poonah auxiliary horse.

Cornet Keith Erskine, 1st L.C., to be attached to Poonah auxiliary horse in Cutch, v. Capt. Stack.

Lieut. Bartlett to act as paym. of Northern div. of army during Capt. Rankin's employment on special duty.

Nov. 17.—*Ordnance Department.* Capt. F. P. Lester to be acting senior commissary of ordnance,

on departure of Maj. Griffith for Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. J. Sinclair to be acting senior deputy com. of ordn. at Presidency, v. Capt. Lester.
—Lieut. E. A. Farquharson to continue to act as junior deputy com. of ordn., v. Lieut. Sinclair.

Lieut. T. M. B. Turner, of engineers, to superintend roads in Concan, and to take charge of repairs of road over Bhore Ghaut.

Nov. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Col. Green, H. M. 24th foot, to assume command of station of Belgum, from 27th Oct.—Lieut. C. J. Westley, 80th N.I., to perform duties of Interp. in Hindostanee language to wing of 3d L.C., from 3d Oct.; during absence of Ens. Ash, on sick leave.

Major M. Bagnold to command troops in Cutch, during absence of Lieut. Col. Pottinger on a mission to Scind.

Nov. 19.—Lieut. W. Pottinger, of H. M. 6th regt., acting ad-deput. to Right Hon. the Governor, to be second assistant to mission proceeding to Scind.—Assist. Surg. Sinclair to be surg. in attendance on above mission.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. Scott to assume medical charge of staff at Ahmedabad, on departure of Surg. Davis to Presidency on leave: as a temp. arrangement.

Supernum. Lieut. A. W. J. Logie, 11th N.I., allotted on effective strength of regt. from 8th Nov., v. Cole cashiered.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. J. Pope to be secretary and junior member of Committee for examination of civil servants in native languages, and secretary and member of quarterly military committee for examination of officers in native languages.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddle relieved from duty in Indian Navy.—Assist. Surg. T. Knox placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in branch of that service.

Capt. J. J. Watson, regt. of artil., to act as director of artillery depot of instruction at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Capt. Miller on leave.

Nov. 29.—Capt. E. M. Willoughby, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, from 15th Nov., during absence of Major Morse on leave.

Lieut. E. P. De l'Hôte and H. Aston, acting deputy assists in depart. of qu. mast. general, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty.—Capt. N. Campbell, acting assist., and Lieut. J. Holland, deputy assist., to continue in above depart. as supernumeraries during absence of Maj. A. Moseon on leave, and of Capt. T. Roe on sick cut. (See General Orders.)

Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker, 14th N.I., line adj., at Rayote, removed from his staff appointment.

Dec. 4.—8th N.I. Maj. S. Long, having retired on 5th May 1831, prior to his prom. on 7th Sept. 1831, his com. of major to be cancelled, and Capt. H. B. Robertson to be major, v. Fleming prom.; date 7th Sept. 1831.—Lieut. M. Smith, allotted on effective strength from 6th May 1831, and Lieut. E. Whitchlo, from 27th Aug. 1831.—Lieut. T. Bell, to be capt., and Ens. P. K. Skinner to be lieut., in suc. to Robertson prom.; date 7th Sept. 1831.—Supernum. Ens. W. W. Evans admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Skinner prom.

Dec. 9.—49th N.I. Capt. G. White to be major, and Lieut. G. J. Mait to be capt., in suc. to Nixon dec.; date 20th Nov. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. Gordon admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Mait prom.

Dec. 14.—Cadet of Engineers F. Wemyss, admitted on estab. and promoted to 2d Lieut.—Messrs. John O'Brien and Thos. Hilton admitted on estab., former as assist. surgeon, and latter as veterinary surgeon.

Dec. 15.—Surg. L. Hathway to perform medical duties at Tanuah, v. Surg. G. A. Stewart on furlough.

Dec. 16.—Capt. J. Watson to be director of artillery depot of instruction, on embarkation of Capt. Miller for Europe.

Dec. 17.—Captain J. Worthy, 18th N.I., to assume command of fortress of Asseburgh, on departure of Major Bagnold for Presidency; date of order 20th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Deacon, 6th N.I., to act in medical charge of Irregular Horse in Cutch, during absence of—
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sence of Assist. Surg. Sinclair, on duty with Sude mission.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 14. Lieut. Col. J. Morse, 3d N.I.—Maj. E. M. Wood, 14th N.I.—Capt. R. Dawson, 1st N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Boyd.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 25. Surg. G. H. Davis, 22d N.I.—Nov. 1. Ens. T. Spens, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. W. Budden, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. S. Thomas, 21st N.I., for health.—Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., fort adj. Bombay.—11. Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, commanding troops at Sattarah, for health.—15. Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th N.I. for one year, without pay.—24. Lieut. J. Wright, 3d N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. J. Lloyd, 11th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. L. Jacob, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—30. Maj. C. Ovens, Europ. Regt., Babel agent in Candesh.—Lieut. B. Justice, 5th N.I.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Col. R. Robertson, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Capt. W. Miller, artil., for health.—Capt. J. Lloyd, regt. of artil.—6. Ens. T. R. Stewart, 8th N.I., for health.—8. Lieut. Col. W. Miles, 9th N.I., for health.—Capt. T. Mylne, 1st L.C., for health.—Surg. W. F. M. Cockeill, for health.—Lieut. J. K. Gloag, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—9. Lieut. F. C. Holl, 4th N.I., for health.—12. Assist. Surg. J. Crawford, vaccinator N.W.D. of Guzerat, for health.—15. Lieut. W. Maunsell, 6th N.I., for health.—16. Captain M. Stack, 3d L.C.
To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 16. Maj. J. G. Griffith, com. of ordn. at Presidency, for twelve months, for health.—Dec. 4. Surg. C. A. Stuart, for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 17.—H.C. sloop of war *Ankerst*, Bricks, from Muscat and Persian Gulf.—23. *Eleanor*, Towle, from Calcutta and Madras.—25. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, from Mangalore.—26. *Edora*, Gilkeson, from Port Glasgow.—30. *Sir Robert Puzet*, Bonchier, from London; *Victory*, Hudson, from London; and *Huddersfield*, Noaks, from Liverpool.—Dec. 4. *Maid*, Lindsay, from Liverpool; *Annandale*, Fergusson, from London; and *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, from London.—7. H.C. brig of war *Nautilus*, Atkinson, from Basador.

Departures.

Oct. 29. *Narciss*, Endicott, for Salem (America).
Nov. 16. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Liverpool.—21. *Lanach*, Driscoll, for London.—Dec. 3. *Lord Ankerst*, Hicks, for Cape and London.—11. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, for Persian Gulf.—14. *Dorothy*, Garmock, for Liverpool.—27. *Edora*, Gilkeson, for Port Glasgow.
Jan. 3, 1831. *Glenmorris*, Stewart, for London.—5. *Sir Robert Puzet*, Bonchier, for London.

Freight (Dec. 24) to London.—£s. to £8. 10s.; to Liverpool, £3.

In the Harbour, Dec. 24.

Indian Navy.—Tigres, Nautilus, Ankerst, and Hugh Lindsay (steamer).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. H. Lyons, 23d regt., of a daughter.

Nov. 13. At Bombay, the lady of the Hon. Sir John Withers Awdry, Acting Chief Justice, of a son.

15. At Belgum, the lady of Capt. J. B. Jervis, Engineers, of a son.

19. At Rutnagery, Mrs. Honnet Cabral, of a daughter.

22. At Bombay, the lady of R. Pimley, Esq., of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., of a son.

28. At Caval, Mrs. Hampton, of a son (since dead).

At Poona, the lady of J. T. Stacey, Esq., Civil service, of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10. At Bombay, Lieut. G. F. Brown, 16th regt. N.I., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Jolliffe, Esq., of London.

17. At Sholapoor, Capt. William Wyllie, major of brigade, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Richard Hutt, Esq., of Appleby in the Isle of Wight.

Dec. 7. At Poona, Harcourt Master, Esq., captain 4th Light Drags., to Christine, youngest daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq., of Kew, Surrey.

10. At Poona, Capt. J. Jopp, deputy surveyor general of India, to Eliza Jemima, youngest daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq., surveyor general of His Majesty's Customs, London.

DEATH.

Nov. 27. At Amersnugger, Major Walter Nixon, commanding the 19th regt. Bombay N.I.

Ceylon.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Colombo, Oct. 24, 1831.
—Whereas the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, G.C.H., hath been appointed by his Majesty to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Ceylon and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Right Honourable Sir Robert Wilmot Horton on the day of the date hereof assumed the said office, and took the oaths prescribed; and all persons are hereby required to take notice accordingly.

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 20. John Barnett, Esq., to be Collector of Trincomalee, and Agent of Government for Tamkandewe, v. W. J. Lushington, Esq., dec.; date 1st Oct. 1831.

Oct. 8. John Stafford Rodney, Esq., to be sitting magistrate of Colombo, v. John Barnett, Esq.; date 1st Oct. 1831.

The Rev. Norman Garstin, to be Acting Colonial Chaplain at Galle; date 1st Nov. 1831.

Oct. 24. Capt. Stannus, 97th regt. to be Aide-de-Camp to His Exc. the Governor from 23d Oct.

Nov. 8. Staff Assist. Surg. John Kinnis, to be attached to personal staff of His Exc. the Governor, and to receive Island allowance of a Staff Surgeon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Charles Wallcut, of H.M. 61st regt., of a daughter.

31. At Trincomalee, the lady of George Rumley, Esq., M.D., assist. surg. Ceylon Rifles, of a son.

Oct. 11. At Negombo, the lady of John Doyle Bagenall, Esq., captain in H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 14. At St. Paul's, Mr. N. Austin, junior, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Hogg, Ceylon Rifles.

DEATH.

Dec. 12. Near Colombo, John Wallboof, Esq., late of His Majesty's civil service, and superintendent of the cinnamon gardens. His death was occasioned by his horse accidentally carrying him with violence against a tree while hunting deer at Kadaraue.

Malacca.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 23. The lady of Johannes Leffler, Esq., of a daughter.

Nov. 4. The lady of Lieut. E. V. Harding, 29th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

22. The lady of Lieut. R. Sturlock, 29th regt. N.I., of a son.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 27. James Scott Clark, Esq., to Mrs. E. Farquhar.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. Matthew McMahon, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 23.

21. Charles Trebeck, Esq.

China.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 11. At Macao, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of a son.

18. At Macao, the lady of A. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. — Drowned at Canton, in his 17th year, Henry Stable, midshipman in the Hon. E.I. Company's service, eldest son of D. H. Stable, Esq., of Hatton Garden, London.

Oct. 25. Drowned at Whampoa, Mr. Somerville, second officer of the country ship *Heben*.

Nov. 5. At Canton, aged 28, Murdoch Mackenzie, Esq., surgeon of the H. C. ship *Duke of York*.

Lately. Drowned, by the upsetting of one of cutters of the H. C. S. *Hythe*, in returning to Second Bar from Macao, Mr. Lanyon, fourth mate of the above vessel. Nine men besides Mr. L. were drowned, and two were saved by the Chinese.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

Lately. Baron D'Unlenville. During a series of years he filled various important offices under the Mauritius government. The last appointment he held was that of Secretary or Registrar.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE
EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G.C.B.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 9, 1832.
—Protracted illness having, for some time past, rendered the Commander-in-chief desirous of returning to Europe, and His Majesty having been pleased to grant to him permission to do so, he announces to the army his intention of resigning the command which has been entrusted to him.

Having ever viewed the command of this army as one of the highest honours to which a British officer can aspire, the Commander-in-chief retires from it under a feeling of the deepest regret. A sense of public duty, paramount to all personal considerations, could alone have determined him to resign to another, duties of which he feels the importance and the responsibility, and to which he is sensible that his health has rendered him unequal.

In resigning them into the hands of General Sir Edward Barnes, whom His Majesty has been pleased to select as his successor, the Commander-in-chief has the satisfaction of feeling, that they are committed to an officer, whose services are too well known, and have been too highly distinguished, to admit of any complimentary notice of them on this occasion.

In taking leave of the army, the Commander-in-chief begs to offer to it his ardent wish, that under whatever circumstances it may be called to act, a lively recollection of past times may animate it in the pursuit of honour; and that its already high reputation may be increased, by achievements still more glorious than those by which it has long been distinguished.

In its own history, the army of India will find the brightest examples, and the highest reward of military conduct.

The Commander-in-chief has great pleasure in acknowledging the support and assistance he has constantly received from all the officers of the various departments of the general staff. To all of them, collectively and individually, he begs to offer his cordial thanks.

Colonel Fagan, the Adjutant-general of the army, having signified his wish to return to Europe, the Commander-in-chief avails himself of this opportunity of acknowledging, in a particular manner, the able assistance that officer has, at all times, afforded to him in the discharge of his duties. Colonel Fagan will be pleased to accept this expression of the Commander-

in-chief's thanks as a just tribute to his long and zealous services.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Nov. 29. Mr. G. F. Franco, Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffurnugur.

Dec. 20. Mr. A. C. Bidwell, an Assistant under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 20th or Burdwan Division.

Mr. W. Luke, an Assistant under ditto ditto of 12th or Monghyr Division.

Mr. E. Bentall, an Assistant under ditto ditto of 4th or Moradabad Division.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, Magistrate and Collector of Northern Division of Moradabad.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton, an Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Southern Division of Cuttack.

27. Mr. F. J. Halliday, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Northern Division of Bundelcund.

Jan. 3, 1832. Mr. W. R. Bayley, an Assistant under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 6th or Allahabad Division.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, an Assistant under ditto ditto of 3d or Furruckabad Division.

Political Department.

Dec. 23. Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary to Government in Secret and Political Department.

30. Capt. R. Ross, 18th Bengal N. L., Political Agent at Kota and Boondie.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 16, 1831.—9th L.C. Lieut. John Milner to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. V. Bazett to be lieut., from 29th Nov. 1831, in suc. to G. Ridge dec.

27th N.L.—Supernum. Lieut. J. S. Alston brought on effective strength of regt. from 29th Nov. 1831, v. W. Elliott dec.

Lieut. Col. C. W. R. Povoleri, inv. estab., to be regulating officer of Invalid Thammahs in Province of Behar, from 1st Jan. 1832.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29, 1831.—Col. R. Stevenson, qu. mast. gen. of army, to proceed from Cawnpore to Ghazepore on special duty.

Nov. 30.—Ens. C. M. Bristow, 70th, at his own request, removed to 71st N.L.

Artillery Cadet G. P. Salmon, to do duty with 2d comp. 6th bat. artil. at Meerut.

Dec. 2.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Cols. ordered:—B. Roope, from 62d to 12th N.L.—A. Dick (new prom.), to 52d do.—W. G. Mackenzie (new prom.), to 59th do.

Ens. A. F. C. Deas, 5th, to do duty with 22d N.L., at Lucknow, till further orders.

Dec. 4.—The following officers placed at disposal of Commissary General, in anticipation of their being app. by Government to fill vacancies in his department.—Capt. J. C. Tushor, 40th N.L.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, 61st do.; Lieut. C. Haldane, 32d do.

Ens. C. A. Morris, 26th, at his own request, removed to 29th N.L.

Acting Cornet C. R. H. Christie, to do duty with 2d L.C. at Kurnaul.

Dec. 5.—4th N.L. There being no properly qualified officer, Lieut. A. Grant, 36th regt. to officiate as interp. and qu.-mast., during the absence, on general leave, of Lieut. P. Goldney.

Fort William, Dec. 16.—Capt. J. D. Herbert, 9th N.L., permitted to enter service of King of Oude, for purpose of giving his assistance in

erecting and afterwards of superintending an observatory in city of Lucknow.

Dec. 23.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Christie to be Garrison Surgeon of Buxar, v. Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster resigned.

Capt. Edw. Jeffreys, 43d N.I. to command invalids, &c., under orders of embarkation for Europe, on H. C.'s ship *Minerva*.

Major Jas. Pearson, 65th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Capt. John H. White, 10th L.C., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Dec. 30.—10th L.C.—Lieut. C. D. Blair to be capt. of a troop, from 23d Dec. 1831, v. J. H. White transf. to inv. estab.—Supernum. Lieut. Ronald Macdonell brought on effective strength of regt.

7th N.I. Capt. Charles Christie to be major, Lieut. Peter La Touche to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. Geo. Carr to be lieut., from 12th Dec. 1831, in suc. to J. B. Pratt retired.

16th N.I. Lieut. Alex. Macdonald to be capt. of a comp., from 19th Dec. 1831, v. J. Somerville dec.—Supernum. Lieut. A. J. Mackay brought on effective strength of regt.

34th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. George Timins brought on effective strength of regt. from 20th Sept. 1831, v. C. B. Leicester dec.

Superintending Surg. R. Limond to officiate as 3d member of medical board, during absence of Mr. McDowell on furlough; and Surg. Playfair, garrison surgeon of Fort William, to officiate as superintending surgeon, in suc. to Superintending Surg. Lumml.

Lieut. James Higginson, 58th N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Muttra, v. Christie prom.

Infantry. Major Geo. Moore to be lieut.-col., v. G. D. Heathcote dec., with rank from 3d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart prom.

50th N.I. Capt. John Campbell to be major, and Lieut. Richard Wilcox to be capt. of a comp., from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to G. Moore prom.—Supernum. Lieut. T. S. Fast brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 7.—Cadet F. W. Horne to do duty with 26th N.I. at Meerut.

Dec. 8.—Assist. Surg. T. R. Hart, 51st N.I., to have medical charge of artillery at Saugor.

Dec. 9.—Capt. C. G. Macan, 16th N.I., to officiate as 2d in command to 4th Local Horse, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Walker.

Cadet J. S. Hawks to do duty with 47th N.I. at Cuttack.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Christie, 69th N.I., to officiate as garrison assist. surgeon of Buxar, in room of Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster, permitted to resign that appointment.

Dec. 12.—Assist. Surg. A. Storm removed from 56th N.I., and directed to do duty under superintending surgeon at Saugor.

Assist. Surg. J. Eccles of 36th, app. to 56th N.I. Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher app. to Hill Rangers at Bhaugulpore, v. Webster.

Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th regt., to officiate as 2d in command of Assam Light Inf. during absence of Lieut. Chaulton.

Dec. 13.—Cadet A. H. Ross, at his own request, to do duty with 71st N.I. at Meerut.

27th N.I. Lieut. J. S. Alston to be adj., v. Mackay dec.

39th N.I. Ens. G. Pengree to be adj., v. Clifford removed from situation.

45th N.I. Lieut. W. Biddulph to be adj., v. Baseley dec.

Fort William, Jan. 3, 1832.—Lieut. Todd, 11th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c., under orders of embarkation for Europe on H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. W. E. Hay, left wing Europ. regt., to be a major of brigade on estab., v. Mackay dec.

Lieut. W. Stewart 22d N.I., to be fort adjutant of Chunar, in suc. to Capt. Jeffreys proceeding to Europe on furl.

Capt. J. P. Hickman, invalid estab., and late fort adj. of Monghyr, to be fort adj. at Allahabad, in suc. to Capt. Burroughs proceeding to Europe on furl.

The undermentioned Acting Cornets are promoted to rank of Cornets, to fill vacancies in Cavalry:—W. H. Hepburne, from 20th Nov. 1831, in suc. to Capt. G. Ridge, dec.—R. J. Hawthorne, from 2d Dec. 1831, in suc. to Lieut. C. W. Richardson resigned.

31st N.I. Supernum. Ens. G. Newbolt, brought on effective strength of regt. from 18th Nov. 1831, v. D. Graham, dec.

Capt. James Smith, 67th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on the pension of his rank.

Capt. Arthur Wortham, 19th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Capt. F. Angelo, 7th L.C., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., to fill an existing vacancy.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 9. 1st Lieut. H. Garbutt, regt. of artil.—Lieut. Thos. Hutton, 37th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 42d N.I.—Lieut. C. Baseley, 51st N.I.—Ens. A. Ramsay, 34th N.I.—Surg. Alex. Wardrop, 16. Capt. W. Adams, 38th N.I.—Lieut. Col. Alex. Lindsay, regt. of artil.—Capt. G. C. Smyth, 3d L.C.—23. Capt. J. W. Rohrerlicu, 4th L.C.—Surg. John Nicoll.—30. Maj. Thos. Fiddes, 42d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 16. Col. F. V. Raper, 42d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. S. Land, 60th N.I., on ditto.—Major Wm. Murphy, regt. of artil., on ditto.—Major R. L. Dickson, 15th N.I., ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Clifford, 39th N.I., for health.—Maj. Wm. Price, 20th N.I., on private affairs.—Ens. John Butler, 55th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. Edw. Jeffreys, 43d N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Peter Grant, 60th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. F. C. Reeves, 9th N.I., on ditto.—Capt. W. Rutherford, 20th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. T. F. Fleming, 36th N.I., for health.—Ens. R. Y. B. Bush, 66th N.I., for health.—Maj. Thos. Hall, inv. estab., for health.—30. Capt. Chas. Graham, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. Jas. Maclean, 11th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. L. Egerton, 60th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. H. T. Roberts, 2d L.C., on private affairs.—Capt. D. Rudell, Europ. regt., on ditto.—Capt. Jas. Craigie, 37th N.I., on ditto.—Capt. R. Odrington, 49th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. J. O. Oldham, 60th N.I., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Bryce, for one year, on private affairs.—Jan. 3, 1832. Capt. H. Markenzie, 74th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. F. B. Tudd, 11th N.I., ditto.—Lieut. John Dyson, 21st N.I., for health.—Maj. Jas. Wilkie, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. Claud Douglas, 14th N.I., for health.—Col. Christ. Fagan, 36th N.I., adj. gen. of army, on private affairs.—Surg. Geo. Gavan, for health.—Capt. Wm. Burroughs, Europ. regt. and fort adj. of Allahabad, on private affairs.—Capt. G. I. Trafford, 10th L.C., on ditto.—Surg. Geo. Bailie, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 16. Lieut. Col. Wm. Kennedy, 11th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.—23. Surg. Jas. McDowell, 2d member of medical board.—Surg. Simon Nicolson, Presidency surgeon.—30. Lieut. John Bracken, 29th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 23. Lieut. Thos. Walker, 1st N.I., for twelve months (eventually to Cape).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 14. *Resolution*, Greaves, from Mauritius.—19. *Resource*, Clark, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.—27. *Canden*, Fulcher, from Sydney.—28. *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, from London.—31. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Greenock.—Jan. 4, 1832. *Zenobia*, Owen, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—6. *Carron*, Wilson, from China.—7. H. C. Ch. S. *Ganges*, Boulbee, from London and Cape.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 16. *Boteary*, Batchay, for Mauritius.—20. *Mogellan*, De Beaufort, for Nankai and Bourbon.—22. *William Wilson*, Miller, for Isle of France; and *Fenelon*, Webb, for Boston.—24. *Indus*, Balais,

for Bourbon.—28. *Providence*, O'Brien, for London; *Collingwood*, Snipe, for Liverpool; and *Tremont*, Darling, for Boston (America).—Jan. 4, 1832. *St. George*, Wills, for Liverpool; and *Jules*, Momet, for Bordeaux and Havre de Grace.—5. *Mount Vernon*, Davis, for Boston; and *Star*, Griffing, for Philadelphia.—7. *Blond*, Callan, for Liverpool; *Sophia*, Thornhill, for London, vlt Madras; 11. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Hamling, for London; *Hydros*, Dumont, for Bombay; and *Andromache*, Laws, for London.—8. *Copernicus*, May, for London.

Freight to London (Jan. 9, 1832).—£3. 5s. to £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 22. At Bowring House, near Ugurdeep, the lady of J. P. Sandys, Esq., of a daughter.
25. At the Hanworth Political Agency, Kotah, the lady of James Corbett, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.
30. At Allygurh, Mrs. H. Richardson, of a daughter.
— At Moughyr, Mrs. E. Billon, of a daughter.
Dec. 1. At Saugor, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, 16th N. I., of a daughter.
3. At Neemuch, the lady of J. Graham, Esq., M.D., of a son.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Oakshot, of a son.
5. At Ackeeunge Factory, the lady of Munro James, Esq., of a son.
— At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th regt. of a daughter.
7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a son.
11. Off Chunar, on the route by water to Agra, the lady of Brevet Capt. Ilavclock, H. M. 13th L. I., of a son.
12. At Sultampore, the lady of Geo. A. Brownlow, Esq., 3d Cavalry, of a son.
13. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Grindall, of a son.
14. At Dhubah, district of Baidwan, the lady of C. H. White, Esq., of a son.
16. At Allahabad, Mrs. R. Albert, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Pittar, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Aubrey, of a son.
17. At Agra, the lady of George Morris, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Cawpore, the lady of Capt. Henry Garsuin, of a daughter.
18. At Garden Reach, Lady Grey, of a son.
— At Dinapore, Mrs. E. E. Russell, of a daughter.
19. At Deegah, Dinapore, the lady of lieut.-col. J. Hunter, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Philip Robam, of a son.
24. At Allahabad, the lady of C. M. Cahillcott, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. John James Palmer, of a son.
26. At Agra, the lady of Col. Torrens, adj.-gen. king's troops, of a son.
— At Hagwaidy, Mrs. James Shillingford, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Blunt, Esq., of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of D. M'Farlan, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
31. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Wood, Esq., of a son.
Jan. 7, 1832. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cornelius, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Gonsalves, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Greene to Miss Mary Anne Nicholls.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. John Watkinson, of Grovehouse, Chinsurah, to Mrs. Mary Ann Guiter, of Calcutta.
14. At Calcutta, Henry Millett, Esq., of the civil service, to Amelia Hicken, second daughter of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta.

- At Calcutta, Mr. John Taylor, to Mrs. Mary Ann Drafter.
19. At Calcutta, W. F. Fergusson, Esq., to Marion, daughter of the late John Smith, Esq.
20. At Calcutta, James Lamb, Esq., to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of John Hollingworth Holway, of the Island of Madeira, Esq.
24. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Gilbert Hamilton, 53d regt. N.I., to Miss Emma Pickersgill.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Gordon, to Miss Sophia Gazell Lash.
28. At Chandernagore, Mr. C. Evr. Violette, indigo planter, Purneah, to Marie Louise, of Pondercour.
29. At Calcutta, Boucher Johnstone Bell, Esq., of the H. C. own ship *Thomas Grenville*, to Emma, only daughter of R. C. Morris, Esq.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Sylvester Auesten to Mrs. Charlotte May.
Jan. 2, 1832. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Crofton, to Miss E. Reid.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. Felix John Quirós, to Mrs. Margaret Miller.
7. At Calcutta, Angus M'Leod, Esq., of Mynapore, to Anne Murray M'Leod, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier Gen. Sir Alex. M'Leod, Knt., C. B.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 19. At Mooradabad, Ensign George Hunter, of the 15th regt. N.I.
Nov. 17. At Bareilly, James Charters Dick, Esq., of the civil service.
18. At Revelgunge, Ensign Donald Graham, 31st regt. N.I.
19. At Penang, E. F. Barlow, Esq., of the civil service.
20. At Neemutch, Captain George Bridge, of the 9th Regt. L.C.
Dec. 2. At the presidency, Hyderabad, Eliza, wife of Captain H. P. Charleton, commanding the escort, aged 25.
5. At Calcutta, Jane, daughter of W. C. Blaquiere, Esq., magistrate, aged 7.
10. At Chinsurah, Captain John Walton, an old and highly esteemed officer of H.M. 16th.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. G. Fraser, late of Juanpore, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, in Garstin's Buildings, Mr. L. Hobson, aged 37.
15. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Mathew Lawrence, a teacher in the Hindoo College, aged 21.
16. At Calcutta, Thomas Hodges Esq., assistant surgeon H.C. service, aged 35.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. Elias D'Anselme.
18. At Calcutta, of the consumption, Mr. J. F. Chalk, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Augustus Thomas, only child of Mrs. Slacy, Government Place, aged 4.
10. At Berhampore, Matilda, wife of Captain Scott Rignolds, H.M. 49th regt., aged 20.
— At Combercolly, Capt. James Somerville, 16th regt. N.I., executive officer public works.
20. At Calcutta, George Poole, son of the late Mr. William M. Poole, aged 11.
21. At Moonghyr, Lieut. Henry Pennington, of the European invalid establishment.
— At the General Hospital, Mr. John Alexander, aged 28.
23. At Calcutta, Mary Sarah, lady of Charles Betts, Esq., aged 16.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. E. Myers, wife of Mr. P. S. Myers, aged 23.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Clara Eleonora Neus.
26. At Calcutta, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Esq., editor of the *East-Indian* newspaper, aged 23.
— At Gya, Caroline, wife of George James Morris, Esq., of the civil service, aged 36.
27. At Chinsurah, Lieut. Francis Crumpe, of H.M. 16th Foot.
— At the Lunatic Asylum, Bhawaneeepore, Mr. P. Savignac, portrait painter.
31. At Calcutta, Maria Magdalena, wife of Mr. William Webb, aged 28.
Jan. 4, 1832. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Watson, relict of the late Alexander Watson, Esq., indigo planter, aged 41.
4. At Calcutta, Mr. John P. Robinson, aged 26.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Clarke, assistant to Capt. Bowen.
— At Calcutta, Mr. F. C. A. Rigordy, aged 43.
7. At Calcutta, Mary Augusta, wife of Capt. P. Roy, of the country service.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from vol. vi. p. 222.)

29th April 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq. re-examined.—*Q.* Will you explain in what manner the law would be defeated?—*A.* I refer especially to the 56th section of the Act of the 53d, which enacts, that a sum equal to the actual payments made from the commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges in the year preceding, shall in each and every year be issued in India for the purpose of the said Company's China or India investment. The Company must pay the demands upon them on account of the Indian territory, and they could not pay those demands if they drew those bills. *Q.* Do you think it would be imprudent to risk the non-provision of funds at Canton, which would be the case if the exchange at Canton was exclusively relied on?—*A.* I do. *Q.* Are you aware that the Canton price-current states the rate for bills upon England?—*A.* There is such a quotation in the Canton price-current, but I never heard of a corresponding quotation in the London price-current. It appears to me that bills are generally created by exports of produce; and in this case the Company, who are the great exporters from China to Europe, cannot, as I have explained, grant the bills. *Q.* Do you mean to say that there is no regular exchange between China and England?—*A.* Bills have certainly been drawn to some extent. The Company draw a small amount. The supercargoes, whose salaries are payable in England, occasionally draw. There must be ship bills; and I have seen it stated in evidence before this Committee, that the Americans have lately raised funds in China in that mode, though, if they continue to do so, instead of importing dollars, the exchange will soon be affected. *Q.* Do not you think that the probability would be, that there would be a more regular exchange between England and China, if it were not for the Company's monopoly, and if a free trade existed between this country and China?—*A.* I think it must be admitted that if the trade were free, there would be a regular exchange between this country and China, as there is between this country and India. The parties who engaged in that free trade would not be under any obligation to make it a channel of remittance from India, which the Company are compelled to do. If free traders to China were able, through the demand in India for remittance to Europe, to buy

their teas with funds obtained more cheaply than the Company now obtain them, all such advantage would be derived at the expense of India, because, unless the connection of this country with India were dissolved, India would still have to transfer that large amount of capital, estimated at £4,000,000 sterling per annum, (three-fourths of which is now brought by the Company at a favourable exchange,) which must be transferred in some way through trade, although it is wholly distinct from commercial returns. It appears to me that this circumstance presents a formidable obstacle to the growth of a profitable export trade from this country either to India or to China, and explains the difficulty (which I see stated in the evidence given to this Committee) of effecting returns for the exports of manufactured goods to India. *Q.* You have stated before, that the average amount of remittance from India, charged to be paid in England for stores, half-pay, and so on, amounts to £3,000,000; how do you reconcile that with your statement now, that a remittance of £4,000,000 would be necessary?—*A.* £3,000,000 is the government remittance; in addition to that there is an accumulation of private fortunes, and there are the allowances for families in England of persons resident in India, which I estimate at £1,000,000. *Q.* On what data do you give that opinion, as to those items amounting on an average to £1,000,000 sterling?—*A.* I have no other data than the opinions recorded upon the proceedings of the Court of Directors, by persons who are supposed to be most conversant with Indian subjects. *Q.* Are there any recorded opinions at different times on that subject in the proceedings sent from India?—*A.* I do not remember to have seen any such calculations recorded upon the Indian proceedings. There are some, I think, upon the proceedings of the Court of Directors. *Q.* Do you think the rate of exchange in China is or is not a criterion to be depended upon in computing the prime cost of the teas?—*A.* It seems to me, that to value the tale upon any such principle, would be to assume, first, that the Company might draw bills, which if they had drawn, would have defeated the operation of the law in respect of the charges of India; and secondly, that if they had done so, they could have obtained £2,000,000 as cheaply as £200,000. *Q.*

You give that opinion as applied to the existing state of things?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* Do you conceive that the Legislature, in speaking of prime cost, could not have intended such a mode of computation?—*A.* I have great reluctance in presuming to give an opinion upon that point. Independently of my statement, that the clause in the Commutation Act was prepared by the Court of Directors, who, a short time previously to preparing it, had themselves expressed a view of what constituted *prime cost*, accordant with the principle now adopted, and which was before Parliament when the Act was passed, it strikes me that the Legislature, in speaking of prime cost, must have meant a computation founded upon fact, which the rate of exchange would not in this case show. Besides, if the Committee will be pleased to refer to the Acts of the 13 Geo. III. c. 64, 19 Geo. III. c. 61, 20 Geo. III. c. 56, 21 Geo. III. c. 65, they will find that about the time when the Commutation Act was in progress, Parliament was in the habit of controlling, and in some cases absolutely prohibiting the Company from accepting bills of exchange. I would also venture to suggest one other point deserving of some attention: if Parliament intended that the calculation of prime cost should invariably be governed by the rate of exchange, they would not have authorized interest from the time of the arrival of the

tea in England; because bills being drawn at six months' sight, there would have been in that case a double allowance of interest for the period the bill had to run after the arrival of the tea. *Q.* You have stated your opinion that it would be impossible to draw two millions' worth of bills from Canton upon England for consecutive years; does not the amount of bills, which it is possible to draw from one country to another, depend upon the extent of the commercial transactions between those countries?—*A.* Undoubtedly. *Q.* Then supposing there to be an extension of commerce between England and China, would it be impossible that a larger amount of bills could be drawn from Canton upon England than is now drawn?—*A.* The opinion which I have expressed has reference to the present period and to present circumstances. I am not prepared to say that the trade could be profitably increased; but of course if it could, the means of remittance would be increased. *Q.* Then the difficulty of drawing an additional sum by bills from Canton upon England arises partly out of the present state of the law as affecting the commerce between the two countries?—*A.* From the present state of the law, rendering it obligatory upon the Company to apply the proceeds of their teas to the Indian charges.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The following is a copy of a Resolution of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, passed 3d April, the Bishop of London in the chair:—

“This Society—unwilling as it is in general to interfere in measures which are in any degree connected with the proceedings of Government in Great Britain or its dependencies—feel themselves called upon, with reference to the obstructions offered to the promotion of Christian knowledge in India by the regulations now in force with respect to an impost levied upon the natives frequenting the places of idolatrous worship in that peninsula, to resolve, That it is expedient to present the following Memorial to the East-India Company, viz.

To the Hon. the Directors of the East-India Company.

The Memorial of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge,

Respectfully sheweth:

That the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has now been established for upwards

of a century, having for its object the propagation throughout the earth of the divine religion of Christianity, upon the principles of the Church of England as legally established in the British dominions.

That, among other parts of the world in which the labours of the Society have been abundant, the extensive dominions subjected to the government of your Hon. Company have occupied a prominent place; and while this Society humbly desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the facilities of late afforded by the Parliament and Government of the country, in respect of the episcopal and ecclesiastical provision now accorded to India, the Society is equally anxious to acknowledge its grateful sense of the attention and kindness invariably evinced by the Hon. Company in promoting its objects in that part of the world.

That this Society, while it is duly sensible of the general protection and assistance thus afforded by the Hon. Company, is yet apprehensive that some circumstances are still permitted to exist which have an operation adverse to the proceedings of this Society, and tend to obstruct the good which might otherwise be accomplished.

That among the causes which appear to offer a principal obstruction to the proceedings of this Society, is the encouragement afforded, however inadvertently, by the Company and its agents, to the idolatrous worship of the East by means of the impost levied on the pilgrims and worshippers at the several temples, and by the revenue thence derived, the inference from which regulation of the government is feared to have been an opinion too generally adopted by the native population, that so far from any objection being felt by the Company

to the continuance of the idolatrous rites and corrupt practices of heathenism, it rather intends to afford them its patronage and support, in thus being contented to derive from them a considerable pecuniary revenue.

That this Society fully desiring, in the exercise of charity, to appreciate the original motives of the East-India Company in affording its sanction to the collection of the tribute in question, is yet apprehensive that the results have been, and cannot but continue to be, injurious to the best interests of Christianity at large, and therein to the object and designs of this Society in particular.

Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully request that the Hon. Directors will be pleased to take into their consideration the subject of this Memorial, and afford such relief in the premises as may appear to be necessary.

And your Memorialists, &c."

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

On the 11th of April a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six directors, in the room of William Stanley Clarke, Esq., John Thornhill, Esq., George Raikes, Esq., Henry Alexander, Esq., Sir William Young, Bart., and Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on William Astell, Esq., Russell Ellice, Esq., Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., John Masterman, Esq., Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., and George Smith, Esq.

On the 12th of April a Court of Directors was held, when the six new directors took the oath and their seats. John Goldsbrough Ravenshaw, Esq., and Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., were chosen chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

India Board, April 7, 1832.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M. A. (Vicar of Islington), to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, void by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Turner.—*London Gaz.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRASER.

Downing-street, April 3, 1832.—The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Hugh Fraser, of the Madras Infantry, to be a Knight Commander of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, in the room of Sir G. Martindell, deceased.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM.

Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. has been appointed Governor of Fort St. George.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Whitehall, March 5, 1832.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent

to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto George Campbell, of Eden-wood, in the county of Fife, Esq. (formerly of the Bengal Medical Service).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 27. Penelope, Hutchinson, from Mauritius 17th Nov.; and Cape 1st Jan.; off Dartmouth.—28. *Pheasant*, McCallum, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; at Leith.—*April 2. H. C. S. General Kyd*, Nairne, from China 27th Nov.; off Dartmouth.—3. *York*, Leary, from Madras 20th Oct., and Cape 13th Jan.; off Plymouth.—3. *Frances Charlotte*, Coghlan, from Madras 16th Oct.; and Cape 13th Jan.; off Plymouth.—3. *Child Harold*, Leach, from Singapore 10th Dec.; off Falmouth.—3. *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Bengal 20th Nov.; at Liverpool.—3. *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Bengal, 2d Dec.; at Liverpool.—4. *Corsair*, Weatherhead, from Cape 27th Jan.; at Gravesend.—4. *Nereide*, Roe, from Bengal 8th Oct., and Cape 15th Jan.; off the Start.—4. *Paragon*, Wilson, from Mauritius 9th Dec., and Cape 10th Jan.; at Bristol.—5. *H. C. S. Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 17th Nov.; off the Wight.—5. *City of Aberdeen*, Duthie, from Manila 24th Sept.; in the Clyde.—5. *Cissopsea*, Corner, from Mauritius 10th Dec.; at Liverpool.—5. *Sissamah*, Walker, from Mauritius and Cape; off Falmouth.—6. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hamney, from Bengal 13th Dec., and Cape 3d Feb.; at Liverpool.—7. *Albion*, McLeod, from Bengal 4th Dec.; and Cape 4th Feb.; off Liverpool.—10. *Lord Anherst*, Hicks, from Bombay 4th Dec., Goa 10th do., and Cape 5th Feb.; at Falmouth.—12. *North Briton*, Morrison, from Java 24th Sept.; at Cowes.—*Pineas Louise*, Wendt, from China 14th Dec.; off Penzance.—17. *H. C. S. Hythe*, Shepherd, from China 24th Dec.; off the Wight.—17. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Bengal 9th Dec., and Madras 3d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—18. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, from Bengal 2d Nov.; at Gravesend.—18. *Riddle*, Beckman, from Batavia 12th Nov.; at Cowes.—19. *Klora*, Gilkison, from Bombay 27th Dec.; in the Clyde.—19. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Bengal 1st Dec.; Dorothy, Garnock, from Bombay 12th Dec.; and Royal George, Wilson, from Bombay 15th Nov., and Cape 22d Jan.; all at Liverpool.—19. *Bencoolen*, Roberts, from Manila 11th Oct.; Singapore 9th Nov., Batavia 26th do., and Cape 12th Feb.; at Cowes.—20. *Louche*, Discoll, from Bombay 21st Nov., and Cape 8th Feb.; at Deal.—20. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from Singapore 8th Dec.; at Deal.—20. *Aquila*, Taylor, from Cape 5th Feb.; at Liverpool.—20. *Clifton*, Lightbody, from Mauritius; in the Clyde.—21. *Capricorn*, Smith, from Mauritius; at Leith.—21. *Duck-enfield*, Riddle, from Van Diemen's Land 29th Oct.; *Baldium*, Waddle, from Mauritius 16th Dec., and Cape 15th Jan.; and *Tyne*, Brown, from Mauritius 30th Dec.; all at Gravesend.—21. *Falldon*, Mould, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; at Deal.—21. *H. M. S. Satellite*, Hare, from Madras 20th Dec., and Trincomalee 4th Jan.; at Plymouth.—22. *Fanny*, Currie, from Singapore 17th Nov.; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, from Calcutta 13th Nov., and Madras 3d Dec.; *Edmund Castle*, Cairns, from Singapore 25th Oct., and Cape 13th Jan.; *Abel Gower*, Smith, from Mauritius; *Indiana*, Webster, from Mauritius 24th Dec.; and *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Singapore 3d Nov., Batavia 24th do., and Cape 12th Feb.; all at Gravesend.—22. *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 23d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—23. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from Mauritius 29th Dec.; at Gravesend.—25. *H. C. S. Herfordshire*, Hope, from China 24th Dec.; off Dover.—25. *H. C. S. Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal 11th Jan.; off Dover.—25. *Morley*, Douglas, from Ceylon 15th Dec., and Cape 9th Feb.; off Dover.—25. *Magnet*, Watkins, from Cape; at Deal.

Departures.

March 27. Sarah, Whiteside, for Bombay; from Deal.—28. *Waterloo*, Goldsmith for New South Wales; *May Bibby*, Whidborne, for Rio and Bombay; and *Saguenay*, Brown, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—21. *William*, Whyte, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Jessie*, Thompson, for

Bombay; *Wellington*, Robinson, for New South Wales; and *Cape Breton*, Johnson, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—30. *Dianem*, Fairclough, for Singapore; and *William Stithouse*, Roberts, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—April 1. *Ediza*, Groves, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—2. *Oriana*, Todd, for Bengal; from Greenock.—3. *Imogen*, Richardson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Alexander*, McLachlan, for Cape, Batavia, and Singapore; from Deal.—4. *Elizabeth*, Currie, and *Riventia*, Deliotte, both for New South Wales; from Deal.—5. *England*, Blyth, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—5. *Hector*, Freeman, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—5. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Boyne*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.—9. *Sir Francis McNaghten*, Parker, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—9. *Mary*, Dobson, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Deal.—10. *Red Rover*, Chrystie, for New South Wales (with female emigrants); from Cove of Cork.—11. *Bero*, Rutter, for Cape; from Liverpool.—13. *Hydery*, McDonald, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—15. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Cape; from Deal.—15. *Export*, Anwyl, for Mauritius; from Deal.—16. *Leah*, Muddle, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—17. *Ediza Jane*, Findlay, for Cape; from Deal.—17. *Princess Royal*, Grimwood, for Van Diemen's Land (with emigrants); from Deal.—17. *Georgina Halket*, Fotheringham, for New South Wales; from Deal.—18. *Hall*, Clark, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for Bombay; from Deal.—23. *Manfield*, Stambank, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—25. H. C. S. *Berwickshire*, Thomas, for China; from Deal.—25. H. C. S. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, for China; from Deal.—25. *Vesper*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.—26. H. C. S. *Canning*, Baylis, for China; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Nereide, from Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Doulthorne, and five children.

Per Frances Charlotte, from Madras: Mrs. Short, Mrs. Caghan; Col. Darby; Capt. Thornbury; Lieut. Burdett; Lieut. Williamson; Master Smith; two steerage passengers; two servants, &c.

Per Atlas, from Mauritius: Capt. Longmore; Capt. Last; Mrs. Longmore; five children; three servants.

Per Paragon, from Mauritius: Mr. Justice May.

Per Cordelia, from Bengal: Mr. Leighton and two children.

Per Royal George, from Bombay: Lieut. Horne; Lieut. Welch; Dr. Knox; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; four children.—(Capt. Taylor was landed at the Cape.)

Per Edmond Castle, from Singapore: Lieut. Nicolay.

H. C. S. *General Kyd*, from St. Helena: five charter-party passengers.

Per Nandi, from Bengal (arrived last month): Mrs. Harrowell; Mrs. Cheetman; Miss Harrowell; Miss Cheetman; Lieut. Cheetman; one child; two servants.

Per York, from Madras: Mrs. Campbell and family; Hon. E. Marshall; Lieut. Ross; Lieut. Burgoyne; Mr. France; Mr. Green; Mr. Babington; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Cook and family.—(Capt. Campbell died at sea.)

Per Duke of Leinster, from Bengal: Charles Bayley, Esq., civil service; Geo. Lamb, Esq.; Lieut. Wase, 29th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Anderson; Mr. Clough; three Masters White; Master Wase.—(Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., and Lady Colquhoun, were landed at the Cape.)

H. C. S. *Hythe*, from China: three charter-party passengers.

Per Lord Amherst, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Elphinstone; Mrs. Mason; Mrs. Probyn; Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Hogg; Miss Elphinstone; Miss Hickey; Col. McMahon, Queen's Royals; Capt. Lyster, ditto; Capt. Brown, Bombay N.I.; Capt. Probyn, ditto; Capt. Shaw, H. M. 4th L. Dragoon; Capt. Blake, ditto; Lieut. Mackenzie, H. M. 98th regt.; Lieut. Thomas, Bombay N.I.; two Misses Elphinstone, two Probyn, and Emma Willoughby; Masters Elphinstone, two Mason, two Probyn, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 8, No. 29.

Hicks, and Lester; three European and eight native servants.—(Lieut. Lloyd died at sea.)

Per Albion, from Bengal: Mrs. Hunt; Mrs. Kerry; Mrs. Conway and child; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Grant and two children; Capt. Hunt, H. M. 3d Buffs; Capt. McQueen, 40th regt. N.I.; Dr. Webster; Lieutenants Bolton and Tening, H. M. 13th regt.; Lieut. Tytle, 53d regt. N.I.; Misses Bretzcke, Grant, Turner, and Kerry.

Per Sir Thomas Munro, from Bengal: Mrs. Currie; Miss Emma Roberts; Wm. Currie, Esq.; Capt. MacNaghten, Bengal artill.; Capt. Townshend, H. M. 40th regt.; Capt. Shuldham, Bengal artillery; Jas. C. Grant, Esq.; Mr. Bartley.

Per Lady Flora, from Bengal: Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath; Hon. Capt. A. A. Dalzell; Lieut. Roberts; Masters G. Beeby, W. Beeby, and Edw. Evans; Mrs. Houston and two children; Mrs. Stewart and two ditto; Mrs. Brampton.—From Madras: Mrs. Paske; Mrs. Chuliffe and three children; Mrs. Lang; Mrs. Strachan and son; Mrs. Smith; Brook Canliffe, Esq., civil service; Major Agnew; Capt. Valdevyn; Capt. J. W. Smyth; Capt. J. Clerk; Dr. Simon; Lieut. Glascock; J. F. Cullen, Esq.; Capt. Smith; Masters Megrah and Peacock; eleven European and native servants, male and female.

Per Benedoon, from Manila: Mr. and Mrs. Ripley.

Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Lind and two children; Mrs. Capt. Hill; Mrs. Henry Thompson; Miss Garstin; Col. Caulfield; R. B. Sheridan, Esq.; Capt. Stokoe; Capt. Hill; Capt. Green; Lieut. Hyslop; Lieut. Lyster; Lieut. Harrison; Wm. Summers, Esq.; Master Garstin; two Portuguese servants and three invalids.

Per Firebrand steamer from Malta: Capt. Butler; Lieut. Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Hay; Miss Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Stenton; Mr. and Mrs. Gillberts; Mr. Nash.

Per Looch, from Bombay: Mrs. Chippendale; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Smith; Capt. Laing; Capt. Hale; Lieut. Budden; Mr. Cameron; Mr. Gerard; Mr. Lynch; Mr. Thomas; Dr. Chippendale; four children; three servants.

Per Duckenfield, from Van Diemen's Land: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family; Alex. M. Baxter, Esq.; John Sharpe, Esq.; Mr. Elmslie; John Moses and family.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay: Capt. Patterson; Lieut. Latham; Miss Stock.

H. C. S. *Munera*, from Bengal: General the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B.; Countess Dalhousie; Lord Ramsay, aide-de-camp; Major Mac Lachlan, ditto; Dr. Murray; Mrs. Govan; Col. T. B. Raper; Lieut. Col. Land; Capt. E. Jeffries; Capt. D. Russell; Dr. Govan; Dr. Evans; J. D. Prendergrast, C.S.; C. C. Martyn, Esq.; Misses Chester, Hogg, and Govan; Masters Chas. Govan, Geo. Govan, Wm. Stewart, Fred. Jeffries, Rich. Jeffries, and W. J. Evans.

H. C. S. *Heofordshire*, from China: Capt. Hogg; Master Alex. Ford.

Expected.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Bengal: Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Crichton; Mrs. White; Mrs. Cotton; Mrs. Gardiner; Mrs. Duncan; Miss Austin; Major Crichton; Capt. Lewes; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Harkness; Lieut. Whitelock; Mr. Copper; 16 children; several servants.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Bengal: Mrs. Cave and four children; Colonel J. H. Cave; Major J. B. Pratt; Ensign W. H. Penrose, 30th regt. N.I.

Per James Pattison, from Bengal: Mrs. Grote; three Misses Jeremie; A. Grote, Esq., civil service; Mr. Lowther; Mr. Halldane; Lieut. McAn, 47th regt.; Ens. Gordon.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal: Mrs. General Smith; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Nisbett; Mrs. Turquand; Mrs. Nicolson; Mrs. Bolton; Robert Nisbett, Esq., civil service; J. Campbell, Esq., ditto; Dr. S. Nicolson, Bengal medical establishment; Capt. Bolton, H. M. 31st regt.; Capt. P. Grant; Capt. H. Mackenzie; 12 children.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Hamilton, and three children; Mrs. Percival, and three children, E. M. Gordon, Esq., civil service; Capt. Trafford;

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10th cavalry; Capt. Smith, N. I.; Lieut. Campbell, ditto; Lieut. Egerton; Dr. Haley; F. Cleverly, Esq.

Per Sophia, from Bengal: Mrs. Corbett; Mrs. Williamson; Miss Tulloch; Miss Wahab; Capt. Kerr; Capt. Schmidt; Mr. Turnbull; five children; two European female servants.

Per H. C. S. Thomas Grenville, from Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Tovey; Lieut. and Mrs. Todd and two children; Mrs. Bell; Mrs. McKenny; Miss Harrington; Lieut. Gavler, 16th Lancers; Masters Turnbull and Pigg.

Per St. George, from Bengal, for Bristol: Dr. and Mrs. Sully and one child; Mrs. Shephard and two children; Lieut. Marshall; Messrs. Ross, Peerse, Germer, Raleigh and Hart.—For the Cape: Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, his lady and three children; Dr. and Mrs. McDowell and four children.

Per Andromache, from Bengal: Mrs. Laws; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Fleming; Misses Marquis and Wilson; John Pegue, Esq.; Lieut. Fleming; Dr. Bryce and eight children; Lieut. McLean; Mr. Manson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. London, for Madras and Chlra: Mrs. Eliza Litchfield and infant; Mrs. Wakeman; Misses Stedman and Powell; Major John T. Merideth, Madras army; Capt. W. E. Litchfield, ditto; Lieut. Thos. Wakeman, ditto; Messrs. R. Alexander, H. A. Brett, and C. H. Keate, writers; Messrs. Fred. Hughes and Geo. Cumline, cadets; Messrs. G. D. Low and T. D. Croker, returning to Madras; several charter-party passengers; one servant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 24. At Weston Viewfield, Trinity, the lady of Capt. Bryan Broughton, of the H. C. S. *Earl Balacuray*, of a daughter.

26. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut. Col. F. Roome, of the Bombay establishment, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Alexander Elphinstone, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of twin daughters.

31. The lady of E. G. Crowley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, of a son and heir.

April 2. At Dundee, the wife of Capt. Wm. Burnett, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

5. At Early Bank, North Britain, the lady of Capt. C. E. Davis, of the Bengal army, of a son.

15. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the lady of Major the Hon. George Keppel, of a son and daughter.

Lately. In Connaught Place, the lady of Sir Robert Wigram, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 27. Richard Reece, Esq., son of the late Dr. Reece, author of "the Medical Guide," to Cora Georgina, daughter of the late Col. T. Cowper, Bombay engineers.

April 2. At Chardstock, in the county of Dorset, Robert Hetzel, C. B., colonel in the Bengal artillery, to Elizabeth Langdon, eldest daughter of William Loveridge, Esq., of Paradise Lodge, in the same county.

3. At Allan Park, Stirling, Chas. Dundas Ure, Esq., surgeon, to Cecilia Jane, only daughter of the late Captain Edward Graham, of the Bengal Artillery.

5. At Kensington, Robert Scott, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, Madras establishment, to Elisabeth, only daughter of the late Samuel Wilson, Esq.

— At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. H. Van Heythuysen, of the Madras army, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Sich, jun., Esq., of Chiswick, Middlesex.

— At Brompton, Lieut. J. H. Ottley, of the 26th regt. Bombay N.I., to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Dobell, Esq., of Sloane-street.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert Bowes Malcolm, Esq., M.D., eldest son of the late Major John Malcolm, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the county of Durham, to Barbara, eldest daughter of Dr. John Thatcher, Edinburgh.

— At St. John's Church, Lambeth, James Dunn, Esq., purser in the Royal Navy, and of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Richard Dore, Esq., formerly His Majesty's Deputy Judge Advocate of the colony of New South Wales.

14. At Kensington, the Rev. M. Harrison, M.A., rector of Church Oakley, Hants., and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon, to Margaret, only surviving daughter of the late Samuel Beachcroft, Esq., of Baulsh, East-Indies.

Lately. At Anchorage, Lanarkshire, Hugh Colquhoun, M.D., to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Simpson, Esq., merchant, Madras.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27, 1831. On his passage to India, on board the *Mohra*, Frederick Earle Hotham, Esq., youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hotham, K.C.B., in the 26th year of his age.

Dec. 4. On board the *York*, on the passage from Madras, Capt. Campbell.

10. In his 30th year, of a rapid decline, on his passage from China, Mr. Robert Perrott, sixth mate on board the H.C.S. *Lady Melville*.

Jan. 15, 1832. On board the *Lord Amherst*, on his passage from India, Lieut. George James Lloyd, 11th regt. Bombay N.I., and second son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of Hertford.

March 30. At Inverness, Capt. R. B. Wilson, of the Bengal artillery, son of the late Major Wilson, of Polmailly. Capt. Wilson had come home on furlough to visit his friends in Europe, after passing nearly 20 years in India, where he served not without distinction. In the Nepal war, though a very young man, he was publicly thanked in General Orders by Lord Moun, then Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.

April 2. At Hackney, David Anderson, only surviving son of the late David Bagley, Esq., of Bengal.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. George Hunter, of the Madras Native Infantry, son of Dr. Hunter, of St. Andrew's, North Britain.

9. At Aliphington, Robert Humphries, Esq., aged 72. He was for many years in the East-India Company's factory at Canton, and took eleven voyages from this country to the former place, and was in the *Canton* East-Indiaman in 1797, when she was completely dismantled in the Pacific Ocean.

11. In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in her 73d year, Mrs. Jane Amphibis Sibley, relict of the late Wm. Geo. Sibley, Esq., formerly treasurer of the Hon. East-India Company.

— At Brighton, William Henry Parry, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Madras.

16. In London, Mr. Thomas Foulerton, surgeon of the H.C.S. *Farquharson*.

18. Maria, the infant twin-daughter of Alexander Elphinstone, Esq.

20. On board the *Lonach*, from Bombay, off Margate, Emma Amelia, wife of Alfred Thomas, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's 8th Regt. Bombay military establishment, and only daughter of Colonel Burford of the same regiment.

Lately. In Great Titchfield-street, Julia Eliza, relict of Capt. J. Brown, late of the Ceylon Regiment, and grand-daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Twissleton, late Archdeacon of Colombo.

— On board the *Lonach*, on the passage home, Mr. Frampton, Bombay civil service.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 5, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0 @	20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 4 12 @	—
Bottles	100 11 0	12 0	— flat	do. 4 12	5 0
Coals	B. md. 0 9	—	— English, sq.	do. 2 2	2 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md. 35 4	35 8	— flat	do. 2 5	—
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	— Bolt	do. 2 5	2 8
— Old	do. —	—	— Sheet	do. 3 0	3 8
— Bolt	do. 36 0	39 0	— Nails	cwt. 8 0	15 0
— Tile	do. 34 0	34 8	— Hoops	F. md. 3 0	—
— Nails, assort.	do. 30 0	—	— Kentledge	cwt. 1 0	1 1
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 36 12	38 2	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 5 12	5 14
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	— Sheet	do. 5 10	5 14
Copperas	do. 1 8	1 12	— Millinery	do. 40 D.	—
Cottons, chintz	—	—	— Shot, patent	bag	—
— Muslins, assort.	—	—	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 14	—
— Twist, Mule, 20-60	—	—	— Stationery	P. C.	—
— 60-120	—	—	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 8	7 12
Cutlery	10 D.	—	— Swedish	do. 9 4	—
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	50 D.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd. 2 4	2 12
Hosiery	P. C.	30 D.	— coarse	1 8	1 10
			— Flannel	0 9	1 8

MADRAS, October 5, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 10 @	14	Iron Hoops	candy 25 @	28
Copper, Sheathing	candy 270	280	— Nails	do. —	—
— Cakes	do. 250	260	— Lead, Pig	do. 35	40
— Old	do. 230	245	— Sheet	do. 33	35
— Nails, assort.	do. 210	220	— Millinery	do. 15	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	do. 20	25 A.	— Shot, patent	do. 30	32 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	do. 20	25 A.	— Stationery	do. 30	32 A.
— Longcloth	do. 10 A.	20 A.	— Steel, English	candy 90	100
Cutlery	P. C.	10 D.	— Swedish	do. 70	80
Glass and Earthenware	do. 30 A.	35 A.	— Tin Plates	box 21	22
Hardware	15 D.	20 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	20 A.	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 42	45	— Flannel	20 A.	—
— English sq.	do. 22	24			
— Flat and bolt	do. 22	24			

BOMBAY, December 3, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 20 @	—	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 53 @	0
Bottles, pint	doz. 1	0	— English, do.	do. 37½	0
Coals	ton 20	—	— Hoops	cwt. 7	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt. 60	—	— Nails	do. 14	0
— 24-32	do. 61	—	— Plates	do. 8	0
— Thick sheets	do. 62	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 34	0
— Slab	do. 57	—	— do. for nails	do. 36	0
— Nails	do. 54	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 9	0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	do. 9½	0
— Longcloth	—	—	— Millinery	no demand	—
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 14	0
— Other goods	—	—	— Spelter	do. 8	0
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80	lb. 14	—	— Stationery	A.	0
Cutlery	P. C.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 14½	0
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	— Tin Plates	box 19	0
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	no demand	—
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	ditto	—
			— Flannel	P. C.	—

CANTON, December 19, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	pieces 43 @	6	Smalts	pecul 12 @	28
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	do. 4	5	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5	6
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 2	2½	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.55	1.60
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 11	11	— Camlets	pce. 20	21
— Bandannoes	do. 2	2½	— Do. Dutch	do. 28	40
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 32	44	— Long Ells Dutch	do. 7	7½
Iron, Bar	do. 2½	2½	— Tin	pecul 16½	—
— Rod	do. 3	0	— Tin Plates	box 9	—
Lead	do. 43	5			

SINGAPORE, December 1, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble....	corge	6 @ 8
Bottles.....	100	4	do. do Pullcat.....	do.	3 @ 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 — 45	Twist, 16 to 80.....	pecul	50 — 80
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pes.	24	— 31	Hardware, assort.....	D.	—
Imit. Irish.....	25.....	30 do. 21	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	31 — 6
Longcloths.....	12.....	30 do. —	English.....	do.	7 — 31
38 to 40.....	34-36 do.	7 —	Lead, Pig.....	do.	54 — 6
do. do.....	30-40 do.	7 —	Sheet.....	do.	6 — 7
do. do.....	44 do.	7 —	Shot, patent.....	bag	14 — 2
50 do. 101	12	—	Spelter.....	pecul	4 — 41
54 do. 101	12	—	Sisal, Swedish.....	do.	81 — 91
60 do. 10	14	—	English.....	do.	none
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	3 —	Woollens, Long Ellis.....	pcs.	0 — 11
9-8.....	do.	4 —	Camblets.....	do.	26 — 35
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in. do.	14	— 24	Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	2 — 21
Jaconet, 20.....	44 — 46	do. 2 — 7			

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 5, 1832.—Sales of Cotton Piece Goods still continue small, and at no advance in price, except Jaconet Muslins, which are in demand, and could sell at prices that would remit a small profit. During the past week, only 300 pieces have been sold, at 5 per piece. Jaconet Lappets, 3,650 pieces, at 2-10 to 3-6; Long-cloth, 1,500 pieces, at 3 ans. 4 pie. to 5 ans. per yard; Shirtings, 3,000 pieces, at 4 ans. per yard; with some small sales of Cambrics, Book-muslins, &c. Mule Twist, only 78 bales have been sold, at prices that will not pay. Woollens, the market well supplied. Copper and Iron, the stock heavy.

Madras, Nov. 26, 1831.—Europe goods with little or no variation, continue at quoted prices. The demand in metals rather limited, and prices without alteration.

Singapore, Sept. 29, 1831.—The daily arrivals of the Bugis boats have caused the Chinese merchants to increase their enquiries for some descrip-

tions of British Piece Goods. Prices generally do not appear to have suffered any decline, although the importations per *Engle* and *Colombia* have been rather heavy. Cotton Twist still continues in demand but from the quantity in the market, prices are not near so high as they were some months past.—*Oct. 13.* A lot of longcloths has been sold at 7 to 7½ drs. the piece for produce; a quantity of Cambrics, superior, at 45 to 50 drs. the corge for produce; and another lot of 1,600 pieces, at 41½ drs. the corge, for opium at the market price.—*Oct. 27.* Business in general appears to be slack among the European merchants. The Chinese, however, are actively engaged in their transactions with the Bugis traders.

Canton, Dec. 1, 1831.—There has been a brisk demand for Company's Cotton: as yet, however, the advance has had no influence over the articles of Yarn or British Piece Goods.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 5, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 34 0	Remittable.....	33 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st, or Old 5 }	1 Class 4 0
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	2 do. 3 0
2 14	Do.....	3 do. 2 6
2 4	Do.....	4 do. 1 12
0 14	Do.....	5 do. 0 8
Prem. 2 4	{ 2d, or Middle 5 }	1 12 Prem.
3 12	3d, or New ditto.....	3 4
0 12	4 per cent. Loan dls.....	1 4
Bank Shares—Prem. 6,650 to 6,450.		

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	5	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	4	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106, Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	37 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3½ Prem.

Bombay, Dec. 24, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 25, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills,—none.

Canton, Dec. 15, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', 8s. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private bills, 806 do. do.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be off.	To sail from Graves.	When Sailed.
10 <i>Asia</i>	1020	Thomas Heath.	G. K. Bathie ..	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray..	Walt. Brodie	John Lister ..	Tho. Gardiner	Madras, Bengal,	1831.	1832.	1832.
6 <i>Sir David Scott</i> ..	1342	Joseph Hare ..	D. J. Ward ..	John Moore ..	R. Burroughes	Charles Ray..	Walt. Brodie	John Lister ..	Tho. Gardiner	& China	13 Dec	24 Jan	9 Feb.
6 <i>Duchess of Athol</i> ..	1336	W. E. Ferrers ..	E. M. Daniel ..	Elphinstone G.	R. Steward ..	C. M. Steward	C. M. Steward	W. Scott ..	W. A. Gibb ..	Bombay & China ..	24 Jan	24 Jan	24 Mar
8 <i>Orwell</i>	1335	R. M. Isacke ..	J. Darvynple ..	G. A. Bond ..	H. K. Jolly ..	C. G. Jones ..	Edm. L. Lyse	Wm. Bremner	W. McKilligan	Bombay & China ..	27 Jan.		27 Jan.
10 <i>Merquis Comden</i> ..	1285	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Larkins ..	John Fern ..	H. J. Wolfe ..	R. Manners ..	Joseph Hills..	George Comb	T. Collingwood	St. Helena, Bom-			14 Feb.
8 <i>Thomas Contia</i> ..	1334	S. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie ..	W. Drayner ..	Dudley Norch	J. Hamilton ..	C. T. Rouse..	Even Cameron	James Ritchie	Bombay & China ..	26 Dec	16 Jan	8 Feb.
4 <i>George the Fourth</i> ..	1329	Company's Ship	T. W. Barrow ..	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore..	O. Richardson	Alex. Cheap..	D. T. Roy ..	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China ..	7 Feb.		10 Feb.
6 <i>Macquenn</i>	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	F. Macquenn	John Picalin	Geo. Collard ..	Wm. Bryon ..	D. Mac Tavish	D. McCulloch	Madras, Bengal,			14 Feb.
8 <i>Desira</i>	1325	George Palmer ..	M. Hamilton ..	James Rickett	Rich. Buckle	E. W. Paul ..	C. W. Cuthbert	W. H. Mac	Khlay John Giles	& China			14 Feb.
6 <i>William Fawcett</i> ..	1318	Joseph Hare ..	C. Thomas ..	D. Rogerson ..	John Rose ..	Wm. Buckle ..	F. Y. Sted	MacConnachie	W. J. Milne ..	Madras, Bengal,	1832.		15 Mar
3 <i>Reliance</i>	1316	F. T. Thomas ..	C. Thomas ..	James S. Biles	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Templer	Robt. Murray	& China	25 Jan	13 Feb.	11 Mar
4 <i>Chercombe</i>	1311	Wm. Moffat ..	J. R. Mauderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Templer	Robt. Murray	B. Wise, Jun.	Bombay & China ..	25 Jan	13 Feb.	11 Mar
4 <i>Robinson</i> ..	1330	John Innes ..	John Innes ..	James S. Biles	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Templer	Robt. Murray	Bombay & China ..	25 Jan	13 Feb.	11 Mar
7 <i>Windsor</i>	1338	W. Clay ..	A. F. Proctor ..	Mark Clayson	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder ..	Robert Hull..	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	Malacca, & St. Helena, Straits China	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar
8 <i>Canning</i>	1326	Company's Ship	Philip Baylis ..	Wm. Pulham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis ..	Edw. Turner ..	H. Beveridge	China	13 Mar.	2 Apr.	23 Apr
6 <i>Barnackshire</i> ..	1332	S. Marjoribanks	H. L. Thomas ..	A. Vincent ..	H. Dalrymple	O. MacDonald	A. Smallpiece	Wm. Baird ..	J. W. Rose ..	China	13 Mar.	2 Apr.	23 Apr
4 <i>Lord Leathley</i> ..	1332	H. Blasbarn ..	B. C. Fowler ..	N. de St. Croix	John M. Favell	Henry Hale ..	H. E. M'Intosh	Henry Perrin	F. Chambers	China	13 Mar.	2 Apr.	23 Apr
4 <i>Edinburgh</i>	1335	David Clark ..	David Marshall	Henry Wise ..	Alf. Tomlin ..	V. Steward ..	O. Cleverley ..	Robt. Harvey	David Webster	China	9 Apr.	30 Apr.	31 May
9 <i>Earl of Balcarres</i> ..	1417	Company's Ship	B. Broughton ..	A. Broadhurst	J. P. Griffith	Wm. Pigott ..	Henry Smith	Henry Arnott	James Gordon	Madras & China ..	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar
8 <i>London</i>	1332	Company's Ship	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers ..	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clare ..	F. Kerman ..	John Lenox ..	Madras & China ..	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, April 24, 1832.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Barilla.....cwt.	2 12 0	@	3 2 0	Mother-o'-Pearl			
Coffee, Java.....	2 13 0		3 3 0	Shells, China } cwt.	4 10 0	@	—
— Cheribon.....	2 12 0		2 16 0	Nankeens.....	piece		
— Sumatra and Ceylon.....				Rattans.....	100	0 2 0	— 0 3 6
— Bourbon.....				Rice, Bengal White.....	cwt.	0 13 6	— 0 15 0
— Mocha.....	3 6 0		6 10 0	— Patna.....		0 16 0	— 0 18 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 4		0 0 5	— Java.....		0 11 0	— 0 12 0
— Madras.....	0 0 4		0 0 5	Safflower.....		8 0 0	— 11 0 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 4		0 0 5	Sago.....		0 12 0	— 0 18 0
— Bourbon.....	0 0 7		0 0 9	— Pearl.....		0 18 0	— 2 12 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.				Saltpetre.....		1 12 0	— 1 15 0
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9 10 0		16 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb			
— Anniseeds, Star.....	3 8 0			— No. 1.....			
— Borax, Refined.....	4 5 0		5 0 0	— Ditto White.....			
— Unrefined.....	3 5 0		3 10 0	— China.....	0 11 9	— 0 15 0	
— Camphire, Intub.....	14 0 0			— Bengal and Privilege.....			
— Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0 3 6		0 3 8	— Orgazmine.....	0 18 0	— 0 18 6	
— Ceylon.....				Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 4 0	— 0 8 2	
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3 15 0		4 5 0	— Cloves.....	0 1 3	— 0 2 0	
— Lignum.....	4 15 0		5 0 0	— Mace.....	0 4 3	— 0 5 6	
Castor Oil.....lb	0 0 6		0 1 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 2	
China Root.....cwt.				— Ginger.....cwt.	1 16 0		
Cubels.....	5 0 0			— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3	— 0 0 4	
Dragon's Blood, ord.....	8 12 0			— White.....	0 0 5	— 0 0 8	
Guai Ammoniac, drop.....	5 0 0		7 10 0	Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	0 17 0	— 1 9 0	
— Arabic.....	2 0 0		3 15 0	— Siam and China.....	0 17 0	— 1 5 0	
— Assafetida.....	1 10 0		3 10 0	— Mauritius.....			
— Benjamin, 2d Sort.....	15 0 0		30 0 0	— Manila and Java.....	0 16 0	— 1 5 0	
— Animi.....	3 0 0		12 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 2 0	— 0 2 0	
— Gambogium.....	6 0 0		19 0 0	— Congou.....	0 2 0	— 0 3 2	
— Myrrh.....	4 0 0		15 0 0	— Souchong.....	0 2 8	— 0 4 2	
— Oilbanum.....	1 18 0		5 0 0	— Campol.....	0 2 1	— 0 2 4	
— Kino.....	10 0 0		12 0 0	— Twankay.....	0 2 1	— 0 2 10	
Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 4		0 1 0	— Pekoe.....	none		
— Dye.....	0 2 0			— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 2	— 0 3 3	
— Shell.....cwt.	4 0 0		5 0 0	— Hyson.....	0 3 5	— 0 5 4	
— Stick.....	1 10 0		3 0 0	— Young Hyson.....	none		
Musk, China.....oz.	1 5 0		2 0 0	— Gunpowder.....	none		
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 0 0			Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 2 0	— 3 5 0	
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 0 6			— Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 5 0	— 2 15 0	
— Cinnamon.....	0 9 0			— Vermilion.....lb	0 3 0		
— Cocos-nut.....	0 0 2		0 1 0	Wax.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 6 0 0	
— Macé.....	0 0 4			Wood, Sanders Red.....ton	15 0		
— Nutmegs.....	0 0 10		0 2 0	— Ebony.....			
Opium.....	none			— Sapan.....	10 0 0	— 20 0 0	
Rhubarb.....	0 1 10		0 2 4	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 5 0			Cedar Wood.....foot	0 5 0	— 0 7 0	
Senna.....lb	0 0 6		0 2 0	Oil, Fish.....	ton	97 0 0	—
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 16 0			Whalefins.....	ton	97 0 0	—
— Bengal.....	0 9 0		0 12 0	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
— China.....	0 18 0		1 5 0	Best.....lb	0 2 0	— 0 5 0	
Galls, in Sorts.....	3 10 0			Inferior.....	0 1 2	— 0 2 0	
— Blue.....	3 5 0		3 15 0	V. D. Land, viz.			
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 3		0 0 5	Best.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 9	
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 3		0 0 8	Inferior.....	0 0 9	— 0 1 0	
Indigo, Blue and Violet.....	0 5 10		0 6 2	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
— Purple and Violet.....	0 5 6		0 5 9	Aloes.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 10 0	
— Fine Violet.....	0 5 6		0 5 9	Ostrich Feathers, and.....lb	2 0 0	— 7 0 0	
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 4 10		0 5 4	Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	
— Violet and Copper.....	0 4 8		0 5 4	Fishes, Dry.....	0 0 4	— 0 0 6	
Copper.....	0 4 5		0 4 9	— Salted.....	0 0 4	— 0 0 5	
Consuming, mid. to fine.....	0 3 9		0 5 0	Oil, Palm.....cwt.	34 0 0	— 35 0 0	
Do. ord. and low.....	0 2 7		0 3 6	— Fish.....	ton		
— Madras, mid. to fine.....	0 2 9		0 3 7	Raisins.....cwt.			
Do. low and ord.....	0 2 3		0 2 7	Wax.....	5 0 0	— 6 0 0	
Do. Kurpah.....	0 2 8		0 3 11	Wine, Cape.....pipe			
— Java.....	0 2 6		0 4 3	— Red.....	10 0 0	— 20 0 0	
				Wood, Teak.....load	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	

PRICES OF SHARES, April 26, 1832.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock).....	—	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	64	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	77	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	102	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	100	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock).....	110	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	4	—	10,000	100	23	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	92	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	82	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	5	—	10,000	100	12	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—The sugar market is dull. The stock of West-India sugar is reduced, but buyers will not purchase. The stock of West-India sugar is now 5,609 hhds. and tce., which is 3,054 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius 43,136 bags, being 9,059 less than last year. The delivery of West-India sugars last week 1,394 hhds. and tce., being 901 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 8,522 bags, being 1,265 more than the corresponding week of 1831. The sales of Mauritius have been rather extensive, owing to the scarcity of West-India, but without advance of prices.

Coffee.—The coffee market has a firm appearance.

Silk.—The market is not so brisk as last week, but prices are better, and good articles meet with a ready sale at an advance; inferior articles are fetching better prices.

Tea.—The market is dull. Boheas that cost 2s. are now at 1d. premium, and in Congous but little doing.

Cotton.—The market is firm.

Indigo.—The following is the result of the sale which commenced on the 10th and closed on the 17th April:—The quantity declared for sale was 3,916 chests, of which 1,600 chests were Company's; previous to the opening of the sale 34 chests were withdrawn, leaving 3,882 chests, which presented the following assortment:—*Benegal*, 200 chests, very fine shipping qualities; 601 good to fine do; 893 middling to good do; 635 good consuming to middling shipping do; 888 ordinary to good consuming qualities.—*Madras*, 45 good; 154 middling; 162 ordinary and low.—*Java*, 3 good to

fine; 7 ordinary, 44 chests Kurpah; 13 do. Binlupatam; 6 do Pondicherry.

The sale began by the Company's marks, which were taxed, as usual, 12 to 25 per cent. under the market prices, and sold with spirit at an average of 4s. 7d. per lb. The biddings were animated throughout the sale, and the rates established in the beginning well supported; but, except a few marks of strong and perfect Indigos, which brought an advance of 3d. on the prices of last sale, the generality of the qualities and marks only realized the currency established in the January sale. The quality of the *Madras* in the sale, was generally good; the Proprietors have shown much firmness in supporting last sale's valuations, and bought in about one-half of the quantity. The quantity bought in by the Proprietors does not exceed 400 chests, mostly Madras.

The following are the prices:—*Benegal*, fine blue, 5s. 3d. a 6s. 2d.; fine purple, 5s. a 5s. 3d.; fine red violet, 4s. 9d. a 5s.; fine violet, 4s. 6d. a 5s.; good and middling do. 4. 3d. a 4s. 6p.; good red violet 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; middling do. 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; good violet and copper 3s. 9d. a 4s. 3d.; middling and ordinary do. 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; low consuming do. 2s. 9d. a 3s. 9d.; trash 9d. a 2s.—*Madras*, fine 3s. 3d. a 3s. 7d.; good 3s. a 3s. 3d.; middling 2s. 8d. a 2s. 10d.; ordinary and low 2s. 3d. a 2s. 8d.—*Java*, ordinary to middling 2s. 8d. a 3s. 3d.; good to fine 3s. 3d. a 4s. 3d.

No material alteration in the market has occurred since the sale; there are fewer parcels than usual in the market; the prices are fully supported.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 March to 25 April 1832.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr.Ct. Red.	3 Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1820.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
27	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
28	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
29	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	1 2 dis	9 12p
30	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 90½	—	—	—	1 dis	10 12p
31	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	2 dis	10 13p
Apr.										
2	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91½	—	—	—	2 dis	10 12p
3	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	—	10 13p
4	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	—	—	par	11 14p
5	—	—	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91½	—	—	—	1 dis	13 14p
6	193½ 4	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	90 90½	91 91½	—	—	99½ 99½	1 dis	13 14p
7	193	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	90 90½	91 91½	16½ 16½	—	99½ 99½	1 dis	13 14p
9	194½ 4	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	89½ 90½	90½ 91	16½ 16½	—	99½ 99½	1 dis	13 14p
10	194½ 4	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	89½ 90½	90½ 91½	16½ 16½	—	99½ 99½	—	12 14p
11	194 5	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	89½ 90	90½ 91½	16½ 16½	—	99½ 99½	1 dis	11 13p
12	194½ 5½	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	90 90½	91 91½	16½ 16½	200 1	99½ 99½	1 dis	12 13p
13	195½ 5½	82½ 82½	83½ 84	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	201 3	99½ 99½	1 dis	12 13p
14	196½	83	83½ 84	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	204	99½ 100	par	12 13p
16	196 6½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	—	99½ 100	1p	12 13p
17	196 6½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 90½	91½ 92	16½ 16½	203½ 4½	99½ 100	1p	12 13p
18	196½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 90½	91½ 92½	16½ 16½	204½ 5	100 0½	1 2p	12 13p
19	196½ 7½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91½	91½ 92½	16½ 16½	204½ 5	100½ 0½	1 2p	12 13p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	197½ 8½	84 84½	85 85½	91½ 92	92½ 93½	16½ 16½	—	101 1½	1 2p	11 13p
23	198 9	84 84½	84½ 85½	91½ 92½	93½ 93½	16½ 16½	205½	101 1½	2 3p	12 14p
24	198½ 9	83½ 84½	84½ 85½	91½ 92	92½ 93½	16½ 16½	205½ 6½	101 1½	2 3p	11 13p
25	198½ 20 84	84½	85 85½	91½ 91½	93 93½	16½ 16½	—	100½ 1½	2 3p	11 14p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Dec. 2.

Appeal of Sir C. Cockerell, Bart., and others, in the matter of John Palmer and others, insolvents.—The court gave judgment in this case, which was a petition of appeal of Sir C. Cockerell and others against an order of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, dismissing the petition of the appellants, by which they asked that the assignees of the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co. might be directed to admit the sum of £912 as a credit to the account of the debt due by Messrs. Palmer and Co. to the petitioners. The facts were as follow: Palmer and Co. in Calcutta, and Cockerell, Trail, and Co. in London, had long been mutually the factors and general agents of each other; and, in 1828, Sir John Prideaux, being indebted to Palmer and Co. in the sum of Sa.Rs. 18,000, executed an assignment and a power of attorney to his brother, Major Prideaux, in England, to sell certain property, and out of the proceeds to pay this debt. This assignment and power Sir John delivered to Palmer and Co., and the documents were, on the 29th July 1828, sent by Palmer and Co. to Cockerell and Co., who had before been in communication with Major Prideaux on the subject. On the 2d August, Palmer and Co. again wrote to Cockerell and Co., stating, that they had recommended Sir J. Prideaux to direct the money to be paid into the hands of Cockerell and Co., and requested the latter to use every exertion to obtain payment from Major P. On the 18th September, Palmer and Co. wrote to Messrs. Cockerell that Sir J. Prideaux had adopted their suggestion, and enclosed a letter from him, directing his brother to pay Cockerell and Co. such sums as he might realize from the sale of the property, for remittance to Palmer and Co. Messrs. Palmer then request Messrs. Cockerell will credit the exchange account with such sums as they might receive, making a *pro formâ* remittance. Palmer and Co. informed Cockerell and Co. that Sir J. Prideaux had by their suggestion directed his brother to pay the money to Cockerell and Co. for remittance; they enclosed and gave up to Cockerell and Co. this direction of Sir J. Prideaux to his brother; and then directed Cockerell and Co. to credit the exchange account with the amount, and to make a *pro formâ* remittance. The assignment and power of attorney were delivered to Major Prideaux in England, a sale took place, and a

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part payment was made by him to Messrs. Cockerell of £1,210. On the 11th June 1829, Messrs. Cockerell, however, wrote to Messrs. Palmer, stating that Major Prideaux refused to recognize his brother's instructions to pay the proceeds of the sale into the hands of Messrs. Cockerell, and they stated the difficulties they had had in coming to any settlement with Major Prideaux, and added that they were not in possession of any closed account, shewing the exact demand of Messrs. Palmer against Sir J. Prideaux, without which they were advised it would be idle to proceed at law to enforce a settlement. At the same time they enclosed an account drawn up as between Sir J. Prideaux and Messrs. Cockerell, showing a balance in favour of the former of Sa. Rs. 12,990; and they also enclosed an order for transferring that amount to the credit of Sir J. Prideaux in Messrs. Palmer's books, which was accordingly done before the insolvency. On the 4th November 1829, Messrs. Palmer sent Messrs. Cockerell a copy of Sir J. Prideaux's account with them, and stated that they thought the authority they had forwarded was so ample as to obviate all objections on the part of Major Prideaux, and added that Sir J. Prideaux was much dissatisfied with his brother's proceedings. On the 2d January 1830, Messrs. Palmer filed a petition in the Insolvent Court, and were declared insolvents, and executed an assignment. In the month of April 1830, before this event was known in England, Major Prideaux made a further payment to Messrs. Cockerell of £912. 15s. 4d.; and they wrote, as in the former instance, to Messrs. Palmer, enclosing an order of transfer for the amount in favour of Sir J. Prideaux. It was admitted that at the time the first letter was written, Messrs. Palmer were largely indebted to Messrs. Cockerell, who were in the habit of accepting bills for them and making very large payments on their behalf; and also, that at the time of the insolvency, Sir J. Prideaux was still indebted to Messrs. Palmer, having paid nothing except the remittance made by his brother. Upon these facts the question was, whether Cockerell and Co. were entitled to retain and apply to the liquidation of the balance due to them from Palmer and Co., this sum of £912 so paid to them by Major Prideaux, they of course giving credit to Messrs. Palmer for the amount; or whether the assignees had a right to have the money paid over to them.

The *Chief Justice*, on the authority, principally, of the case of "*French v. Fein*," Cooke's Bankrupt Laws, 565, was of opinion that this was a case of mutual

(T)

credit, against which Messrs. Cockerell and Co. had a right to set off a debt due to them by the bankrupts. He conceived the principle to be, that wherever a party is entrusted with goods, or any thing of value, or any thing whereby money is to be realized, that is a credit given to him; and when that credit ripens into a debt, he has a right to set off against a claim by the assignees for that debt, so constituted, whatever was due to him by the bankrupt at the time of the bankruptcy. He had given peculiar attention to this case, from his having thought at first that the decision in the Insolvent Court could not be impeached. He fully agreed in the doctrine that had been made the foundation of the decision in the court below, that if this had been merely a debt due from Prideaux, it would have passed to the assignees. The distinction was, that this was not a question whether the interest in the debt passed to the assignees, but whether Messrs. Cockerell had not a trust given to them to get in this money, and an authority put into their hands for that purpose. If so, it was strictly a case of mutual credit, and Messrs. Cockerell had a right to set off, against this sum received by them, the debts due to them from the bankrupts.

Mr. Justice Franks thought, upon a review of all the facts in the petition, that the power given to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. was an authority coupled with an interest which the parties who gave it could not recall. Then looking to the law that had been laid down upon the subject, in his humble opinion this authority, coupled with an interest, and given to Messrs. Cockerell before the insolvency, was not revoked by the civil incapacity created by the insolvency. It was given before the insolvency for the interest of the parties to whom it was given, and for a consideration then existing, and which had never since been satisfied. According to the principles of justice, he thought, therefore, that Messrs. Cockerell and Co. had a right to retain this money. His opinion was, that the authority having been given under such circumstances previous to the adjudication of insolvency, it did not pass to the assignees by virtue of the assignment. He did not think the firm of Palmer and Co. could have recalled or revoked their authority to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. to receive this money from Major Prideaux. He thought the transaction amounted to a contract; it had consideration and assent of parties, and had been in part executed. Of that part payment Palmer and Co. were aware in November 1829, and had assented to it; and that was a part payment on an entire and indivisible contract. Then the equity of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. to receive the money ought not to be affected by the act of Major Prideaux, who ought

to have paid the whole money at once, and not by instalments.

Mr. Justice Ryan differed from the other judges. It seemed to him that the first question in this case was, whether this was not a debt due to Palmer and Co. from Sir John Prideaux at the time of the insolvency. Some question had been made as to whether there had not been an equitable assignment of this debt, so as to divest it out of Palmer and Co.; but in reality there was nothing at all approaching to an equitable assignment of the debt. There was nothing beyond the mere authority to receive as the agent of the other. There was no pretence that Messrs. Palmer meant to assign this debt; for the petition stated it was the ordinary course of dealing between the two houses; and if money had been received in Calcutta, the transactions would have been conducted in a similar manner, although Messrs. Palmer were largely indebted to the London house. Then, if there was no equitable assignment, the debt at the time of the insolvency was a *chose in action* of Palmer and Co.'s, and passed under the assignment. Then there remained a question, whether Messrs. Cockerell and Co., having received this money, had not a right, under the particular circumstances of this case, to retain it; or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, was it not a case of set-off or mutual credit? He admitted that where there was a trust between two parties there was mutual credit; but in all the cases that have arisen on that question of mutual credit, the party has had in his possession something that the other party could not recover except by action at law or suit in equity. In "*French v. Fenn*," the pearls were purchased by Fenn, and there it was certainly held he had a right to retain the bankrupt's share of the profits against the debt due from the bankrupt. But what had the parties in their possession here beyond the mere authority as agents to receive the debt due to Palmer and Co.? The debtor had no notice this was to be paid to Cockerell and Co. He did not wish to decide any thing that was not raised by the facts before him; and upon those facts he thought Messrs. Cockerell and Co. had no right to claim this as a set-off. He had only to express his opinion upon the law of the case; but as the question of hardship had been so much dwelt on, he might say that there were two sides to that question, and that the object of the law was to have an equal distribution of the property of the bankrupt among all the creditors.

Order of the Insolvent Court reversed.

December 12th.

Ann Louisa Ramsay was indicted for having, on the 9th of April last, at Rajpooora, near Delhi, wilfully and mali-

ciously attempted to discharge a loaded pistol at Lieut. George Talbot, with intent to maim him or do him some grievous bodily harm; and Allan Ramsay was indicted for having counselled and procured the said Ann Louisa Ramsay to commit the said felony.

The *Advocate General* (Mr. Pearson) observed, that this was a case of great interest, not only to the party but to the public at large. He should refrain from addressing the jury at length, in a case in which the counsel for the defence was not allowed to speak, and content himself with bringing to their notice the simple facts of the case. To judge of the motives of the accused it would be necessary to call their attention to facts a little anterior to the circumstances which led to the present indictment. They were probably aware that Mr. Ramsay and Lieut. Talbot were officers in the same regiment (8th N.I.), in which, for some time previous to the occurrences which would appear to have taken place, there had been disputes. On the 8th February last, Lieut. Talbot was brought to a court-martial on charges preferred against him by the prisoner at the bar. The result of those charges, or the propriety of bringing them, were circumstances with which they had nothing to do; he only brought them to their notice that they might ascertain the state of mind of the parties. On the 28th of March, Mr. Ramsay purchased a pair of pistols at Delhi, and on the 9th of April took place that occurrence which was the subject of their inquiry. (Here the learned counsel related the particulars of the occurrence, which will be collected from the evidence.) With respect to Mr. Ramsay, in the first instance, a court-martial had been called, at his request, on the 8th February; on the 28th March he had purchased the pistols; and on the 9th April, Brigadier Cartwright and Colonel Tapp had gone to his house and put questions to him, the answers to which would imply that he had a knowledge of the purpose for which Mrs. Ramsay had gone out, as would appear from their evidence.

George Richard Talbot was then examined.—I am a lieutenant in the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, which is quartered at Delhi. I was at the mess of the 1st regt. N.I., on the 9th April last, as Lieut. Corner's guest. Twenty-five or thirty persons were at dinner. After the cloth had been removed I heard a noise like the click of a pistol, but took no notice till I heard it repeated, when I jumped up. Lieut. Corner did the same, and rushed past the back of my chair, and fell to the ground with some one in his arms. I heard a voice call out, "how dare you seize me?" and recognized it to be Mrs. Ramsay's. I quitted the house and went to Major Wallington's, but did not see

any thing in Mrs. Ramsay's hand before I quitted it. I think I have heard her say she was an Irishwoman. As far as I know, she is married to Mr. Ramsay, who I believe to be an Englishman. I did not go with Colonel Tapp and the brigadier to Mr. Ramsay's. I have seen Mrs. Ramsay write, and believe the letter now produced (A.) to be her hand-writing.

Cross-examined.—I was brought to a court-martial on a charge of having been guilty of indelicate conduct to Mrs. Ramsay. I had not been forbid visiting at her house till the 15th of August 1830, when I received intimation from Mrs. Ramsay to discontinue my visits. Once or twice before that I believe I called and was told that Mrs. Ramsay was ill. She never expressed herself offended at any liberty I had taken. Something had occurred about my attempting to embrace her, but I said I was not serious, and would not repeat the offence. Between that and the 15th of August, I called and did not obtain admittance. I was brought to a court-martial in February 1831, and, on that occasion, accused her of grossly improper conduct towards me. I only stated the facts so far as that she asked me for my house, which I refused. I never did so previous to receiving her letter on the 15th of August. There had been differences among the officers of our regiment from about the year 1828. In July and August 1830, Lieut. Ramsay was absent from the regiment, at the presidency. I had been on terms of intimacy with him, yet voted against his being re-admitted to the mess, and gave as a reason, that he would bully the mess. I still continued on terms of friendship with him, and he had no motives that I know of to bring me to a court-martial, unless he considered it his duty to do so. I thought him a good-hearted man, but too fond of litigation at the mess, and the other officers thought so too, which created him a good many enemies. In February 1831, he was the senior lieutenant of the regiment. I think Mrs. Ramsay said she was an Irishwoman, but cannot positively say so. My parents are Irish, and I did not hear a bit of the brogue on her tongue. I did not know Lieut. Birch till my court-martial. Captain Macnaghten drew up my defence, and Lieut. Birch assisted me. He (Lieut. Birch) was Deputy Judge Advocate, and it was his duty to do so. There was no attempt made to prevent my court-martial. Mr. Ramsay was brought to a court-martial previous to this and acquitted, and there was a desire among the officers subsequent to this court-martial to get him out of the regiment for the gross insult he had offered the court, but of which he had been acquitted. I and Captain Mayhew were witnesses. Captain Mayhew was put under arrest and accused of perjury, but honourably acquitted.

Re-examined.—I was honourably acquitted. My trial was in February 1831, and that of Lieut. Ramsay was in 1829. I never called on Mrs. Ramsay after the 15th of August. We were playing at conversation cards, one of which came up "*Kiss, and I'll tell you.*" I asked how a gentleman should act in such a case, and she replied by note. On the following evening I repeated the question, and she replied, "act as the card directs." I got up and she ran away towards her room, upon which I followed her, and put my arm round her waist, when she said, "don't do so," and slapped my face. I said, I was not in earnest, and did it only to frighten her.

Lieut. Frederick Corner examined.—I belong to the 1st regt. N.I., and was dining at my own mess on the evening of the 9th of April last. I know Lieut. Talbot, who was my guest that evening, and sat on my right hand. After dinner, as he and I were conversing, I heard a noise like the snapping of a pistol behind, and looking round, saw a person cocking and re-adjusting the hammer of a pistol, which was down. The person presented it within a few inches of Lieut. Talbot's head, pulled the trigger, and I saw sparks. The person subsequently proved to be Mrs. Ramsay. I looked at her countenance, saw a smile come over it, and immediately recognized her. A second pistol (as I suppose) was produced. I immediately struck it down, and cut my finger with the flint. It was raised above the level of Lieut. Talbot's chair. I struck it down with my left hand, and throwing myself upon her, seized her round the body. She had not time to point the second pistol. She lost her footing and we fell over the bookshelves, when she exclaimed, "how dare you seize me? I am Mrs. Ramsay." She had one pistol in her hand when we were on the ground, and I called out for some one to disarm her; on which Captain Bell and Lieut. Fisher did so. When I asked her how she had ascertained Lieut. Talbot's position at the table, she replied that she had seen him through the *chick*, or door. She also said that she was determined to take his life from the time he had attempted to embrace her and ruin her character, and that she had sought him at his own mess, and not finding them there had come to ours. Some one asked her what the pistols were loaded with, and she replied with thirty-five buck-shot taken out of the punkah. After some delay, Col. Tapp arrived, and she was placed in custody. On the subsequent morning, a court of inquiry was held, and I saw some shot, not regular shot, but they appeared to have been small pieces of lead beaten with a hammer.

Cross-examined.—What I have stated of the second pistol is only matter of be-

lief; I cannot swear she did not re-adjust it. I saw a sardonic smile on her countenance. The charge was sufficient for two or three pistols. I did not observe any priming. The charge of powder was a heavy one. The pistols were not examined that night, but sealed up and placed under the charge of Lieut. Fisher. I cannot say whether they were in the same situation when put in the paper and sealed, as they were when taken out of her hand. It was about nine o'clock, and the bottles had been round once or twice.

Capt. John Bell, of the 1st regt. N.I., examined. On the 9th of April last I dined at our mess, and was seated nearly opposite to Lieut. Talbot. Shortly after the cloth had been removed, I saw Mrs. Ramsay, whom I did not then recognize, enter the mess-room in disguise, behind Lieut. Talbot, with a pistol in her hand, within a few inches of the back part of his head. After she had snapped it more than once, I called out to him, and went round the table, where I found her on the floor struggling with Lieut. Corner. She had a pistol in her right hand which I took from her, which was half-cocked and the pan shut. After examining it, I gave it to Lieut. Fisher, who put the ramrod down and found it loaded. It appeared not to have been used and was primed; I opened the pan and threw out the priming. I have known Mr. Ramsay for many years, and believe him to be an Englishman. I first saw Mrs. Ramsay at Delhi, but do not know what countrywoman she is. When she rose, she said she would yet have his life, but I did not hear her say whose.

Cross-examined.—I did not move till I saw the pistol once or twice snapped, and a few seconds must have elapsed before I got round the table. She did not make any attempt to escape, and spoke freely, threatening some person, whom I supposed to be Lieut. Talbot. I did not observe the other pistol, nor did I perceive the sparks from the flint.

Lieut. James Fisher, of the 1st regt. N.I., examined.—I dined at our mess on the 9th of April, and Lieut. Talbot dined there also. I was on the same side of the table. Shortly after the dessert had been put on the table, my notice was attracted by the entrance of a person in a military attire, behind Lieut. Talbot's chair, who presented a pistol close behind his head, and snapped, cocked, and snapped again. I jumped up, but Lieut. Corner had already seized the person, and was calling for some one to disarm her, and I recognized it to be Mrs. Ramsay by her foraging-cap falling off. I took the pistol, which had the cock up and the hammer down, out of her hand, and went up to Capt. Bell, who had also a pistol in his hand, which he gave to me. Ensign Grant said it would be better to damp the pow-

der, and seizing one of the pistols, poured water down the barrel; but I prevented his doing so with the other. I poured out the water and placed both pistols on the table, and kept them before me till I received orders how to act. The floor had a double covering of carpet, and if any thing had come from the pistol besides water I do not suppose I should have heard it. When Col. Tapp arrived, he desired me to seal them up, which I did. I was present at the breaking of the seals by the president of the Court of Inquiry, Col. Tapp. One pistol contained twenty or thirty shot and a heavy charge of powder, and the other damp powder and paper wadding. In consequence of my having poured out the water, I returned to the mess-room, where I received from the sweeper twenty-five shot or pieces of lead similar to those taken out of the other pistol.

Cross-examined.—I saw nothing come from the pistol but water. The shot was not such as is usually used, and the charge of powder was very large—much more than was likely to have been put in by a person who had been used to load pistols. I would not like to have fired it myself. If the wadding had been fired without the shot I should think the consequences might have been serious.

Henry Pelham Burn, lieutenant and adjutant of the 1st regt. N.I., deposed to the same facts as the preceding witnesses. That evening I went to the brigadier to make a report, who accompanied me and Capt. Teulon to Colonel Tapp's, from whence we all four went to Mr. Ramsay's. On getting close to the house, Capt. Teulon and myself went into the compound. Mr. Ramsay asked who was there, and was answered by Capt. Teulon, who also told him that Brigadier Cartwright was on the road, wishing to speak to him. Mr. Ramsay asked what was the matter, and Capt. Teulon told him that an unpleasant circumstance had taken place at the mess. I think he was informed that Mrs. Ramsay had gone to the mess with pistols, after which I think he asked if they had gone off. When we got into the road, the brigadier asked Mr. Ramsay if he knew where Mrs. Ramsay was, to which he replied, "Oh, yes; she has been gone out about an hour." The brigadier asked, for what purpose? to which he replied, "she went out saying 'she would be revenged on Lieut. Talbot.'" He was then asked, if she went out with his approval or knowledge; and he answered, "that he had nothing to say to her going out, however much he might approve of her intention." To this last sentence I cannot positively swear, as I did not call it to my recollection till questioned by the grand jury. The brigadier then told Mr. Ramsay he should put him under restraint, as he con-

sidered him an accessory before the fact, to which, I think, he said, "that he had nothing to do with it."

Cross-examined.—It is so long ago, that I have but an indistinct recollection of the last part of the conversation. I can swear to the purport but not to the exact words.

Chas. Edw. Trevelyan, of the civil service, examined.—One evening, in April, I was in the mess-room of the 1st N.I., sitting on the same side of the table as Lieut. Corner, when my attention was attracted by a person dressed in a military coat and cap, who was holding a pistol with both hands toward the head of one of the company. There was a kind of malignant fiendish smile on the person's countenance, and I heard the click of a pistol, when Lieut. Corner pushed the person down. I then ran up and saw this person on the ground with a pistol in each hand, and heard her call out, "unhand me, sir! I am Mrs. Ramsay." She was then seated, and abused the pistol, calling it a villainous pistol for not going off, and saying that if she had 50,000 lives she would sacrifice them all to be revenged. When they were examined she said, they are well loaded with (I think) thirty-two or thirty-five shot from the punkah. When some one observed, that if her pistol had gone off she would have killed many besides Lieut. Talbot, she replied, if she had killed him, she would not care how many more had suffered. I believe the pistol to have been dangerously loaded. Lieut. Fisher put the ramrod down one of the pistols, and it was loaded to the height of six fingers.

David Lester Richardson.—Knew Mr. Ramsay since 1812, but did not know what countryman he was. They were at school together for about two years at Brighton. He does not know what countrywoman Mrs. Ramsay is. Mr. Ramsay's father is a wine-merchant in London. Witness thinks him a quiet, inoffensive man.

Lieut. Charles John Mainwaring examined.—I have known Mr. Ramsay since 1826, and had charge of him on the passage to Calcutta. About a fortnight after we had left Delhi, as Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were conversing, I heard her say, "I wish I had scattered his brains upon the table; but his life shall never be safe; I'll have him yet, and, if I die, my brother —." I did not hear the conclusion of the sentence. Mr. Ramsay once said, "I do not see why I should be put under restraint; she mentioned her intention to others as well as to me." She must have been aware that I heard her.

Robert McClintock.—Had known Mrs. Ramsay for many years, but did not know what countrywoman she was. He first knew her at Cheltenham. She speaks

French and English fluently, the latter like an Englishwoman.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Ramsay was a constituent of mine when I was in business, and has lived in my house in Calcutta, during which time I have had frequent opportunities of judging of her conduct and disposition, in which I never saw any thing contrary to kindness and humanity. I could not suppose that she was a woman that would be guilty of a cool and deliberate murder. I should suppose her to be an Englishwoman. Her maiden name was Liddington. She came out to this country with her first husband, Dr. O'Neal. Her second husband was named Paterson.

Maria Rennie examined.—I know Mrs. Ramsay. I have heard my parents say she was born in Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. I believe I am her relation. I have heard my parents say she was my sister. We were brought up and lived together as sisters at Cirencester. I do not know how long since, as I do not know my own age.

Lient. Col. Horatio Thomas Tapp deposed in a similar manner to Lieut. Burn, respecting Mr. Ramsay.

Brigadier Edmund Cartwright confirmed the testimony of the preceding witnesses in respect to his conversation with Mr. Ramsay.

Cross-examined.—There would have been no more difficulty in sending the witnesses at the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, than there was afterwards, and I would have done so, if I had received orders to that effect.

Capt. Peter Teulon spoke to the same facts as Brig. Cartwright.

Duneak Sing proved that the pistols were purchased of him at Delhi, by Mr. Ramsay, on the 28th March.

The paper marked (A.) was then proved and admitted in evidence; it was a letter addressed to Mr. Ramsay by Mrs. Ramsay, written while she was in confinement. It was in French; the following is a translation:—

My dear Ramsay:—Though your French be not the best in the world, I understand it very well, my friend. God be praised, that Mr. Metcalfe is preparing a house for my reception; he is an honest man; he will not exercise against me the military despotism of these low souls. But be that as it may, the time will come, perhaps, when I shall have the satisfaction of exposing the infamy of those who have done me so much harm. I am going to write, my friend, to ask Mr. Metcalfe leave that you may be allowed to remain near me, as soon as I am under his protection. They have been so studious here to render my situation painful, that I should prefer by far their erecting a gibbet for me, than to remain under the authority of these people. For the little air and light I am allowed to have I am astonished at being so well in health; for I must not omit to tell you that the room in which I am confined is very small, and without a single window. There are four doors, which I keep shut, the better to shelter myself from the sight of passengers, otherwise I should be shut up as in a cage, with the doors open, and the guard pacing about on all sides of the veranda;

and when the doors are closed, it is impossible for me to write for want of light. With respect to what you have written me of the monster T. all I can tell you is, that there is nothing like the truth, and if you suspected I denied the fact, you are mistaken, and do me an injustice that I do not deserve. Without doubt, my friend, it was my intention to blow his brains out, and if my pistol had been as good as the heart which led me to attempt his days, I should not have missed my aim, I should have had the satisfaction to see his brains fall amongst the sweetmeats on the table. The monster will yet pay the forfeit (*forfeit*) of his crime.

I hope, my friend, you have received a small note I have this moment written to you. It is purposely written in English, that Mr. Ignorance may see the sentiments I have imbibed for him. Truly, he is a barbarian, and the meanness of his soul shines forth in his countenance. What a difference between this one and the young man, Mr. Bridge, of the 62d, who is really a man of honour, and bears on his forehead the outlines of a generous soul! his manners prove that he is a person well brought up. However, he did his duty without my feeling that he was my gooler. That young man, too, whose name is Gifford, has behaved towards me with politeness, and never shewed himself desirous of tormenting me uselessly. Be quiet, and do not make yourself uneasy on my account, and believe me that my heart is your's.—Your's very affectionately,

The 17th of April.

A. L. RAMSAY.

P.S. I prefer writing to you in a language which the *Ignorant* cannot read, because he appears to me very inquisitive, and so officious.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mrs. Ramsay requested leave for Mr. Turton, her counsel, to read her written defence. It was of great length. She declared herself innocent of any criminal intention, in making an *apparent* attempt on the life of Mr. Talbot, or design to put his life in jeopardy. "He had grossly and wantonly insulted me," she continued, "in the absence of my husband, and while I was, by that husband's desire, in the fullest reliance on Mr. Talbot's friendship and honour, unsuspectingly, soliciting his assistance in regard to such difficulties as naturally occur to a lady left to manage her own household affairs, when she has not been well prepared for such an emergency. That Mr. Talbot should, at all hazards, deny the atrocity with which I charged him, knowing as he did that to confess it would be his ruin, and attended by the loss of his commission, is not a circumstance that will startle any jury; but it would indeed have been a most unusual and most insane proceeding for a lady to have fabricated such a charge against a gentleman, when if there was a possibility of keeping it from transpiring at all, without danger to her fame, silence would have been the most natural course for female delicacy and apprehension to have adopted. Accordingly, as long as I thought that I had sufficient security against a renewal of the indecency, in the solemnly pledged honour of Mr. Talbot, that on condition of my overlooking his first offence, no future act of his should deviate from that respect which he acknowledged was my due, I buried his transgression in my own bosom, and would there have retained it from the knowledge

of my husband; but when a second, and yet greater outrage was attempted, and when I could not but see that my indulgent forgiveness had been misconstrued, I put it to yourselves, gentlemen, to say, whether I had any option left, but to endeavour to bring him to public punishment. Upon charges then duly exhibited against him by my husband, Mr. Talbot was arraigned before a general court-martial, and by that tribunal it need not surprise you, gentlemen, to learn that he was acquitted, though the acquittal would surprise you were you to peruse the evidence. The forms of our criminal law will not admit of the proceedings of the tribunal being here produced in evidence, but the world shall behold them yet, whatever my fate may be; and if in now pronouncing them most illegal in many respects, and most unjust to me in all, I am giving them a character which they do not deserve, then let my name be doubly branded with the guilt of wilful falsehood, added to that of an attempt at wilful murder."

The prisoner then proceeded to state that this acquittal left a doubt upon her veracity and her virtue, and exposed her to the attacks of any libertine; accordingly, she determined to revenge herself, by exciting the fears of Mr. Talbot, and by exposing him to ridicule and contempt, by the instilment of terror. With this view, she publicly declared her intention to be revenged upon him, and sought him apparently with a view of taking his life. She declares that the pistol she held in her hand contained a charge of powder, but no priming; the other, containing powder and shot, was never drawn from her belt. Had she gone with empty pistols, her object, which was harmless, could not have been obtained; but she took care that there should be no chance of mischief accruing to Mr. Talbot. The shot found in the room she took in her hand and threw on the floor, to induce a belief that it had accidentally fallen out. She distinguished the loaded from the unloaded pistol by a small piece of her handkerchief. Her subsequent declaration, letters, and conduct were a continuation of her original design, of alarming the fears of Mr. Talbot; she conceived the best thing she could do was to impress every one with the belief that he owed his escape to her mismanagement rather than to want of intention. The defence contained some ingenious and forcible reasoning upon the improbability of that intention being really criminal, from the inadequacy of the means employed, and her whole conduct. She denied that her husband had any participation in her acts: all was without concert or communication with him. He might have heard her threats, but of her design he was in total ignorance until after she was seized in the mess-room. She ad-

mitted the culpability and folly of the act, for which she had already suffered an imprisonment protracted beyond example.

Mr. Ramsay read his defence in a firm, clear voice, and with much energy and feeling. It was longer than his wife's. It was a tissue of acute reasoning upon the credibility of the evidence, its inefficiency to support the charge against him, and the circumstances establishing a presumption of his innocence. The evidence against him, he said, was confined to expressions imputed to him by persons who were members of a party against him, whose persecutions were such that he had preferred voluntarily resigning the service, which was his sole support, to enduring them longer. He urged the unprecedented length of imprisonment which he had suffered. The occurrence happened on the 9th April; they had been sent to Calcutta on the 1st May, and arrived on the 24th June. The sessions began on the 27th July, when they might have been tried, but the witnesses, who could have been despatched at the same time that he was, were not to be inconvenienced by the season, and they (the prisoners) were unnecessarily consigned to a prison for five months. The whole, he said, was premeditated. They could not demand their trial, because the magistrate on the spot, who took the depositions and ought to have committed them for trial, sent them for final examination to Calcutta, the witnesses being kept back. The court (as only one session had elapsed) would not discharge them on bail. The prisoner insisted strongly upon this circumstance as an evidence of bias and prejudice on the part of the prosecution. On the second point, whether the evidence supported the charge against him, the prisoner argued that, if circumstantial evidence is unsafe, *a fortiori* it is so when the inference is to be drawn not from acts done or facts proved, but from expressions uttered. No proof was given that he had done any act which admitted of an inference of guilt. He could not call to mind the expressions he had used; he might have said he was not surprised at what he was told Mrs. Ramsay had done, knowing her to be a woman of strong feelings, and that she considered herself to have been grossly injured. He might have said that she had threatened to be revenged on Mr. Talbot; such threats were common in the mouth of an angry woman, and were only regarded as an evidence of her anger. On the last head, he insisted upon the improbability of the charge, that he should have employed the hand of his wife to do an act of deliberate assassination. If the charge were true, he affirmed that he must be a monster unparalleled in the annals of his country, profession, and age.

The Chief Justice summed up the evi-

denice at great length, stating the law upon the case,—that with respect to Mrs. Ramsay, it must be proved that she did attempt to discharge the pistol, and that the pistol was so loaded, that she might have expected it would have gone off, and have done Mr. Talbot some grievous bodily harm; and that, with respect to Mr. Ramsay, that he knew, not merely of his wife's going on some general purpose of revenge, but that she went for the purpose of discharging the pistols at Mr. Talbot, and might but did not prevent her. He then went over the evidence (except such portions as were rendered unnecessary by the line of defence adopted by Mrs. Ramsay); that part of it relating to what occurred at the mess, he thought was marvellously consistent. In commenting upon it, he said he should relieve the case entirely of the second pistol, for the evidence as to that rested upon what had been stated by Lieut. Corner, and seeing the small share of knowledge even he had of it, and the great confusion which must at the time have prevailed, he did not think the jury could safely conclude that any attempt was made with that pistol; the question would therefore resolve into this, was the pistol presented at Lieut. Talbot's head and snapped, so loaded that it might naturally have been expected to have gone off; for there could be no doubt, if it were so loaded, of Mrs. Ramsay's intention. It was in evidence that in that pistol there was powder and paper, but there was none as to its having been primed, and his Lordship was of opinion it might be safely concluded that when that pistol was taken from Mrs. Ramsay there was in it no shot. Upon one of the pistols was a white rag, and on this point he was afraid to suggest any use it could have been other than what Mrs. Ramsay had stated in her defence. As to the shot, he thought it very doubtful if any had been in the pistol, and this would have been most material but for other circumstances. These were the considerations which left the case so doubtful that the jury would have to go into other circumstances to see if the probabilities were in favour of the pistols having been so loaded; and the first was, that the other pistol was properly prepared, so that the probable inference, in the absence of other circumstances, would be, that the mischief was really intended to have been done; but there was this, which should by no means be forgotten, that one of the pistols was marked with a white rag, and that it was the one which was snapped, and in which no priming or shot was found. The second circumstance was the shot found, and there could be little doubt it was brought into the room by Mrs. Ramsay, whether in the pistol or not; but he did not think it a material fact that

the jury should determine that it remained in the pistol after the first snapping; for, upon the evidence, he thought the powder and wadding would have been sufficient to do the mischief; but it was by no means immaterial to consider whether or not it had been in the pistol at all. The third circumstance was with reference to the words spoken at the time of this occurrence by Mrs. Ramsay, to which declarations the law attached considerable weight. These words, in her defence, she had explained, by saying it was part of her purpose to instil Lieutenant Talbot with terror, and hold him up to ridicule. The next circumstance was the French letter, and there were in it these words, "without doubt, my friend, it was my intention to blow his brains out, &c." This was apparently an answer sent to her husband: the offence was a serious one, and it was undoubtedly difficult, under such circumstances, to account in any other way for such expressions than as an open declaration of her real intention. If it had been written before, it might appear to have been done with the view of frightening; but considering that it was written to her husband, and eight days after the transaction had taken place, it was difficult to attach any other sense to them than the obvious meaning of the words would imply. The next circumstance arose out of what was stated by Mrs. Ramsay coming down the river; it was confirmatory of the letter and open to the same remarks, and it was on the whole more important, perhaps, as showing her feelings at a later date. With reference to Mr. Ramsay, unless the jury were satisfied of the guilt of Mrs. Ramsay, they could not go into the consideration of his case; for if there was no criminal act or intention there could be no accessory. The Chief Justice suggested the impossibility of a man in his situation of life, and an officer, being guilty of the base and cruel intention of taking away the life of a brother officer by the hands of a woman, and that woman his own wife.

After deliberating for twenty-five minutes, the jury found both prisoners *not guilty*.

A partial burst of applause in the court was checked by the crier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND KUNJEET SING.

Although our last number contained very full particulars respecting this interesting event, the following details, which are given by a correspondent of the *Government Gazette*, will be read with pleasure:—

The preliminary arrangements having

been settled by written communications through the channel of Capt. Wade, the political assistant, the Governor General and family left Simla, on the 19th November, and proceeded by a new road through the hills to Ramgurh and Nalagurh, two hill forts, which were taken by Sir D. Ochterlony from the Goorkhas, in 1814-15. On the evening of the 22d, the Governor General rode from Nalagurh to Roopur, where the camp had arrived the day before by another route. Roopur is the principal place of residence of Sirdar Bhoop Singh, one of the protected Sikh chiefs. It is a dilapidated brick town with a small but picturesque fort, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, on a rising ground overlooking the river, which, at sunset, is seen from its towers winding like a silvery snake through the apparently interminable plains to the westward. On the opposite bank of the Sutlej, the eye rests upon a range of low hills, formed of sand and sandstone, thinly sprinkled with herbage. Upon a confined plain, which slopes down to the river, the Lord of the Five Rivers encamped under a royal salute, with about 10,000 of his choicest troops. On the morning of the 25th, a deputation was immediately despatched by the Governor General to congratulate his highness on his arrival, while a similar deputation on the part of Runjeet Singh, came to inquire after the health of the Governor General. The latter party consisted of Raja Konwur Kurk Singh, the eldest son of the maharaja, with five Sikh sirdars of distinction,* and Fuqeer Azeez-oo-Deen, his highness's physician, philosopher, euphuist, and secretary. There was little in the personal appearance of Konwur Kurk Singh to indicate his fitness to be the successor of his father, as ruler of the turbulent Sikhs. He is a plain, dark, and, apparently, an uneducated man, with a dull expression of countenance. His knowledge of languages is apparently confined to that of Punjabee, as he did not seem to understand a syllable of the conversation which was addressed to him in Hindoostanee. Fuqeer Azeez-oo-Deen, however, was an able interpreter of his sentiments, or in their default, of the sentiments which he ought to have entertained and expressed on such an occasion. All the flowers and tropes of the poets of Asia, all the powers and beauties of nature and art were put in requisition by the Fuqeer to express the feelings of delight with which the maharaja contemplated the approaching interview. "The showers of friendship had cooled the oppressive heat of the two previous days, and the balmy zephyrs from the Himala of mutual esteem had refreshed the hearts of the two potent-

tates, which were panting to be united." This union was spoken of as the fruit of the tree of friendship which, planted by Sir C. Metcalfe, in 1808, had grown and flourished for the last twenty years.

The following morning was fixed for the maharaja's first visit to the Governor General. A bridge, composed of twenty-six flat-bottomed boats of the country, similar perhaps to those which, 2,000 years ago, conveyed the army of Alexander down the Hydaspes, was constructed across the Sutlej (here about 120 yards wide), at the same spot where tradition relates that Nadir Shah crossed this river on his return from the sack of Delhi. The maharaja issued from his tents a little after sun-rise, with an immense suwarae of elephants richly caparisoned, and bearing on their gilded howdahs all the principal rajas and sirdars of his court. Six battalions of his infantry formed a street leading down to the bridge. Here a considerable delay in the progress of the cortège occurred, as the bridge being made of rather slight materials, not more than five or six elephants could be allowed to cross at the same time. The whole of Runjeet Singh's cavalry, consisting of about 3,000 of his *ghore-churra*, or *gardes du corps*, and 800 of Mons. Allard's dragoons, first passed the bridge, and formed on the opposite side in a street extending a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. The *ghore-churras* were dressed in loose garments of yellow silk, and were armed with spears, matchlocks, pistols, and bows; the chiefs appeared armed cap-à-pie, wearing round polished steel helmets, surmounted with heron plumes and burnished cuirasses, arm-pieces, and glaives, many neatly inlaid with gold. The maharaja ate his breakfast while crossing the bridge, and then headed the procession up the street formed by the troops, preceded by Khoshal Singh, the commander-in-chief of his forces, and his chamberlain, raja Dhion Singh, both prancing before him on gaily caparisoned chargers, and ready to execute his commands. The troops as he passed rolled up on either side, forming, as it were, two expanded wings to the Eagle of the Punjab, who watched and directed all their movements himself, waving them back when their eagerness led them too much in advance, and urging them forward into line when broken and disordered, or had fallen at all into the rear. It was an interesting spectacle to observe this famed chieftain regulating, with voice and hand, the motions of a part of the warrior-host he had so often led to victory and conquest. The scenery, as they approached the Governor General's camp, was in accordance with the picturesque character of the procession.

A fine open plain sweeps up from the river, and is bounded, at the distance of (K)

* Raja Sungut Singh, of Jain; raja Atta Singh, of Sindha; raja Gholab Singh; sirdar Huree Singh; dewan Mootee Ram.

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about eleven or twelve miles, by a range of low hills, dotted here and there with temples and tombs, at the extremity of which is situated the town and fort of Roopur. At the base of these hills, on the summit of the sloping plain, appeared the camp with its white pyramids of canvas, laid out in streets running back towards the hills, and their front tents forming a line facing towards the river. To the north the Himalaya bounded the view; its snowy peaks glittering in the morning sun, and the white buildings of Nalagurh were distinguishable on the lower range, though at the distance of eleven miles.

The troops, which formed the Governor General's escort on this occasion, were drawn up in a fine street of about sixty yards wide, to receive and salute his highness on his approach and entrance into the camp. On proceeding up the line, and observing his Majesty's 31st Foot, he moved close up to them and continued for some minutes attentively examining the corps, which was the first European regiment he had ever seen under arms. The Governor General's suwarree now appeared approaching from the other end of the street, and on the two parties meeting the maharaja stepped into his Lordship's howdah, and the usual embrace was exchanged between them. On alighting, the maharaja and his principal chiefs were conducted into the first of the state-tents, where several officers of the escort and suite were introduced to his highness; after this ceremony, a select number of his sirdars accompanied him into an adjoining tent of equal size, connected with the first by a covered passage. Here his highness being handed to a chair at the right of his Lordship, folded his legs up under him in the attitude of Boodha seated upon his lotus-throne.

The *Lion of Lahore* is about fifty years of age, diminutive in stature, and emaciated in person. The small-pox has deprived him of his left eye; his remaining one is prominent, cool, and intelligent. His forehead, being completely covered by his yellow silk turban, it was impossible to ascertain its character; his nose is not of the sharp form which usually characterizes the Sikhs, but is slightly *retroussé*. His mouth is well-formed, and his chin dignified with the honours of a long grey beard. He was dressed, like his followers, in yellow silk; this colour and green being termed *busunté*, or the livery of spring, which the maharaja directed all his court, male and female, to wear, as an emblem of joy, and an outward visible sign, that the tree of friendship, planted between the two states, was in its spring, putting forth the green leaves and yellow blossoms of mutual courtesy and civilities, the promise of good fruit and prosperity hereafter to both countries.

Such was the mortal habitation of that active mind, which for the last thirty years has soared above his cotemporaries, subdued all the independent chiefs of the Punjab under his sway, and curbed with a firm but delicate hand the insolent and ambitious fanaticism of the Akalees.

After the usual compliments, it was to be expected that he would exhibit some scintillations of a master-spirit: all ears were directed to catch the revelations of the oracle. A pause ensued; his lips moved: "*Lord Sahib kooch peea*," which hardly requires to be translated, burst through the folds of his mustachios. A discussion of the comparative merits of wines of the two countries ensued, during which his highness observed that the English wine was the foot soldier, but the Lahore wine (which is about *three times as strong as whiskey*) the horse; and that for his part, not being particular, he preferred the latter.

Talking of the present meeting, he said that on every important crisis, when human reason was baffled to penetrate into the future or decide on the right course of action, it was the custom of the Sikhs to consult the Holy Scriptures of the *Grunth*, after the manner of the Roman *Sortes Virgilianæ*; that when Holkar solicited his joining in the league against the English, as also on the present occasion, the oracle had enjoined him to do nothing displeasing to the British government, but ever to cultivate its friendship. To this it was replied, that human reason and foresight might often prove as good oracles as the *Grunth*.

Curiosity appears to be a principal feature of the maharaja's character; his inquiries on all subjects were incessant, but were chiefly directed to details respecting the management and discipline of the army.

The maharaja took leave of the Governor General, apparently much gratified by his visit. On returning down the line of troops, he stopped his elephant before one of the native infantry regiments, seemingly examining their accoutrements and bearing.

On the morning of the 27th, Kurk Singh, with a party of sirdars, came to conduct the Governor General and his suite to the tents of Runjeet Singh. The lancers and the body guard formed the Governor General's escort on this occasion, which, having crossed the bridge of boats, formed in line on the opposite bank at some little distance from the river. When the Governor General's cortège came up, the maharaja was observed on his elephant, within a few yards in front of the lancer corps, attentively inspecting them through a telescope, and so absorbed was he in the contemplation, that it was some minutes before he could be made to un-

derstand that the Governor General had arrived. The cavalcade moved on, preceded by the mounted lancer band, which awoke the delighted echoes of the hills, through which the road here winds, with such refined strains as could never before have enlivened their solitude. Two battalions of infantry, under the command of Mons. Court, formed a street to the two gates or triumphal arches leading to the royal pavilion. Kanauts of crimson cloth on the outside and yellow silk within formed a quadrangular enclosure round the maharaja's tents, of about 200 yards square. The arched gateways were similarly covered with cloth of the same colour relieved by yellow embroidery, and golden spires on the summits. The exterior of the pavilion was of the same colour, mounted with neat borders of yellow cloth. A long open arcade, composed of a number of connected semianas, formed the approach to the tent. Chairs were placed on either side of this arcade, where the Governor General and his suite were requested to take their seats. The ground was spread with silks and Persian carpets of the most beautiful patterns and finest description, and the semianas overhead were lined with Cashmere shawls fringed with gold. But the interior of the pavilion, adopting the language of Fugèer Azerzood-Deen, would silence even the nightingale of the garden of eloquence! The lining and kanauts were of crimson velvet richly embroidered with gold in a variety of neat patterns, and in the centre of the tent was a small pavilion of crimson velvet so richly embroidered with gold, pearls, and precious stones, that the velvet was scarcely distinguishable. This costly bower served to conceal the cushioned throne of the maharaja from vulgar eyes.

There were two very pretty but small shawl pavilions, one on each side of the large tent. In the front of that to the right was standing a picturesque group of the Ghore-churra chiefs, dressed chiefly in yellow silk, but many of them armed like Paladins, with bows, spears, matchlocks, and every variety of weapon.

The tent on the left was filled with equally formidable corps of Amazons, whose arrows shot from their *beaux yeux* doubtless committed great havoc among the warriors of the Punjab.

The maharaja on the present occasion was dressed in green silk. The only jewels he wore were diamonds; a sprig of diamonds, in the shape of a flower, projected horizontally from his turban, and in the centre of an armlet, composed of three diamonds, was the famous *Koh-i-noor*, or 'Mountain of Light,' which formerly shed its beams from the summit of the peacock throne of Dehlee. It is of an oval shape, cut like a brilliant, and is about the size of an egg, or about one

inch and a quarter in length by one in breadth, and half an inch in height or depth. The diamonds on each side of it are also very large, and are cut in the shape of a heart. The three are set in plain gold with an enamelled border, on the principle, I imagine, that it is folly to gild refined gold or paint the lily.

After the principal officers, civil and military, who had accompanied the Governor General, had been introduced, the principal Sikh chiefs were presented to the Governor General, by Khoshal Singh and Raja Dhion Singh. Heera Singh, the son of Dhion Singh, a very pretty boy of eleven years of age, who is a very great favourite of the maharaja, sat at the feet of his patron on a gilt footstool during the ceremonies. After the above introduction had taken place, a company of the female battalion was ushered in, but we were disappointed to find that they were unarmed except with their charms, and these were obscured by the silver leaf, which it was their pleasure to daub in a circle round their eyes. Many of them were very fair and good-looking, and their dresses were gay as their calling. This exhibition concluded, the horses of the maharaja, all splendidly caparisoned, were paraded before the tents; and among them, astonished at his costly trappings of velvet and gold, stalked the huge shaggy-haired grey cart-horse, sent to Runjeet Singh by his late Majesty.

On the evening of the 28th, Runjeet Singh was invited to witness a review of the troops forming the escort of the Governor General. He came dressed in green, and rode on the famous horse Kuhar, a dark bay, for the possession of which he made war on one of the chiefs of the Indus. The lancers rode past him in single file, that he could examine each individual in succession; he handled one of their spears, but thought it too heavy to be wielded with effect. When the infantry formed into squares, he directed Khoshal Singh, his commander-in-chief, to ride up and ascertain how many ranks knelt and how many were standing, and observed that though he had clouds of cavalry, it would be impossible for them to make any impression on such "a wall of iron" as was presented by the bristling bayonets. He appeared to take great interest in all the movements of the troops, and the only point in which they did not come up to his expectation was in the rapidity of their movements, which he had imagined to be much greater.

On the following morning, the 29th, the Governor General went across the Sutlej to witness a review of his highness's forces, amounting to 10,000 or 11,000 men. Upon entering the field, a brilliant spectacle presented itself. On the left, an apparently infinite line of cavalry was

drawn up, consisting of 5,000 Ghorechurras, dressed in yellow, interspersed at intervals with small bodies of Akalees, dressed in dark blue velvet and high caps surmounted by quoits. On the right were six battalions of infantry, each of 1,000 strong. Their uniform is a red turban, red coat with black belts and yellow facings, white trowsers. After these came the horse artillery, consisting of sixteen guns, the greater part brass, but about six of iron. The carriages were slight and the horses very indifferent. Mons. Allard's dragoons, about 800 strong, followed these: their uniform is a steel helmet in the shape of a Sikh turban, red coats with black belts, white trowsers, and jack-boots. Their arms, the spear, sword, carbine, and pistols.

The maharaja had erected in the centre of the plain a portable silver bungalow of two stories, in the front of which projected a handsome semiana, or awning, the ground being spread with rich carpets; here the Governor General and maharaja took their seats to see this review, in which the cavalry took no part. The manœuvres of the infantry were conducted with great steadiness and regularity. In marching and firing they are not excelled by any of the Company's troops, and their discipline is highly creditable to the maharaja, considering the little assistance he has derived from European officers, and the unruly and bigotted spirits whom he had to tame and reconcile to the harness of discipline and regular habits. He says, that he has twenty battalions of regular infantry similar to those reviewed, and 100 galloper guns, besides a large battering train and innumerable horse. With such an army he is certainly more than a match for any power but our own in the east.

The maharaja having invited the Governor General to an evening party, his Lordship, accompanied by his family and a number of ladies and gentlemen, went over about six o'clock. The tents were pitched on a rising bank within 100 yards of the river, and the lands around it were metamorphosed by the skill of the gardeners of Lahore into verdant parterres, in which wheat, having been sown some days previous, now presented groups of green and growing figures of elephants, horses, deer, birds, &c. This garden was now brilliantly illuminated and decorated with artificial flowers, trees, golden cypresses, &c. tastefully arranged. The interior of the pavilion, however, presented a scene of riches and splendour surpassing the descriptions of the palace of Haroon al Rashid, or of Solomon in all his glory. The floor was spread with cloth of gold, and within the gorgeous little pavilion before described were placed three circular seats or thrones sheeted with gold curiously worked. The centre was destined for the

maharaja, and one on either side for the Governor General and Lady William Bentinck. Behind these thrones was a golden bedstead, inlaid with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, &c. in profusion: the tent was illuminated with golden candelabras. After inspecting this chef-d'œuvre of oriental taste and magnificence, the party took their seats in the open arcade, or semiana, before described; the principal personages being seated under a canopy, the richness of which is utterly indescribable. It consisted of one mass of jewels, of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, interwoven in various patterns so thickly, that the texture or nature of the cloth or silk on which they were worked was quite indistinguishable.

The regiments of Amazons soon made their appearance, on this occasion armed with bows and arrows, and headed by their commander-in-chief, the favourite of the day, who was distinguished by a crimson dress and white plume in her turban. There were three subordinate commanders, each distinguished by a white plume. After exhibiting their dancing for some time, the maharaja ordered one of them to sing the song of the *Hoolee*, and a tray of round silver bowls, filled with gold-dust and silver-leaf pulverised, having been placed on a footstool before his highness, the sport and the song commenced. The dancer and the maharaja opened the campaign by pelting one another most vigorously with gold-dust. Neither the Governor General nor Lady William escaped, and the engagement soon became general and ceased only when the silver bowls were exhausted, and the whole party were covered from head to foot with the glittering powder. The maharaja suffered the most severely, for during his contest with the Amazon, the latter contrived to throw a handful straight into his sound eye, which nearly extinguished the luminary, and he did not completely recover from the wound during the rest of the evening.

After this sport, a tray of wine and sweetmeats was brought in, and Runjeet Singh, with incessant importunities, pressed the Governor General and his other guests to follow his example in drinking of the Lahore wine, which tasted very like whiskey, a pleasant flavour being substituted for the smoky taste of the latter. The maharaja sent for all his finest jewels and exhibited them to Lady William. These consisted of the *koh-i-noor* above described, an immense round topaz about two inches in diameter, a very large irregular-shaped ruby, which had inscribed on it the names of seven monarchs to whom it had previously belonged; a long narrow emerald, about two inches and three-quarters in length, and several other curiosities. Under the exhilarating effects of the whiskey, the maharaja began to be

quite elated, and repeatedly shook hands with General Ramsay and Colonel Arnold, who were standing near him, begging them to eat, drink, and be happy. It was eight o'clock before he would allow the Governor General to take leave and return to his camp to dinner. The fireworks, which were exploding all this time, were little attended to, so much did the little Lion of the Punjab attract the interest of his guests to himself.

At a leave-taking entertainment, at the Governor General's tents, on the evening of the 31st, a neat model of an iron suspension bridge, executed by Capt. Baker, superintendent, was presented and explained to his highness, who was particularly pleased with it, and desired Mons. Court, of his service, an officer educated at the *Ecole Polytechnique*, to take charge of it, and talked of ordering several such bridges from Calcutta.

A paper was then brought by Mr. Prinscp, and submitted for signature to the Governor General, assuring the maharaja of perpetual friendship; it had been his highness's particular wish that such a document should be delivered to him from his Lordship's own hands at the parting interview, as a *yaddasht*, or memorial of friendship. Runjeet desired it might be read, which was done, the Fuqeer Azeez-ood-Deen translating it, sentence by sentence, into simple barbarous Hindce, a tongue which did not admit of his usual garniture of florid rhetoric.

With many declarations of everlasting friendship, and professions of regret at parting, the arbiters of the destinies of India, from the Indus to the confines of Ava, separated. His highness said, he could not bear to remain alone on the Sutlej, as it would remind him of the happiness he had experienced, and that as his Lordship moved east he should return west next day, giving up his intended pilgrimage to Anundpoor Mukuwal. Thus ended the imposing pageant of an eventful week, which embodied, as it were, those vivid dreams the imagination forms of the magnificent days of chivalry and "Fields of Cloth of Gold."

EMBARRASSED CIVIL SERVANTS.

A correspondent, in one of the Calcutta journals, says: "It is not, but it ought to be, generally known that, about six years ago, this government represented in the most forcible language to the Court of Directors the mischievous and lamentable consequences to the public service and to the country, which had their origin in the corrupt influence obtained by creditors over embarrassed civil servants; and as the only remedy for this grievous evil, they recommended that the hon. Court should authorize this government to become the sole creditor of that portion of

their servants (a list was transmitted with the amount of their debts), who had thus shackled their independence, making a deduction from their salaries sufficient to reimburse gradually the sum to be thus advanced. The hon. Court, in still stronger language, deplored the existence of an evil so calculated to pollute the stream of public justice and to bring the government into general disrepute, but ridiculed the remedy that had been recommended, pointing out, amongst other weighty objections, that it would be holding out a premium to all civil servants for the future to be extravagant and wasteful, instead of inculcating frugality and independence; and the Court concluded their very able instructions to the government on this subject by a strong injunction forbidding the promotion to any high or responsible office of any public servants deeply involved in debt. The Bengal Directory, if referred to, will shew how often, within the last five years, the hon. Court's injunction has been violated, and the highest judicial and other responsible offices given to those whom the hon. Court directed should be considered disqualified."

RENUNCIATION OF HINDUISM.

The following letter from a respectable Hindu appears in the *East-Indian*:—

"Dear Sir:—Allow me, who was so long wavering between two opinions and hesitating to be open and liberal, to come forth and avow my sentiments, which are hostile to Hindoo principles. I give my word to join and co-operate with the enlightened individuals now engaged in the laudable work of reformation. Actuated by zeal for the interesting cause to which I pledge myself, I shall not notice the hatred and rage of persecution which I may probably bring upon myself. I at once condemn the deceitful conduct of some bramins, who pretend to be most pure and pious, and whom the uninformed class of Hindoos venerate. Their performance of certain rites tempts or rather compels me to break the delusion which surrounds them. I have given so much liberty to my palate, in partaking the 'good things of this life,' as the class of people whom I allude to is generally accustomed to do, and who, like the Pharisees mentioned in the Christian Scriptures, condemn in public the use of certain things, which in private they are the first to enjoy.—I am, &c,

"NERMCHUND BANERJEE."

"Calcutta, 10th Dec. 1831."

THE LATE MR. DEROZIO.

A notice of the late Mr. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, the first East-Indian, we believe, who distinguished himself pro-

minently in the walks of English literature, appears in the *Gov. Gazette* :—

"When we look back but a few brief years," the writer says, "and remember the intelligent and animated East-Indian boy that gave such undubitable promise of something more than common-place talent; when we reflect on the formidable disadvantages he had to contend with, and the elasticity and success with which he bore up against them, even so as to 'make for himself a name,'—our regret for departed genius is mingled with admiration at its buoyant energy. He began to write poetical effusions at the age of fourteen or fifteen, and most were originally published in the *India Gazette*. They evinced a vigour of thought, an originality of conception, a play of fancy, and a delicacy of tone, which occasioned the more surprise when the reader came to know that the author was an East-Indian boy, whose peregrinations had never extended beyond the limits of Bengal, and whose Alma Mater had been a Calcutta school. At length, in 1827, he published a volume of poems, which attracted even the notice and excited the applause of a portion of the London press. Ever since, his name has been before the public, either as a contributor to various literary works, or the able and independent editor of a newspaper. Of a diligent and active turn, he was not a youth that could sit down content to eat the bread of idleness; nor had he any false fastidiousness as to the sphere in which he could usefully exert his talents, provided the opportunity for their beneficial exercise offered itself. Accordingly, our youthful poet became a teacher at the Hindoo College. It certainly, one would imagine, was not the situation a young and ardent mind like his would choose, had he a variety of choice. This, however, he had not; and he accordingly entered with alacrity and zeal upon his new duties. Mr. Derozio's next publication was "*The Fakcer of Jungheera*"—a work that gave still further proofs of genius, and evinced an extraordinary command of language and an acute perception of the beauties of nature, and those idealities which form for the poet a world of his own.

"In the course of time, circumstances impelled Mr. Derozio to resign the situation he held at the Hindoo College. Thus thrown upon his energies, at a juncture when they were most needed, he soon struck out a new path for their exertion, by the establishment of the *East-Indian* newspaper, which, whatever other difference of opinion might exist among his contemporaries as to the mode of conducting it, there could be none whatever as to the talents, the perfect honesty, and the unfettered views of the editor. The labour of conducting a daily paper in India must be obvious. Elastic and buoyant as was

the character of Henry Derozio's mind, it could scarcely be expected that the constant tension of his faculties, caused by his responsible connexion with a daily paper of peculiar views, and the organ of a class, no less than his anxiety on other points, not necessary to be dilated on here, and perhaps disappointment of some of those hopes to which the aspiring child of genius is more especially subject;—it is, we say, scarcely surprising that these should have affected his frame to a degree that he himself, probably, was not aware of. To these may also be added a feeling of mortification at having been misconceived in his views, even when his intentions were the most single-hearted and devoted to what he considered the right."

In the *Orient Pearl*, a Calcutta annual, for 1832, are the following verses, entitled "Independence," from Mr. Derozio's pen :—

Look on that lamp, which seems to glide
Like a spirit o'er the stream,
Casting upon the darkened tide
Its own mysterious beam.

My heart—and shall that little lamp
Thy glorious image be?
Shall the night so mirk, the stream so damp,
Be lit and cheered by thee?

Lo! in the breath of the tyrant wind
The trembling flame looks wan
And pale, as if fear had seized its mind;
It fades—alas! 'tis gone.

And wilt thou tremble so, my heart,
When the mighty breathe on thee?
And shall thy light, like this, depart?
Away—it cannot be.

VACCINATION.

In a report on the present state of vaccine inoculation in Bengal, by William Cameron, presidency surgeon, he complains much of the native practitioners in small-pox inoculation exciting prejudices against vaccination in the minds of the natives, for their own selfish purposes, and proposes that measures should be taken to put a stop to the practice. Calcutta, he says, is the great generating focus of variolous infection, from whence it spreads to every part of Bengal. In February, the tekhdars, or inoculators, commence operations, and continue until the beginning of May, when they proceed to the Upper Provinces, there to follow their vocation, spreading that terrible scourge with the one hand, and with the other deterring the natives from having recourse to the great antidote against it. It is to this, in a great measure, that Mr. Cameron ascribes the "astonishing indifference with which the natives still regard the great blessing which government offers to them through vaccination;" but he is decidedly of opinion that they cannot any

longer question the efficacy of the practice, after the numerous proofs they must have observed in its favour. It appears from Mr. Cameron's tables, that the number of persons vaccinated at the principal and subordinate depôts, from the year 1818 to the year 1828, was 273,890; from the 1st April 1828 to the 1st April 1829, 61,680. The last of these tables presents some singular differences in the returns. Thus at Patna, the number of Hindus vaccinated by native practitioners is 1,471, while at Nagpoor it amounts to 13,807; an astonishingly large proportion out of the 39,378 Hindus vaccinated at all the principal and subordinate stations given in this table. We observe no reason assigned in the report for this difference.—*John Bull*, Dec. 15.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir:—Through your paper, I wish once more to call the attention of the public to an invaluable remedy in cases of dysentery and cholera. I claim no title to originality in the prescription, for it was published by government, through their own servants, I believe, nearly two years ago; but I have seen its efficacy in innumerable instances, and the conclusion I have come to is, that where it is prescribed in the early stages of the disease, the cure is infallible, and even in extreme cases, very often effectual. The receipt is very simple:—two grains of opium (*opieem*), two of assafœtida (*heeng*), and two grains of black pepper (*gool-merich*), made into a pill, and by no means forgetting to order it to be well chewed before swallowing. I have used the prescription for several years: many of my neighbours have done the same, and so far as I am aware, the opinion is one and the same regarding it. In some cases I have found it advisable to give a second pill, at the interval of an hour or two, but never had recourse to a greater quantity.—I am, &c.

DAVID SMITH.

Bowany Gunge Mymensing.

GOVERNMENT-CONNECTION WITH TEMPLE-REVENUES.

The following communication, which appears in the *Durpun* (a Bengalee paper conducted by the missionaries of Serampore), is worth attention with reference to the question respecting the propriety of government's interference with the revenues of temples.

"I write to you to describe some of the outrages committed at Kalee Ghat, praying you to bring them to the knowledge of our rulers, that some speedy remedy may be adopted. The profit derived to the proprietors of the temple from the offerings is not less than ten lakhs of

rupees a-year, besides which the deceitful incumbents at the period of the perpetual settlement, by collusion with the Hindoo public officers, got a great deal of government land, declared it *debuttur*, and took possession of it in the name of the goddess Kalee. If they were called upon to shew any deeds or documents for that property, they would be unable to do so. They simply call the land *debuttur*, while they themselves enjoy all its produce. No one has ever seen the product of these lands applied to the worship of gods or goddesses; these image-worshippers worship the images simply to cover these frauds. If the product of all the lands belonging to the temple in all the districts was collected together, it would not fall short of twenty-two lakhs of rupees a-year. There is no rule of succession for these incumbents, nor is it known what man has a title to any particular property. Neither is there any fixed rule for appointing a succession of proprietors; and if any man wishes to take the property of another by force, there is no interference on the part of the ruling powers in this case, because the Governor General in Council has not to this day passed any law, or made any arrangement, respecting Kalee Ghat; our rulers are, therefore, of course unable to judge that for which there is no law. If a judgment were to be passed according to the rule of the place, the deceitful proprietors, when desirous of transferring property to any one, would bring witnesses to prove that mode of practice which was pleasing to them. If the property belonged to another, and the proprietors were unwilling to give it up to him, they would bring forward another rule; and although the person might have a clear right to it, he would find no little difficulty in obtaining possession of it. I would, therefore, offer a thousand prayers to government that they would appoint some Christians to the station; their wages we would willingly pay. Let those Christians collect all the money that is offered; and, after providing for the service of the goddess, let one-half the balance be carried to the credit of government, one-fourth be distributed in food among the poor and the wretched who resort to the temple; and let the remaining quarter be given in equal shares among the families of the proprietors. This would produce benefit not only to the public revenue but to all the people. Such a practice prevails at Guya and Juggurnath Khettur, and every one is the better for it."

The editor of the *Durpun* (Mr. Marshall) observes:—

"Our correspondent wishes government to interfere and preserve order and repress injustice; but we can assure him that of this there is very little probability. We are too deeply ashamed of our connexion with

Gya and Jagernath to take on our hands the cares of another temple."

SYUD AHMED.

Although the death of Syud Ahmed has been confidently reported in the native ukbars, and has thence found circulation as a fact beyond dispute in the English journals of the presidency, it may be as well to inform our readers that a belief very generally prevails among the Soonees that he is still alive. It is stated on the authority of letters from some of his followers now in Lahore, that the Syud was severely wounded in three places by the troops of Runjeet Singh, but that he dexterously contrived to make his escape, and is now at the head of a considerable force. The letters represent that a stout man, whose personal appearance bore considerable resemblance to that of the Syud, was discovered amid the slain on the field of battle, and that he was honourably interred by the victors on the supposition of his being the veritable Syud. It signifies little, however, whether the latter be dead or alive, if his disciples continue to disseminate his fanatical doctrines, and the more enlightened as well as ignorant of his followers place implicit faith in the rumour of his being still in existence. It is a well established fact, that many of our most influential Muhommedan omlahs throughout the country are professed disciples of the Syud. This will perhaps account for the alleged inactivity of the police in some districts, and the ignorance of the local authorities of the preliminary proceedings of the Moolavees on the late melancholy occasion. We learn that disturbances of a similar character have been fortunately prevented only by the personal vigilance and activity of the magistrates in the central and western provinces; and to suppose for a moment that the sect is confined to Calcutta and its vicinity, would be to entertain a very dangerous fallacy.—*John Bull*.

CHOLERA.

According to the reports that reach us, which we have reason to believe are derived from very authentic sources, cholera is even now very general in the suburbs of Calcutta; and we suspect that if it were possible to ascertain the depopulation that yearly takes place in the native villages all around Calcutta by fever, dysentery, and cholera, the world would be shocked and terrified by the details. The villages in the suburbs would probably have long ago been deserted but that they are close to the capital, and fresh victims, attracted by the employment which they find in the city without being able to reside in it, occupy the place of those that are swept away. Even in the city, our own observation, con-

firmed by the experience of others, convinces us that little if any thing has been done effectually to remove those nuisances which affect the public health and contribute to the propagation of disease.—*India Gaz. Dec. 17.*

ATTACK OF A JACKALL.

A sailor of the *Copernicus*, on his return from paying a visit to a brother ship in the river, after having got down as far as Rajchunder Doss's Ghaut, in consequence of the rain seated himself for shelter there, and appears to have gone fast asleep, although not intoxicated. Strange to say, he was awoken by a jackall grasping him by the mouth; he immediately seized the beast by the throat and strangled him.—*John Bull, Dec. 15.*

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

If the march of intellect has ever made rapid strides in any country, it has been within these few years in the Hindoo society of this metropolis. A people, that were once looked upon as semi-barbarous, by those who have for ages monopolized to themselves the high title of civilized nations, are now commencing to compete with them in the knowledge of a foreign language, and of the speculative sciences which were formerly considered totally beyond their reach. It had been a long disputed question with some superficial reasoners, whether the Indian's mind was as capable of high mental efforts as that of his European brother. Many, partially versed in the philosophy of human nature, pretending to reason from the effect to the cause, erroneously concluded that as the Indians did not exhibit those signs of mental culture, which have entitled the Europeans to rank so high amongst mankind, they were by nature defective and incapable of great mental efforts. But the experience of these few years has afforded an ocular proof against such a belief, and has shewn the Indians to possess the same mind with the inhabitants of the other civilized countries. It is, however, somewhat remarkable, that this cannot with propriety be said of the whole community; no, not in any sense of the word; for the women, who must be considered a part of the community, have no share in the great improvement going forward. By a strange custom, which can claim no greater antiquity than the Mahommedan dynasty, they are precluded from the benefits of a liberal education. The injustice and tyranny of our Mahommedan conquerors rendered the seclusion of respectable women necessary; and although times have changed, and we are now placed under a rule where such seclusion is not requisite, yet the force of custom is such that all the improvements which have been made have

not been able to effect any change in the education and treatment of the native women. They yet continue behind the purdah, equally impenetrable to the view of society and to the salutary effects of education.

Whilst on this subject, we shall notice the examination of the Native Female School at Simlah, which took place on the 14th inst. The design of this institution appears to have been to qualify its pupils for the purpose of going into respectable families, to instruct the women who are not in the habit of appearing abroad; but by the system of education which has been adopted, we fear it will fail to produce the happy effects which had been anticipated. The pupils of this institution consist for the most part of the lowest castes, who are not permitted to frequent the houses of the respectable natives. For these it will be difficult to find access to the respectable females, particularly when it is known that their education consists chiefly in the knowledge of the New Testament and religious tracts. Prejudice of caste, and the stronger prejudice which the generality of natives continue to entertain against Christianity, are at present likely to raise an insurmountable barrier against the success of their endeavours. Had not the founders of the Hindoo College given a pledge that the religion of the pupils would not be interfered with, the same obstacles would have stood in the way of that institution, and it would never have achieved the wonderful spread of education which has flowed from it.

We would recommend a more liberal system of education to be adopted in the Female School. Let its pupils be initiated into general knowledge, and let its managers pay a particular attention to the national prejudices of those whom they wish to educate. They will then be more likely to succeed in the laudable object of their undertaking, and we have no doubt their institution will commence to cause the same spread of knowledge amongst the Hindoo females, which the Hindoo College has done amongst the men.—*Reformer, Dec. 19.*

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

In the Insolvent Court, December 21, the assignees of the late firm of Palmer and Co. filed their accounts of the estate up to the 30th November last, and a further dividend of five per cent. was declared, to be paid immediately.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

In our last journal we gave an abstract of Reg. V. 1831. Two other regulations have also passed for the improvement of the judicial system, of which we subjoin abstracts.

Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 8. No. 30.

The following is an abstract of Reg. VI. 1831:—

The Regulations, by which the authority of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut are extended to Benares and the ceded and conquered provinces, are rescinded. A court of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut is established for the western provinces, to be stationed ordinarily at Allahabad, to exercise jurisdiction over the districts comprised in the divisions numbered in sec. ii. Reg. I. 1829, as No. 1 to No. 9; and a Nizamut Adawlut for the province of Kumaon and the Sagur and Nurbudda territories. The Governor General in Council may fix the station of the Western Sudder court, which is to consist of one or more judges, two mooftees, one register, and such other officers as may be necessary. The judges and officers to take the same oath or solemn declaration as that prescribed for the Calcutta Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. The Western Sudder Court to possess, within the territories subject to its jurisdiction, all the powers vested in the Calcutta Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. It is to be an open court, and to be holden as soon as a convenient place can be appointed for it. Whenever, in a case requiring the concurrence of two judges, there be but one judge present, or two judges of different opinions, it is to be referred to the determination of one of the judges of the Calcutta Sudder Dewannee court. The judge to whom the case may be referred is to form and record his judgment on a consideration of the proceedings without requiring the attendance of the parties or their vakeels.

The Regulations by which the powers of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut are vested, as far as regards the districts in the northern Doab, in the resident at Delhi, are rescinded; the resident, however, to complete all trials pending before him, except the appellant may pray to have his cause transferred to the Western Sudder court.

All causes from the western provinces pending before the Calcutta Sudder court, at the date of the promulgation of this Regulation, to be decided by that court, unless the appellant may pray that his cause be transferred to the western court. The powers vested in the Calcutta Sudder Nizamut court over the province of Kumaon transferred to the western court.

The administration of police and criminal justice in the Sagur and Nurbudda territories heretofore vested in British officers, is transferred to the Western Nizamut Adawlut. The commissioner of those provinces may hold trials and pass sentences to the extent allowed to a commissioner of circuit, and may exercise all the functions of a commissioner. If the com-
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missioner of the Sagur and Nurbudda territories deem an offence liable to a higher punishment than he can inflict, he shall transmit it, in *English*, to the Western Nizamut Adawlut. The Western Nizamut Adawlut, upon receiving the trial referred, shall *without submitting the proceedings for the futwa of the mooftees*, proceed to pass a requisite and proper judgment thereupon. The commissioner in those territories and the police officers are to conduct criminal trials according to the Regulations, and to furnish all such statements and reports as the Regulations prescribe or the court may require. The Governor General reserves the power of issuing to the commissioner aforesaid all such orders relating to the trial of suits as he may deem proper.

The following is an abstract of Reg. VII. 1831:—Whenever, from pressure of business devolving on a commissioner of revenue and circuit, it may be deemed necessary, the Governor General in Council may vest judges of zillahs and cities with full power to conduct the sessions. Session judges so appointed shall hold gaol deliveries in each district once a month; they shall possess all the powers of the commissioner as far as regards summoning and examining witnesses and passing sentence or acquitting; but shall have no authority over the magistrate, and shall not interfere in matters of police; they shall pass sentence or acquit, or refer the trial to the Nizamut Adawlut; they shall furnish monthly to the Nizamut Adawlut a statement of convictions and acquittals; the commissioners to visit the Sudder stations within their division at least twice every year. All appeals from the orders of the magistrates to be made to the commissioner, and not to the session judge. Whenever the judge of any zillah or city may have been invested with the powers specified, and any magistrate or joint magistrates, having jurisdiction limited to that district, or extending to other districts, may be stationed at any place within the jurisdiction of the judge, all cases committed for trial to the Court of Circuit by such magistrates or joint magistrates, shall be submitted to the judge through the magistrate at the Sudder station, as soon after commitment as practicable, and the judge is authorized and required to try all such cases under the same rules, as if committed by the magistrate at the Sudder station; provided that, if on account of distance or other cause, it be deemed expedient to limit the jurisdiction of the judge to cases originating within the limits of his own district, or to exclude from his jurisdiction all the commitments made by such magistrates or joint magistrates, and to transfer them for trial to the judge of another zillah or city, or to leave them to be

decided by the commissioner of the division at the station of those magistrates or joint magistrates, the Governor General in Council may direct the same. It shall also be competent to any commissioner, to whom the session duties of the Sudder station of any zillah or city, at which he may ordinarily reside, may be reserved, to require the magistrates or joint magistrates stationed within the limits of that zillah or city to forward all cases committed, at such periods as the commissioner may deem proper, for trial before himself at the Sudder station. The commissioners of circuit appointed under the provisions of Regulation I. 1829, are authorized and required, without making any previous reference for sanction either to government or to the Nizamut Adawlut, to hold gaol deliveries as often as may be convenient for any of the districts within their divisions, whenever, owing to absence, indisposition, or other cause, the judge of the zillah or city, who may have been nominated to the office of session judge, shall have been unable, for a period exceeding one month, to perform that duty, or whenever such judge may be prevented from trying any case by reason of his having made the commitment or commitments in his capacity of magistrate or joint magistrate, or from any other cause. The commissioners in whose divisions the provisions of this Regulation may be partially introduced, are also required to try the commitments made by the magistrates of those districts, the session duties of which may be reserved to them, as soon after the commitments are made as may be practicable, consistently with the due performance of their other duties.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, in remarking upon Reg. V. says: "one objection we hear continually started to this Regulation; it is, that it will introduce much bribery and corruption into the courts. It has been remarked, that in this country even those who think it culpable to act unjustly for the sake of lucre, do not consider it wrong to receive a *douceur* for a just judgment. We fully agree in this opinion; but this fact does not prove that natives ought for ever to be excluded from responsible situations in the land of their birth; it only shews the necessity of extraordinary care on the part of the higher functionaries of government in watching over the conduct of the inferior courts. Bribery and corruption there will be in these courts; we have already heard of a *douceur* of 5,000 rupees offered to the friend of a *moofussil* judge for the inferior situation of *moonsiff*; a sum which could not have been proposed but in the hope of obtaining a much larger one by illegal emoluments. Though it may not be possible, however, to eradicate this vice, it may be checked

by the severe punishment of delinquents, and the bestowment of honours on those who have for a series of years faithfully discharged their duties."

REVENUE AND POLICE REFORMS.

Several Regulations (VIII. to XI. 1831) have passed for ameliorating the revenue and police system; namely, amending the existing provisions relative to the trial of summary suits for arrears of rent; vesting in a deputation of the Sudder Board of Revenue, at Allahabad, the exclusive controul over the revenue affairs of the provinces of Benares, the ceded and conquered provinces, Kumaon, and the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories; vesting tehsildars, in certain cases, with the powers of police officers, &c. &c.

LOANS.

A writer in the *India Gazette* of Jan. 10, states that orders had been received from home, that the attention of the government should be given to the liquidation of the first five per cents; that, in the event of any surplus revenue remaining, the same should be remitted in bullion annually from the three presidencies and from China, to form a sinking fund for the payment of the six per cent. loan, when the notes become due in 1834, or, at the option of government, in one, two, or three years after; that on the 1st of July next, the second and third five per cents, be merged into one loan, payable at the convenience of government after 1834, according to the inverse numbers. For this purpose, and to commence the operation, the sum of forty lacs of rupees in dollars has been sent from China this season, and there was under shipment per *Minerva*, and by way of Madras and Bombay, in bullion, the sum of sixty lacs, making a total of one crore of rupees. He adds: "it is but natural to suppose, to any one acquainted with the common rules of calculation, that the government will establish a fund for paying off the six per cent. loan, the interest of which, moreover, can be claimed by residents in Europe, in bills at 2s. 1d., as soon as they have the power; and it is presumable from present appearances that both these loans, *viz.* the old five at the rate of a crore and a-half per annum, and the six per cent. will be cleared off in 1835 or 1836. There would then remain only eighteen crores of the second and third fives."

The editor of the paper observes: "the failure of the last four per cent. loan would appear now to be placed beyond all doubt; monied men in India, as far as yet appears, seem to have made up their minds not to lend their funds to the Company at that rate. It is very evident that the natural rate of interest is considerably higher, and

while there is a constant and uncompensated drain upon the capital of the country for the purpose of remittance to England, the natural rate must continue higher. If the four per cent. loan had succeeded, or if it should by possibility still succeed, it can only be by the payment of a loan at a higher rate, and by the difficulty, in the present restricted state of Indian commerce, of finding adequate employment for the amount thus set afloat. But this difficulty may be removed by a firm refusal on the part of the holders, to go into a loan of an inferior rate of interest which will enforce the abandonment of it by the Company's government."

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, December 6.

Edward S. Moorat and John Moorat, v. the Rev. Sarkies Theodore and the Advocate General.—This cause was reported some time since, after a decree in March 1829.* Mr. Samuel M. Moorat, the testator, bequeathed a sum of 150,000 pagodas for the founding of an academy for orphans and poor children of the Armenian nation, through the Armenian monks, or Mechataristic fathers at Venice; some part of this sum had been remitted to Venice by the Messrs. Moorats, who had delivered Company's bonds to a greater amount than the balance due to the charity, into the custody of the defendant Dr. Theodore, who was to return the bonds on receiving money or bills for the same. The bill was filed to get the bonds out of his hands, and when the cause was heard, the court decreed that upwards of 2,75,000 rupees was applicable to the charity, and directed the master to inquire who were meant by the Mechataristic fathers, and whether they could give receipts for money paid to them on trust, or empower any person to do so, and whether they could carry the charity into effect. The master having reported who and what the Mechataristic community were, that they could give receipts for money paid on trust, or empower any person to do so, and could carry the charity in question into effect, and the report having been confirmed, the cause came on now for further directions and costs.

Mr. Teed, who appeared for the defendant Sarkies Theodore, stated that, as the court had already declared the money to be applicable to the charity, the only further direction required was, that the Mechataristic fathers should be declared entitled to receive it; and that, with respect to the subsequent costs, they should be paid out of the surplus fund in

* See *Arist. Journ.*, vol. xxviii. p. 477.

court, and leave the charity-fund to accumulate until the Mechataristic community authorized some person to receive it.

Mr. Bathie, for the plaintiffs, protested against a declaration, which would declare the Moorats disentitled to interfere in the appropriation of the fund. They claimed under the will as the executors, and it was through the means of the executors and the Mechataristic fathers the academy was to be established and land purchased in any part of Europe. With respect to the costs, he should ask for the whole of the costs to come out of the charity-fund; the suit was instituted for the benefit of, and to establish the charity; and where such is the case, all parties are entitled to their costs out of the fund. The conduct of the Moorats had been very proper; they had not endeavoured to keep back the money belonging to the charity, but actually deposited, as the agent of the Mechataristic Society, Company's securities to a greater amount than what they owed to the charity; and as, under the former decree, they were compelled to pay the costs of the Advocate General and of the defendant Sarkies Theodore, he should also ask to have these costs re-paid to the Moorats from the charity-fund.

Sir R. Palmer, C. J.—I am sorry that the conduct of the Moorats should be again brought on the *tapis*. It appears that in 1816 they wrote to Venice requesting the Mechataristic community to send some person to Madras in order to carry the will of their father into effect; at this time they knew very well who the Mechataristic fathers were, and had no doubt that they were the proper persons to pay the money to. The Society, on the receipt of the letter, sent two persons to Madras, Dr. Sukias Soomal and the present defendant, Dr. Sarkies Theodore. If the Moorats were desirous of carrying the will into effect, they might then have done so; but nothing was then done, and, in March 1827, the agreements were entered into, and the Company's bonds given to Sarkies Theodore to keep for one year, who undertook to return the bonds on having the amount in money. And at the expiration of the year, what do they do? Why, so desirous are they to carry the will into effect, that they file a bill. I do not think their conduct does shine, or that they endeavoured to carry into effect the wishes of their father. I do not think they are entitled to a shilling out of the charity-fund; but that they were justly called on to pay the former costs of the Advocate General and Sarkies Theodore, and that they are not entitled to have these costs repaid to them out of the charity-fund. As to the subsequent costs, the Moorats knew very well who the Mechataristic

fathers were, notwithstanding their opposition in the master's office; but the court was obliged to see who the Mechataristic Society were. The subsequent expenses of the Advocate General and Sarkies Theodore ought to be paid out of the charity-fund, and the Moorats should pay their own costs.

Mr. Justice Comyn was of the same opinion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

We have frequently observed of late, in the columns of the *Bengal Hurkaru* and *Chronicle*, attacks upon the government of Fort St. George, and particularly upon the distinguished individual at the head of that government. A paragraph of this description appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 22d ult. Nothing can be more groundless than the assertion there made. Never were the territories of Fort St. George in a more prosperous and peaceful state, and under no former government was there ever so many useful improvements and public advantages introduced and secured as under the present. These were lately so fully explained in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Hurkaru*, that we need not here allude to them, nor would we have noticed the paragraph referred to at all, had it not been that we see it goes the regular round of all the Calcutta papers, and will from thence find its way to England, where it may create some uneasiness amongst private individuals; but all those who are acquainted with public affairs will readily ascertain how groundless and wicked it is.

It is an easy matter for a Calcutta editor to sit down and pen a paragraph of this description, as he is well aware that the party he attacks will take no notice of it. "A rumour is afloat, for the correctness of which we cannot vouch," is his introduction; and the conclusion is, "it would be improper without more authentic information to give circulation to the nature of the reports in question." Now, whatever the nature of these reports may be, we can fearlessly state these are totally without foundation. The very face of the assertion bears improbability on it. *A rumour is afloat*. Where is it afloat?—in Calcutta, or at the Cape, of the illustrious personage alluded to? the latter we should deem the most likely place. However, we think there are spots in India that might be benefited by a visit of a certain great ruler—and these spots are much nearer Calcutta than Madras. Let our worthy contemporary look at home, and see if there is not something wrong there.—*Mad. Courr. Dec. 9.*

On reference to the Calcutta papers, our readers will perceive that a very strange report prevails in Bengal, with regard to the affairs of this government. It is stated that matters at this presidency were so emergent as to demand the immediate presence of the Governor General at Madras, and that accordingly his Lordship had been written for by the Governor. We cannot imagine how such a ridiculous rumour has got into circulation, and we are rather surprised at our contemporaries giving credence to it. Possibly, the Highland Society at Madras may have solicited his Lordship to preside at the dinner which was given in the banqueting-room on Saint Andrew's day, but, as far as we are informed, no event of greater consequence or emergency has recently occurred here to call for the presence in person of Lord William Bentinck. We fancy that matters at Madras are proceeding as quietly and prosperously as they ever did. If the information of the Calcutta editors were correct, this government would not be able to remit to England the large quantity of treasure which it annually sends home for the purposes of our honourable masters. Instead of the presence of the Governor General, we apprehend the arrival of the H.C. ship *Thomas Grenville* or the *Minerva*, to receive on board specie, would be most convenient to the government just now. Not that we, as individuals, approve of this system of sending the riches out of the country; we would rather that a larger share of the pagodas were distributed amongst those who are obliged to live and toil in this land of sun and exile.—*Mad. Gaz. Dec. 10.*

MURDER.

Our letters from Kamptee mention a most atrocious attempt by a horsekeeper, who, after having murdered one man and cruelly mangled four females with a large carving-knife, attempted to commit the same fatal deed on his own master, a major of cavalry. In the attempt to get into his master's bedroom at midnight, the murderer was providentially secured by the cutwal and a naigue of the 3d cavalry. Our correspondent adds, a more wanton, barbarous affair could not well be imagined. One of the wounded is a child only five years old.—*Mad. Gaz. Dec. 8.*

DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE OF CANARA.

A correspondent in the *Madras Gazette* (Nov. 5) thus accounts for the deficiency in the revenue of Canara:—"For some years past, the heavy demands for money, preferred by the supreme government and the home authorities, have been complied with by this government. During the last two years alone, upwards of a

crore and a-half of rupees have been shipped from this presidency. A large proportion of this treasure has been silver, and as there are no mines of that metal in India, and as it is imported in very small quantities into the Madras territories, these shipments have, of course, created some scarcity of money in the provinces. This circumstance, combined with an unusually abundant harvest tended to depreciate the value of grain so much in Canara, that the landholders, although perfectly willing to pay their due proportion of grain to the circar, found it almost impracticable to realize, by its sale, a price sufficiently high to defray the government money-rent; the falling off, therefore, in the revenue of that province is not owing to any injustice or oppression on the part of this government, but to their unhesitating compliance with the urgent demand for money from England."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ROMER.

Mr. Romer, late senior member of council at this presidency, embarked in the *Lady Raffles* on Sunday last, on his return home, after an uninterrupted residence in India, we believe, of upwards of thirty-three years.

The kindness and courtesy which marked his intercourse with all, both natives and Europeans, has rendered his departure an object of general regret. A few days before he left, a numerous body of the most respectable native gentlemen in the island waited on him, with an address expressive of sentiments on the occasion alike honourable to both parties.

We understand, as the Commander-in-chief may be daily expected, that the vacant seat in the council will not be occupied in the meanwhile.—*Bom. Cour. Jan. 10.*

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

The *Bombay Courier*, January 7, contains the following paragraph:—

"We publish, from the *Asiatic Journal* for August, a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the East-India Company's territorial possessions. In the journal, the statements we have copied are followed by the home accounts, which our limited space does not admit of. They are, however, of little or no consequence, as every thing connected with the most important part—the China trade—has been omitted."

We could hardly have expected that, at this day, a writer in an Indian paper would have expected any thing about the *China trade* in the annual accounts of the

Company.' But it is a curious fact, that the accounts of the China trade, the absence of which he deploras, were inserted in the *Asiatic Journal* for July, the month previous!

Ceylon.

We understand that it is in agitation to establish, by private subscription, a mail-coach to run between Colombo and Kandy. The journey is to be performed in from twelve to fourteen hours. If the affair succeeds, private carriages will be permitted to avail themselves of the relays of horses at the different stations. It is calculated that the capital required will be £2,000, which is to be raised by £50 shares. This coach will convey the government mail, and have a contract to that effect for five years. Independently of the advantage of such public establishments, it is estimated that this will afford a fair profit to the shareholders. We shall give further details as soon as we have a prospectus.—*Ceylon Gaz. Nov. 26.*

Penang.

The following letter appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—"Exclusive of the attention that has been paid for the last four months to the war between the Malays of Kedah and the Siamese, the Penang government has also been lately involved in a dispute with Malays of the opposite coast, on the question of boundary, which has been attended by the most fatal consequences. Upwards of thirty years ago, province Wellesley was not only ceded by the king of Kedah to the Company, but the extent of its boundaries defined by treaty as follows: "his majesty agrees to give to the English Company, for ever, all that part of the sea-coast that is between Kwala Krian and the river side of Kwala Mooda, and measuring inland from the sea-side sixty or longer, the whole length above-mentioned to be measured by people appointed by his Majesty's and the Company's people. The English Company are to protect this coast from all enemies, robbers, and pirates that may attack it by sea from north or south." This tract of land was accordingly surveyed by the late Mr. Fletcher, surveyor to government, and, in the plan submitted by him (the correctness of which has never been disputed) the Company's boundary from north to south, with the breadth inland, has been clearly laid down. How any difficulty would have arisen on such a subject appears very extraordinary. What was it but ignorance of the Company's bounda-

ries, or something worse, that caused the unfortunate casualty which occurred on the 7th June, at a place called Bukit Kichil, whereby the lives of five men were sacrificed?

"The party killed consisted of a pangulu or constable, three sepoy of the 46th regiment Madras N.I., and a Malay. These were also accompanied by other peons and Malays, who however were wise enough to stand afar off, securing themselves thereby a chance of escape.

"The object of this expedition to Bukit Kichil is said to have been for the purpose of collecting the Company's revenue from the people of that place, who, it appears, had on all former occasions proved refractory, and refused to pay, alleging, reasonably enough, that as the territory did not belong to the Company, but to Tuanko Soliman (the present king of Kedah's brother), they were, as the subjects of the latter, obliged to pay rents to him. This only excited the ire of the the constable, who immediately seized two of these unoffending people and manacled them, until they evinced a better disposition, by promising to pay after first consulting with their liege lord, when they were set free. Soon after this, the party encountered the pangulu of Tuanko Soliman and some of his attendants, and falling into dispute with them on the same subject, the Company's constable commenced the attack by ordering the three sepoy to fire upon the adverse party. This order was very imprudently obeyed; and, before the men could reload and defend themselves, they with the constable were instantly surrounded and cut down. The Malay was killed in his flight in the adjoining jungle. The remainder of the ill-fated party saved themselves by a precipitate and cowardly flight, scampering off to report the circumstance to their superior at province Wellesley.

"Province Wellesley, for upwards of twenty years after its cession to the Company, had no resident, nor was one considered necessary until after the subversion of the power of the king of Kedah by the Siamese, and the general flight of his subjects into the Company's territory for protection. It was to alleviate the misfortune and to supply the wants of these refugees, that Mr. Maingy was sent over by the government of Penang, some eight or nine years ago, with authority to apportion out lands to such emigrants as might choose to become permanent settlers. This duty appears to have been performed by that authority in the most judicious and conciliatory manner; emigrants daily flocked in from all quarters attracted to settle under the British government, administered with so much kindness and humanity. To those disposed to cultivate, Mr. Maingy distribut-

ed small tracts of land, as well as assisted them with small loans, repayable in *future*, and others were encouraged to direct their attention to the rearing of cattle and poultry, to provide for any future contingency in the event of the usual supplies of provisions to Penang from Kedah being impeded or cut off by the Siamese. If the same course of good management had been pursued by his successor in office, that province would have been at this day a highly cultivated country, in place of being, as it is, a mere jungle (with the the exception of here and there a small paddy field or two) with high rents and a discontented population. Instead of the industry of the people being encouraged or stimulated by the imposition of a moderate rent on their lands, their exertions are depressed, not only by a most oppressive tax but by the vexatious and despotic mode in which it is levied.

"Formerly the tax on land (after due allowance of time to the holder for its clearance and cultivation free of rent) was twenty cents of a dollar per orlong of 240 feet square. Now the present rate has been raised to treble, in some instances to quintuple that amount; which, taking into consideration the sterility of the soil, unadapted to the growth of any thing but paddy or coco-nuts, is quite disproportioned either to the produce of the land, or the means of the ryots. The lands, therefore, that were distributed by Mr. Maingy at twenty cents per orlong, have in general reverted to the Company, from the inability of the ryots to pay the more exorbitant demands of the present authority. So miserably distressed and wretched are the poor people there, that the rents and assessments are collected with the greatest difficulty, and in the majority of instances found perfectly impracticable. It is to intimidate such wretchedness that military force is resorted to!! Such a system is not likely to endure, the patience of the Malay will not last for ever.

"*Pulo Boonting*, 22d July 1831."

Singapore.

MR. CRAWFURD.

A correspondent has suggested to us that in giving an account of the proceedings of the public meeting at Singapore, at which the petition to the Legislature for a Court of Judicature was agreed to, we omitted to notice what is stated in the *Singapore Chronicle's* report of the proceedings, namely, that, on its being proposed to forward the petition through Mr. Crawford, Mr. Charles Thomas "loudly objected to Mr. Crawford as a *very unfit person*," and that it was agreed to by the

meeting not to forward it through Mr. Crawford.

The fact is, we gave no particulars of the meeting besides the substance of the resolutions agreed to, which was all we considered necessary.

GOVERNMENT FARMS.

The government farms were let on the 15th October for the ensuing half-year, from November 1.

The following are the prices obtained in comparison with those of the previous half-year:—

	MONTHLY.	
	Preceding Half-year.	Ensuing.
Opium	Drs. 2,900 ..	3,300
Spirit	1,500 ..	1,620
Pawn brokerage	120 ..	120
Market leases campong } China	341 ..	340
Do. do. campong Glam ..	83 ..	86
Toddy and baang	85 ..	76
Serih	535 ..	490
Pork	690 ..	550
Sp. Drs. 6,314 ..	6,672	
Increase	358	
Monthly	Drs. 7,030	

TRADE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

From an official statement of the trade of the settlement, in the year 1830-31, it appears that the value of the imports was 17,805,628 sa. rupees, being a falling off, as compared with the preceding year, of 2,272,135 rupees (principally in the imports from England and China); that of the exports was 17,410,924 sa. rupees, being an increase of 423,854, principally in the exports to Calcutta, China, and Java.

TIGERS.

It appears that the tigers on the continent have discovered the island of Singapore, and some of them have made up their minds to settle here. No fewer than three of these ferocious animals have been taken lately alive, by means of pitfalls, killed, and their carcasses publicly exhibited in the town. The last were taken at Soongie Callang, where another tiger chased a man, who took refuge up a tree, and the animal finding him out of his reach, began to throw dust at him. The two former ones were caught in the same way, in the direction of Blakang Mati. A tigress and its whelp were seen by a man while at work in his laddang, at the back of Mount Sophia.—*Sing. Chron.* Dec. 22.

Malacca.

THE NANING EXPEDITION.

A narrative of this disastrous affair, by an officer of the expedition, has been

printed and published here. It complains of misapprehension and false reports respecting the late operations and the political events which gave rise to them.*

The writer observes that the panghooloo of Naning (who resides at an insignificant place, called Tabo, about twenty-three miles from Malacca) never disputed the fact, that Naning was an integral part of the Malacca territory, ceded by the Dutch to us in exchange for Bencoolen, in 1825, and that even to this day he signs his letters with the Company's seal.

The tenth of the produce, levied on the rest of the possessions, was commuted for the rice and fowls (as before stated), until improved cultivation rendered the payment of the tax easy to the inhabitants. The late Mr. Fullerton, in 1828, conceiving that the period had arrived, prepared an expedition to force the panghooloo to comply; but suspended it in deference to superior authority. This indecision on the part of Mr. Fullerton, the writer considers, confirmed the panghooloo's resolution and inspired the Malays with an idea that we feared them and their panghooloo; and the interval which elapsed, between the virtual declaration of war in 1828 and the recent commencement of hostilities, afforded time for a powerful coalition of independent princes in the interior against the British arms. The Malays began to look upon the panghooloo as superhuman. "His character for sanctity, which had been growing for years, was vastly strengthened by this circumstance, and he was exalted into a demigod, and the sick, and the maimed, and the blind, crowded from all quarters, to drink the waters in which the holy foot had been dipped, fully persuaded that thereby they would be healed of their diseases, however inveterate those might be." Inflated with the notions thus instilled, he committed aggressions on a weak neighbour, whom he ejected from his lands, which the occupier held by deeds dated in 1723. The latter took refuge in Malacca, and demanded redress from the government. The civil authorities pointed out to the panghooloo the injustice of his usurpation, and requested the restoration of the lands. The requisition met with a haughty and peremptory refusal; and authority from the Court of Directors having been received to dispossess the chieftain on the original grounds of complaint, a proclamation was addressed to the inhabitants of Naning, setting forth the refractory behaviour of their leader, who had forfeited all claim to countenance and favour, declaring that no evil was intended towards such of his subjects as remained neutral during the approaching contest, and that they would

be in future relieved from all vassalage and feudal services: adding that the tenth would not be taken till the country was improved and the inhabitants better able to afford it.

The determination of the government to resort to hostilities was, however, known in the bazar prior to the date of this proclamation (15th July), and even to the issuing of the orders to the different departments; and a Portuguese maker of muskets and carbines was clandestinely employed in his vocation, and the arms he sold found their way into the interior.

The panghooloo was known to be poor and unable long to maintain a large body of men, and it was expected that the greater part of his force would be disbanded before the expedition started. The government was not aware that a powerful combination of independent princes, along with by far the largest proportion of our own subjects, was upholding the panghooloo secretly.

The expedition was not ready to start before the 6th August. In the mean time, a letter was received from the rajah of the powerful state of Rumbow, which adjoins Naning, stating that he had heard that we intended, after the reduction of the panghooloo, to attack Rumbow; that he did not wish to quarrel with the British government, and requested to be informed whether the report was correct, as a guide to the line of conduct he should adopt. The government strongly disclaimed all hostile views, stating that the sole object of the expedition was the apprehension of the Naning chieftain. Unfortunately, this letter never reached its destination, and the troops had marched before the government was aware of the failure of this despatch, on which so much depended. The Rumbow chieftain naturally concluded that the report was correct, and, by joining the confederacy, strengthened it nearly as much by the influence of his name, as he did by his resources in men and money.

The information obtained by the government tended to confirm the previously conceived opinion, that no real opposition was intended; and people of all ranks, except the military, ridiculed the idea of so large a force proceeding into the interior, flatly asserting that the Malaya peninsula could be subjugated by a havildar's party, and that not a shot would be fired. It unfortunately happened that the spies employed by government—men who had been long confidentially employed by government—were false without exception. The spies declared that the Naningites, with the exception of a few devoted to their chieftain, were ready to join us. It was known that the Malays were addicted to treachery, cowardice,

* See the details which we have given from the *Singapore Chronicle*, last vol. pp. 138 and 191.

and cruelty; but never anticipated such an extent of treachery.

The writer then details, with great minuteness, the military operations, and attributes the disasters of the expedition to "an unaccountable panic."

The present posture of affairs in the interior (according to the pamphlet) is such as to render war inevitable. Our furthest piquet was (in October) at the government bungalow at Tanjong Kling, distant seven miles from Malacca; the remaining piquets cover the outskirts of the town; beyond them we cannot enforce our claim to a foot of ground. The enemy have levied a tax of twenty reals on each village. Out of this tax a curious transaction has arisen.

In September, the panghooloo of Naning's people went to a village in the British territory to enforce the tax, which the head-man refused till he obtained permission of his own panghooloo, Inchi Kachu, who had sided with Naning. The latter, however, suddenly changed his politics, arrested the collectors, and conveyed them prisoners to Malacca. He then applied to the British government for a guard of sepoy, as he had drawn upon himself the vengeance of his brother panghooloo of Naning; and whilst the government were making arrangements to comply with his application, this very Inchi Kachu arrived at Malacca, as the bearer of a letter from the panghooloo of Naning, in which he demands the immediate release of the prisoners, and threatens in the event of any delay in complying with this requisition, to march down and effect their release. From this circumstance, the writer infers that the Malays are still intent upon annoying us: they abstain from ravaging the fields, at present, in order to conciliate the cultivators. He founds his belief on "the well known character of the Malayan character, and the hypothesis that all nations seek to be free, and would, if an opening be yielded them, rather starve under the grinding oppression of a ruler of their own choice, than live comfortably under the yoke, however easy, of a foreigner."

The Rumbow chieftain and others have written to the government that they were misled by the misrepresentations of the panghooloo of Naning, as to our designs upon Rumbow, and have in consequence withdrawn from the confederacy; but the writer doubts the sincerity of these professions. Lingy, about thirty miles N.N.W. of Malacca, the very nest of piracy, which we are intent upon putting down, is in the Rumbow territory. A war with the British would, therefore, not only stop the Rumbow raja's exports of tin, but curtail his piratical revenues.

Of the nature of the war in which we

should engage, according to his policy, the writer affords some idea:—"it is impossible to calculate what force may be requisite to accomplish the reduction of the enemy. It is no longer Naning, but the Malayan peninsula, that is to be subdued. Even the rajah of Moar, once a firm ally of our's (whose territories lie S.E. of us), has within these few days seized upon the lands of a gentleman resident in Malacca, which adjoin his district, impudently asserting that they belong to him, thus affording a striking resemblance to the aggressions of the Naning chieftain. There is no capital, properly so called, throughout the Malayan peninsula. They never dream, therefore, of fighting "*pro aris et focis*," but recede as you advance. With a flying enemy a heavy blow cannot be struck; every village will be successively abandoned on the approach of the troops, and the principal rebels will betake themselves to the strongholds in the recesses of the jungle. Yet, although the enemy would suffer little in actual property even by the destruction of their villages, the total cessation in husbandry, which would inevitably result from the presence of a hostile force, would decidedly tend to loosen the link between the chieftains and their dependents. It would be useless to pursue the flying leaders through the wildering mazes of a Malayan forest; but if a severe lesson of British superiority were once read to the dependents, they would soon desert the cause of their chiefs, and for a slight reward bring in all those who are obnoxious to government."

The Madras papers state that H.M. ship *Comet* was to be immediately despatched to Malacca with troops and stores. She was to carry the rifle company of the 5th N.I., and a party of the corps of sappers and miners, and a number of cannon, &c., to be under the command of Colonel Herbert, who was to command the whole force at Malacca upon his arrival. The remaining companies of the 5th N.I., which were under orders for Moulmein, were also under orders for Malacca.

Netherlands India.

The following decree has been issued by the king of the Netherlands:—

Decree of the 4th May 1831, containing a modification of the duties on foreign cotton manufactures imported into the colonies of the state direct from ports of this country by vessels navigating under the Dutch flag.

"Having under consideration the expediency of some immediate modification of the duties on the importation of foreign

(M)

cotton manufactures into the East-India possessions of this kingdom, in anticipation of such alterations in the present system of in and export duties as may hereafter, upon the recommendation of our governor general in council, be by us approved and enacted; at the suggestion of our minister of finance and of our counsellor of state provisionally charged with the direction of the department of the water staat, national industry and colonies; having heard the council of state, do hereby decree and enact, that until such time as we shall have otherwise decided, a duty, at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the value, and on the footing on which the same is now calculated in India, shall be levied on foreign cotton goods imported into our eastern possessions from a port of this country, and by ships provided with our registers."

Persian Gulf.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Bussorah, the 24th of August 1831, and received in Calcutta, by an Armenian gentleman:—

"Almost every country in these regions of the globe has been visited by a dreadful visitation of Providence. You must have been, long before this, informed of the many calamities that have befallen the devoted city of Bagdad and the places adjacent to it. News have been just received from Hamadan, or the ancient Ecbatana, of the occurrence of another natural calamity in that place. The city is described to be literally infested with a species of fiery serpents, the bite of which is followed by an immediate madness, which in course of a very short time terminates in the death of the sufferer. The streets of the town are said to be choked with dead bodies, which are fed upon by dogs and jackalls. The inhabitants are seized with consternation and trepidation, not knowing where to fly from the anger of the Almighty."—*India Gaz. Dec. 23.*

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

A letter in the *Singapore Chronicle* gives the following additional details respecting the typhoon, or hurricane:—

"Great and distressing as was the destruction upon the waters, yet in the parishes and villages round Manilla, and in the adjoining provinces of Tondo and La Laguna, the havoc has been not less extensive, and if possible more deplorable, as it principally affects the poor. I

believe that I am far from exaggerating, when I tell you that four-fifths of the houses and huts of bamboo and *nipa* inhabited by the Indian population, were unroofed or blown from their pillars, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable, and that not less than from 50,000 to 100,000 individuals found themselves houseless on that disastrous night: indeed a greater desolation it is almost impossible to conceive. The picturesque clusters of bamboo, and of mango, palm, banana, and other fruit-trees in infinite variety, which were scattered throughout the villages, and both sheltered and beautified them, yielded on this occasion no protection; numbers were torn up by the roots, and such as withstood the relentless gale are still greater proofs of its irresistible fury. Tops and branches were snapped off, and are hanging or scattered in every direction; and the remaining leaves (particularly of the bamboo), whipped and shivered by the wind, are now withered and present the same black appearance as the trees in England at the commencement of winter. In many of the paddy fields the young leaves are turned yellow, hurt by the falling rain; and some fields of rice near the beach, either from the overflow of the tide, or from the salt-water which the wind caught up and conveyed to them in showers, are completely whitened. Such, however, is the luxuriance of vegetation here that nature will soon recover her verdure.

"From Cavité and in the villages between there and Manilla, the accounts are exceedingly distressing. The tide inundated the country several feet deep, and I am sorry to add that many lives have been lost.

"The barometer, whose mean point here, in variable weather, is about 29° 90, fell during the height of the gale to 28° 70, or, according to the other accounts, to 28° 60 or 28° 55: at any rate, the fall seems to be almost unprecedented between the tropics. Bad as the weather was (for the fury of the wind was tearing away windows and verandahs, and in many of the best houses streams of water were pouring in every direction), the fall of the mercury seemed to forbode some more dreadful convulsion of nature: but from earthquakes at this conjuncture we were fortunately spared. The tempest did not subside until about three o'clock in the morning."

The following account of the ravages occasioned by the gale on shore is published officially at Manilla:—Churches and convents destroyed, 3; ditto, of atapp, 7. Churches and convents damaged, 3; ditto, of atapp, 42. Tribunals destroyed, 1; ditto, of atapp, 11. Tribunals damaged, of stone, 8; of atapp, 12. Houses

destroyed, of stone, 5; of attap, 38,406, Houses damaged, of brick, 188; of attap, 2,871. Number of persons drowned, 146; deaths occasioned by the ruin of houses, 33; wounded, 227.

Mauritius.

The colonists both at the Mauritius and in Bourbon have begun to feel the necessity of raising provisions for themselves, such as mace, beans, potatoes, all the vegetables which yield a crop at the end of four, five, or six months, or two crops within the year. They have also planted the field manioc and the blue manioc; the latter is fit for use at the end of nine or ten months; the former requires sixteen or eighteen months, but it yields more and is more nourishing.

The sugar crop of last year amounted to nearly 100,000,000 of pounds, a considerable quantity of which had been purified with spirit of wine, or clarified with animal carbon. These sugars have been sold in England at 60s. to 62s. "The merchants," says our correspondent, "seeing the large quantity of sugar, and falling short of cash, have preferred to kill the hen instead of allowing it to lay a golden egg every year." For sugars which were worth 24s., 26s., 28s., and 30s. the quintal, they have offered 13s., 14s., and 15s., and the poor manufacturers, sunk in debt, have been obliged to receive this Jewish offer. Finding themselves treated in this way by their agents, they have also paid in the same way the merchants, traders, and small capitalists to whom they were indebted. Rather than send their sugar to the warehouses of their former agents, they have sought for small capitalists and other persons desirous of making remittances to Europe, who have taken their sugar for ready money. Thus the agents have been deprived in a great measure of their commissions and of the means on which they reckoned to meet their engagements. Many in consequence have been obliged to suspend payment; creditors have begun to prosecute; many demand in justice to be maintained in the management of their property, and to have a longer time allowed them for payment; and others required a reduction or a total abandonment of interest. Such is the present condition of the colony. During a similar crisis which took place in Bourbon last year, the merchants and inhabitants had the good sense to abstain from going to law, and although protested drafts to the amount of 400,000 piastres were returned from France during the short stay our correspondent made at St. Denis, yet it does not appear that a single legal process was instituted. The sugar manufacturers at the Mauritius

appear to have generally resolved to make only the very best sugar in order to obtain a better price. The production, therefore, of the present year will probably be reduced to 70,000,000 of pounds, and if the rage for legal proceedings should increase, that of 1832 will probably fall to 30,000,000 or 35,000,000 of pounds. It is estimated that there are only about 20,000 bags of rice in the warehouses. The best Madagascar rice sells at 7s. 2½d. the quintal; and the Bengal rice at 13s. the bag, or at 14s. by the retailers.

Government have lately issued two ordinances which seem to have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction. By one of them the owner of slaves is deprived of the power of inflicting on them any punishment whatever; and by the other, the punishments for bad conduct must be determined and applied by the sentence of a civil commissioner, a justice of the peace, or a superior tribunal. The punishments consist principally of imprisonment and forced labour for a longer or shorter period. The proprietor thus loses the time and labour of his slave, and is often obliged to incur expense, besides being exposed to the interruption of his business. It is impossible in the nature of things to frame laws that will satisfy the desires of just and humane rulers, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the supposed rights which an owner has in the person and labour of his slaves. Such an unnatural condition of society as slavery must be constantly bringing those who seek to profit by it into collision with the principles of justice and the claims of humanity.—*India Gazette.*

China.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN CAPT. FREEMANTLE AND THE VICE-ROY.

Captain Freemantle, who was dispatched to Canton with a letter from the Governor General of India to the governor of this province, arrived off Macao on the 4th December, in H.M.S. *Challenger*. On the 8th, the Select Committee, with whom Capt. F. communicated, sent Howqua and the other hong merchants, requesting them to inquire of the governor when it would be convenient for his excellency to grant an audience to Captain Freemantle, for the purpose of delivering the letter in person to him, or else to appoint an officer of rank to receive it outside the city.

To this application, the following answer was received on the 10th.

"Le, cabinet minister, president of the military board, and governor general of Canton and Kwang se; to the hong

merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents.

"It is authenticated that the English chief Marjoribanks has presented a petition saying—"

(Here follows the committee's letter consisting of a few lines merely announcing the *Challenger's* arrival).

"This coming before me, the governor general, and being authenticated, I have examined and decide.

"Whereas the said nation's war ship is sent with a naval captain to present a letter; whatever letter of communication there may be, let it be presented for him by the said hong-merchants. It is not requisite that the said naval captain should travel from a distance to Canton provincial city. As to the matters spoken of in the letter of communication, wait till it has been presented, and then I, the governor general, will certainly issue a clear perspicuous order on the subject. Uniting these things, I forthwith issue this order. When it reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin them on the said chief and his colleagues, that they may obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special order.

"Taou-kwang, 11th year, 11th moon, 6th day (9th December)."

The following is copy of the letter from the hong-merchants to Mr. Marjoribanks accompanying governor Le's refusal of his request.

"A respectful notification. On the 8th inst. Mr. Davis gave us your letter to be presented to the cabinet minister, and early on the 9th we presented it. We have now received the cabinet minister's answer, which we copy and send to you, praying you to examine and act accordingly.

"On that day, when presenting the petition, the cabinet minister admitted us to see him, and we received the following verbal commands: 'hitherto all nations in presenting petitions have delivered them to the hong merchants to present for them, and have not at all presented them personally. Now the English naval commander wishes to enter the city himself, and personally present a letter of communication. It would be requisite, in obedience to the dignity of the celestial empire, that when I, the governor general, ascend the hall and admit him to interview, the said naval commander should immediately perform respectfully the ceremony of kneeling and bowing the head to the ground, and should then take the letter and present it upwards to me the governor general to receive and read. But I, the governor general, have heretofore cherished tenderness towards distant foreigners, and have shown great kindness and compas-

sion to them. The said naval commander may, therefore, forthwith deliver the letter of communication to the hong-merchants to present for him. It is unnecessary that he should cross over from a distance to come to Canton, so he will avoid the multiplicity of forms and ceremonies. As to the ship of war, on board which the said naval commander has come from Bengal to Canton, she must, according to the laws, anchor only at Lintin in the outer seas; it is not permitted her to enter the port. The chief Marjoribanks has heretofore understood justice and reason; and is one in whom his own nation places trust and confidence. He will doubtless himself keep the old regulations. Let him, in obedience to the prohibitory commands of the celestial empire enjoin, the naval captain that he obey and act according thereto.'

"On receiving these commands, it is right that we should unite the circumstances, and taking the matter of the verbal commands received from his excellency, write to you, praying you, Sir, to examine and act according to the whole substance thereof. This is the burden we impose. For this special purpose we make this communication, &c.

(Signed by the ten hong merchants)
"11th Moon, 7th day (10th December)."

From the Select Committee to his excellency the Governor of Canton.

"We have the honour to acknowledge your excellency's reply to our intimation of the arrival of one of H.M. ships, the captain in command of which is the bearer of a letter from the Governor General of British India. Captain Freemantle has received instructions from his superior, the admiral and commander-in-chief of H.M. naval forces in India, whose arrival in China he expects at an early date, to deliver the letter in question to your excellency, and it would be inconsistent with his duty to place such a document in the hands of the hong-merchants.

"In the year 1816, a letter from one of his Majesty's ministers addressed to the governor of Canton was presented to the Foo-yuen, then acting governor, accompanied by the captain of one of H.M. ships. What is now requested is therefore in accordance with established usage. Should it, however, be more agreeable to your excellency to depute a mandarin of rank to the British factory, Captain Freemantle has expressed to us his readiness to deliver it to any such officer, who may possess your excellency's confidence.

"We have the honour to be with respect, &c."

(Signed by the committee.)
"British factory, Macao, 13th December 1831."

From Mr. Marjoribanks to How-quah and the hong-merchants.

"Gentlemen, I have received your letter, dated the 11th moon and 7th day, conveying what you are pleased to state were the verbal commands of the governor of Canton to you. I will not do his excellency the injustice to believe that he could have been so little acquainted with the English character, as to wish that a communication of so insulting a description should be made to me. Your own long experience of the character of my countrymen might have taught you, that to threats and intimidation they are at all times insensible, and that it would be their duty, as well as their disposition, to lay down their lives rather than submit to any act of degradation. Of this kind is the one alluded to in your letter.

"You have added, that his excellency stated that I was one in whom trust and confidence were reposed by my own nation. I am among the most humble and least deserving of her sons, but I should little shew my claim to the confidence with which I have been honoured, did I not receive with indignation the letter which you have addressed to me, and did I hesitate to tell you for your information, that while I continue to fill the situation which I now unworthily hold, my recommendation at all times to his Majesty's officers visiting this country will be, to receive such language as you have introduced into your letter with the indifference which it deserves; but should such language be accompanied with actions of insult immediately and adequately to resent them.—I am,

(Signed) "CHARLES MARJORIBANKS.

"British factory, Macao, 13th December 1831."

From Governor Le.

"Le, cabinet minister, to the hong-merchants.

"It is authenticated that the English chief, Marjoribanks and others have presented the following statement."

(Here follows a copy of the last note).

"This coming before me, the cabinet minister and governor, I decide as follows.

"During the 21st year of Kea-king, the said nation sent an envoy with tribute, and it was necessary to report to the emperor by express; therefore, it was then allowed and ordered to present the petition* in the great hall (inside the city); that occasion differs from the present, when a letter is to be presented, in the importance of its circumstances. 'The one is light, the other was heavy.'

"Since the said nation's captain desires to come to Canton city to the great landing-place, and present the letter himself, the ships of war, on board of which he

* Lord Buckinghamshire's letter.

was, are disallowed still, agreeably to former regulations, to enter the Bogue. It is only necessary that he come up with two or three attendants, in the said nation's sampan-boat, to the Teen-tsze landing-place, outside the city's south gate, and there present the letter; waiting till I, the minister and governor, depute an adjutant general, a great officer, to go and receive it.

"After the said captain has presented the letter, let him forthwith return to Macao, and wait till I, the minister and governor, have examined it to the kernel, and delivered in answer my authoritative instructions.* It will be ordered that the reply be given to the said nation's chief and committee, to transfer to the said captain to receive and carry home. There is no occasion for the said captain to remain at Canton waiting.

"Uniting these circumstances, an order is hereby issued to the said hong-merchants, that they at their convenience may communicate it to the said chief and committee to obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special order.

"Taou-kwang, 11th year, 11th moon, 21st day. (24th December.)"

"To his excellency the governor of Canton.

"In reply to your excellency's note, we, the president and select committee, beg to state, that Captain Freemantle will present the letter from the Governor General on the 31st of December, at the Ma-taou.† He will be conducted by an adequate number of boats and men, and otherwise properly attended. He will expect a mandarin of the rank specified by your excellency to be at the Ma-Taou to receive it in such ceremony as is due to the occasion, and to the official rank he bears. Captain Freemantle will expect to receive an answer through the same channel, at the Ma-taou, or by an officer of adequate rank, at the hall of the British factory.

"Canton, 24th December 1831."

Accordingly, on the 31st December, at half-past ten, A.M., boats from the *Challenger*, the H. C. cruiser *Clive*, and the remaining Company's ships, arrived at the stairs of the Company's garden, all fully manned and officered. The captains were in attendance, and every thing was arranged to give as much effect as possible to the ceremony. At a quarter before twelve, all took their places in the boats, which pulled out into the stream, and then proceeded to the southern gate. The boats formed two abreast; those of H.M.

* An official decision of a magistrate on a petition presented.

† The teen-tsze-ma-taou is the imperial landing-place, where the grantees embark and land.

ship *Challenger* and the H.C. cruiser *Clive* taking the lead on the left side.

When abreast the Dutch Folly, they were met by a boat, on board of which was Mr. Davis, who joined the party in the *Challenger's* pinnace, and the cavalcade proceeded. During the progress, not the slightest interest or even attention was excited, either on the shores or on board the different vessels which crowded the river; but, on approaching the place of meeting, it became evident that measures had been taken to preserve a clear space for the boats to enter. Near the opening, the boats were crowded with spectators, but the landing was perfectly free, and not the least noise or confusion occurred. At the gate, there had been a bamboo erection constructed, which was covered with coloured cloths and hung with lamps in the usual style. The house-tops, boats, shores, in fact, every possible space, was literally crowded with Chinese, who were, however, kept in excellent order by a strong body of Chinese policemen. The passage from the shore to the place where the mandarin was seated was lined with Chinese soldiers, about 150 in number; and on arrival of the party here the marines landed and were drawn up; and then Captain Freemantle followed, with the other captains and the gentlemen of the factory. They proceeded to the inner pavilion, at the end of which were the Kwang-heep and Chong-heep mandarins, deputed to receive the letter, surrounded by several other mandarins, and the linguists in attendance. Captain Freemantle then advanced, and requested Dr. Morrison to inform the principal mandarin that he was the bearer of a letter from the Governor General of India to the viceroy of Canton; and, in delivering it to him, he understood he delivered it to an officer of proper authority and rank, deputed by the governor to receive the "public despatch." The mandarin signified an assent and received the letter, saluted Captain Freemantle, and the party retired, the marines presenting arms in the usual manner. The party then re-embarked, and returned in the same order as they came. The interview did not last above two or three minutes.

The *Canton Register* adds: "Standing behind the Kwang-heep, a hong-merchant lifted up his voice to state what the document was (as the military man with his colleague seemed a little disconcerted), and used the word 'petition' in Chinese. This called forth a remark from a member of the factory present, in rather a high tone of voice; on hearing which, the adjutant general made a sort of apology by repeating in respectful terms the appellation given to the Governor General's official communication.

"We understand the reception of Captain Freemantle was very similar to that of Lord Amherst by Duke Ho; only the duke talked and disputed on his legs. But in both instances the foreign guests were inhospitably prevented entering beyond the threshold of the room; and, on the present occasion, some of the English were standing on a floor a step lower than the Chinese officers. The reception was honourable, but not cordial."

The following is copy of the Governor General's letter.

"To his Excellency the Governor of Canton.

"It has been represented to me that, in your excellency's absence, measures of an inimical and insulting character have been adopted, by the Foo-yuen of Canton, towards British merchants, my countrymen; that the factory of the English nation at Canton has been forcibly taken possession of; the wall and quay, which your excellency previously sanctioned, demolished; and that the perpetrator of these outrages carried his insolence so far as to treat the portrait of my august sovereign with marked and intentional disrespect. I am further informed, that there was no difference or dispute of any kind at the time pending between the authorities at Canton and those who preside over the affairs and commerce of the British nation; that no act was committed by the latter which was the subject of complaint on the part of those authorities; that, in short, on either side there had been no deviation from established custom or violation of law, which might justly have provoked such acts of violence.

"Your excellency is a wise and just man. The reputation of the high qualities which adorn your excellency's character, and of the prudent and beneficent actions, which have distinguished your excellency's administration of affairs at Canton, has spread far and near, raising admiration in all classes of persons. I respect and esteem your excellency. I, therefore, doubt not that it has been your excellency's study to do justice to the injured merchants of my country, to punish the evil-doers, and to place the commerce of the British nation on a footing at once mutually secure and honourable to the subjects of both empires who are engaged in it.

"I am sure your excellency cannot have approved, and will be ready to disavow, the violent, unjust, and indecent proceedings, which the subordinate officers of Canton have been led into during your excellency's absence: it will give me joy to hear that your excellency's wisdom has

anticipated my hopes and wishes in this respect, and your excellency's reputation will be increased a hundred-fold by such a restoration of affairs. May God grant that such has been the issue!

"Your excellency knows that the customs of nations differ. When the subjects of your excellency's august sovereign go abroad to other countries, they are no longer the objects of the paternal solicitude of the mighty ruler of China. It is not so with the ships and merchants of my sovereign's dominions. Wheresoever they go, they are the objects of his care, and he watches, with equal anxiety their conduct and the treatment they experience. If they do what is wrong he is ready to punish them, and to grant redress to the injured. If others commit injustice or violence towards them he feels it as an offence against himself, and makes it his study to procure from all nations that his subjects shall be treated with respect, and obtain justice according to their deserts, so long as they act in conformity to the principles of justice and equity.

"I am the Governor General, on the part of my sovereign, of a large empire. The extent of territory and the number of provinces and islands under my rule, the resources they possess, the number and wealth of the inhabitants, the disciplined armies maintained, and the ships and commerce which visit and enrich the various harbours and cities, cannot be unknown to your excellency. It is my duty to watch over the concerns of my country in all this part of the world, and to interpose with the authority and power I possess, to secure the merchants of the British nation from injustice and oppression, so far as my influence extends, and the means at my disposal may allow. It is on this account that the members of the British factory at Canton have represented to me the injuries and oppressions they have suffered. I entreat of your excellency, if they should deem it necessary to appeal to your wisdom and justice, to give to their wrongs a fair and candid consideration. You will thus confer on me a personal obligation, and will relieve me from the anxiety with which I should view the necessity of considering what further measures of support the aggrieved merchants have a right to expect at my hands.

"I beg of your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) "W. C. BENTINCK."

"Shimla, 27th August 1831."

A reply (contained in the following order) was transmitted through the hong-merchants, for the acceptance of Capt. Freemantle, but owing to the channel by which it was conveyed and to its being addressed to no one, it was not received:—

"Le, cabinet minister, governor, &c.,

hereby issues his commands to the hong merchants.

"It is now authenticated that the English chief, Marjoribanks, and others have, in a petition, represented—"

(Here follows a copy of the committee's last note, dated 5th January).

"This coming before me, the minister and governor, I decide as follows:

"On the 28th day of the 11th moon of the current year was received an official document presented by Freemantle, a naval officer, sent by the said nation, concerning the Foo-yuen of Canton breaking down and removing the landing-place and wall in front of the factory's barbarian hall. Also about insulting the picture of the nation's sovereign—earnestly craving redress, &c.

"At that time I, the minister and governor, issued my authoritative decisions as follows:—

"On examining, it is found that, at Shih-san-hang, outside the city of Canton, there is a factory barbarian hall. It was built by native hong-merchants, and is rented by the English chief and others, who come up to Canton and have there a temporary lodging. It is by no means a hall that the said nation has itself placed there (or purchased). The landing-place before the factory was also built by the hong-merchants to facilitate the sending off and landing cargo.

"During the 7th year of Taou-kiang, the hong-merchants clandestinely added to the landing-place, and surrounded it by a wall, enclosing too large a space, and did not petition government, and wait for an authoritative decision * to act in obedience thereto.

"Then I, the minister and governor, by inquiry, found out the circumstance, and sent the Kwang-chow-foo to go and examine the place, and commanded it to be broken down and removed. After this, the hong-merchants procrastinated and did not break it up; but repeatedly presented petitions earnestly craving—so that, year after year, it still remained as before. This offence was all owing to the stupidity of the hong-merchants, and did not implicate the said nation.

"During the spring of this year, after I, the minister and governor, had gone forth from Canton city, in consequence of a person in Peking having stated to the emperor that the barbarian factory had clandestinely built a landing-place, a secret order from the great emperor was received by the foo-yuen to examine and act; therefore, it was instantly ordered to be destroyed: and the foo-yuen stated the facts of his going in person and destroying it to the emperor. From this it may be seen

* "Authoritative decision." The same word that is applied in the present answer to the letter of the Governor General.

that it was by no means the foo-yuen's intention to stir up reprehension; and, whilst he was giving orders for the destruction (of this place) he was acting in implicit obedience to a secret imperial order. How could he previously let the said nation's chief and others know? Besides, that which was destroyed was the surrounding wall, which the hong-merchants had clandestinely built. The hong-merchants alone were the parties to be punished—there was no chastisement extended to the said chief and others. All you, English merchants! what was there inequitable done to you? Further, at the time, the rooms in the factory and utensils were not in the least injured or knocked about; manifestly there was no unjust oppression of the nation.

“ ‘ The hong-merchants did, at an early day, rebuild the stone steps and quay in the same manner as they formerly were, and it is now convenient for landing and shipping cargo. Afterwards, also, the hong-merchants petitioned and entreated that open rails might be placed, which might be opened or shut as required. Already has the hoppo made a communication to the foo-yuen to allow it; so that there will be a still further defence, and not the least impediment to commerce. Thus there, no doubt, may be, as formerly, mutual tranquillity.

“ ‘ As to what is said concerning insulting the picture of the sovereign of that nation; it is found that the said chief and others some time ago presented a petition about the cloth being violently torn down from the King's picture; and the foo-yuen immediately gave clearly and distinctly his authoritative reply, saying, that he would not trample even on a child unless he had offended the laws, and how then could he lightly enter into people's factory and lightly insult the picture of their nation's king, &c.? Thus, it may be seen, that nothing of the kind occurred. It is right to order the said chief and others to take the foo-yuen's authoritative reply, transcribe it entire, and send it to the said nation to read, that no doubts or suspicions may remain.

“ ‘ To sum up all: the said nation has come to Canton to an open market upwards of 100 years, and has had to look up with gratitude to the great emperor for his abundant liberality and profound benevolence in stooping down to bestow compassion, and there has been for a long period mutual tranquillity. It is necessary that the chief, second, third, and fourth supra-cargoes, who reside at Canton for the general management of the commerce, should be intelligent persons who understand business, implicitly adhering to established customs, and not listening to the insidious suggestions of Chinese traitors.

“ ‘ The celestial empire's graciousness and politeness are constant. It decidedly

will not despise or ill-treat any. I, also, the minister and governor, look up and imitate the great emperor's infinite tenderness to men from remote regions, and decidedly will never cease to observe their reverence and submission, so as to observe all entire.

“ ‘ For this purpose, these perspicuous explicit orders are issued; and the hong-merchants are commanded to take these orders and deliver them to the English nation's chief and others, that they may transfer the orders to the said nation's naval captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, every one of them, so that they all may hear and know. This will do.”

“ ‘ The above authoritative decisions were issued on the 1st day of the 12th moon. But the said chief and others procrastinated and would not receive them, and again petitioned that an officer might be despatched to give a written document in return. Strange they don't know that when the envoys of foreign nations have presented petitionary documents, it has always been the case that the hong-merchants were commanded to communicate the orders to the chief that he might promulgate them for obedience thereto! It has never been the case that a written document was given in return.

“ ‘ On this occasion, I, the minister and governor, have already given my authoritative decisions perspicuously. It is incumbent on the said chief and others to take the authoritative decisions which have been issued, and promulgate them for information. Why do they, again and a third time, obstinately refuse to transmit the injunctions, and dun with requests to give a written document in return? Exceedingly does it indicate refractory stupidity!

“ ‘ Uniting the above, I again issue these orders, and require the hong-merchants to deliver them to the said chief and others, that they may transmit the orders to the said naval captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, and cause them all to know them fully.

“ ‘ As to the said naval captain availing himself of the north wind that now blows, and returning on an early day—let him make haste and set sail. It is by no means the case that I, the minister and governor, have not taken the said nation's document, and clearly and fully given my authoritative decision in reply. These are the commands!”

“ ‘ Taou-kwang, 11th year, 12th moon, 5th day. (7th January 1832.)”

“ ‘ The Canton Register, of January 16,

* All the above, between single inverted commas, is a copy of governor Le's answer to Lord Wm. Dentinck's letter.

states that the viceroy is obstinate in his determination not to give an answer to the Governor General's letter except through the medium of the hong-merchants.

The Canton Court Circular, in announcing the receipt of the letter, styles it a "petition," and states that it was presented to the viceroy, not by the mandarin who received it from Capt. Freemantle, but "an ordinary messenger in waiting," a "Mr. Poo," who is described as "a candidate for a district magistracy."

It appears also that in the copy of the letter from Lord Wm. Bentinck, published by the local government, and stuck up in the streets, the last paragraph, in which allusion is made to "further measures of support," was omitted!

A letter from a correspondent in China, respecting the late occurrences at Canton, appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of Nov. 3, from which we make a few extracts:

"The suspension of the trade (by the select committee of 1829-30) in the early part of the season, was all very well, for the result was then principally to the injury of the Chinese government and merchant; but even then it ought, in order to have been fully operative, to have included all British trade, not that of the Company's alone. The commerce of the country ships, had it been interdicted, would to a great extent have been conducted beyond the limits of the port, among the islands in the mouth of the river, by which the government would have been deprived of its duties, and conviction established that foreign trade could flourish in its defiance; but the country trade was allowed to be carried on as usual at Whampoa, and an embargo alone laid on the ships of the Company which had not previously been engaged in smuggling transactions; and when the permission to do so was given to their commanders, it was rejected by them without hesitation. Some attempts were made to open a coasting trade from some of the Company's ships, but proved totally abortive. The select committee appeared to have been under expectation, that the Chinese government would give in, but it knew its vantage ground; it possessed all the lucrative emoluments arising from the Indian country trade, and it was continually reminded by other foreigners that Great Britain must have tea, and that if English ships could not carry it, American, French, or Dutch ships would. It knew also that the majority of the late committee was acting in opposition to the instructions of the authorities in England. Under such circumstances it was not likely to make concessions.

"Now the evils which the late committee complained of, and most justly, *Asiat. Jour.* N.S.Vol.8.No.30.

were of a fiscal character; they were such as one independent country had a right to impose upon another. The country on whom they were imposed had equally a right to say, I will not trade with you upon these terms, and to have had recourse to every available means of remonstrance, whether or not of dictation is a more doubtful point; but this latter expedient could only with propriety originate with the home government.

"The late select committee were also in error in adopting a tone in their communications with the Chinese authorities altogether unsuited to the character of Asiatic governments. They were accused of gross and palpable corruption; they were told that the King of England was as powerful a monarch as the emperor of China, and were generally addressed in a violent tone of language, which could only irritate and be productive of no beneficial result.

"All this failed and the Chinese held out. Mr. Plowden, the president of the committee, returned to England, and the remaining members determined to reopen the trade without one important concession made, that had not been yielded three months before, and after most serious injury sustained. That the Chinese government regarded it as a *giving in* may be seen in the very abusive and violent tone of their proclamations subsequently to this period.

"It seems by documents recently published that the select committee (the new committee), at the commencement of the present shipping-season, addressed the viceroy, taking up their old ground and affording him an opportunity of explanation. In his reply, which, for a Chinese document, is unusually mild and temperate, the privilege of addressing the government is conceded, the employment of natives under certain restrictions is granted, and a distinct denial is made of his intention to offer any insult to the picture of the King of England; the latter in much more respectful terms than Chinese authorities in general use in allusion to the sovereigns of other countries. But no assurance has hitherto been offered that the factory shall not be subject to attacks by bodies of armed men. The select committee have not, it would appear, expressed themselves at all satisfied, and it is expected they will scrupulously abstain from doing so, as the British flag is, by their orders, not at present hoisted in front of the factory, but they have by their temperance and discretion brought affairs into such a situation that our great and important commerce with China is, for the present at least, permitted to proceed uninterrupted: no British interest has been sacrificed; time is afforded to the Chinese for reflexion, for
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the decision also of the supreme government in India being known, and an opinion generally current, that the select committee possess the confidence of that government, have tended greatly to strengthen their influence and position. Ample time will likewise be afforded to the Court of Directors and government of England to determine on the course to be hereafter pursued either to demand redress and to place our commerce on a more secure basis, or to say to the select committee "go on as long as it is possible—when it is no longer possible, stop and you shall be supported." It is not intended to enter here into any disquisition on our right to dictate to an independent nation, but besides the grounds recently afforded to us of doing so, the Chinese disclaim all laws of nations, and themselves command and ordain that they shall never be applied to them. China is an anomaly altogether, and our situation there has probably too long remained an anomaly also. One truth is certain, that if we feel that justice and policy require that we should dictate our own terms, we possess the power."

PUBLIC DINNER AT THE BRITISH FACTORY.

Mr. Marjoribanks entertained the gentlemen of the foreign community at the British factory, on New Year's day.

On "the health of Lord William Bentinck" being proposed, the president took occasion to expatiate on the deep obligation which his Lordship had conferred on the community, by making it known to the Chinese authorities that he will interpose with the weight of his authority to shield his Britannic Majesty's subjects from wrong, and that he will never allow them to be oppressed.

In proposing "the British merchants of Canton," Mr. Marjoribanks took the opportunity (the last that might probably be afforded him) of paying them a very handsome and feeling tribute of respect, complimenting them on the honourable and liberal system he had ever observed in their commercial intercourse, and thanking them for the assistance and communications which they had, on all occasions, so readily afforded him.

Mr. Dent returned thanks on the part of the British merchants, and, subsequently, in proposing the health of Mr. Marjoribanks, he, in a very handsome manner, eulogized the measures of the committee, at the same time, expressing the deep sense of obligation entertained by the mercantile community for the uniform attention and support, which they had always received from the committee and the members of the British factory, in their public capacity, and for the friendly feelings displayed in their private intercourse.

Mr. Lindsay proposed "the emperor of China," and avowed his conviction that the period was not far distant when our communication with the government and association with its people would assume the same freedom as prevails in civilized states.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 16.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The pack-house of Sun-shing, one of the hong-merchants, took fire on the evening of the 5th Jan., and, in a few hours, was totally destroyed. About 4,000 bales of cotton, amounting in value to near 100,000 taels, were consumed. The greater part of the cotton was the property of the hong-merchant, a highly deserving and thriving young merchant, whose misfortune has called forth considerable sympathy on the part of the foreign residents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Baynes and Bannerman.—Our readers will observe, among the names of passengers, by the late departures, those of Mr. Baynes, late chief of the British factory, and Mr. Bannerman, one of his colleagues in the select committee, whose energetic negotiations with the Chinese government were so successful in repressing the spirit of insult and oppression towards foreigners, which it was too much the policy of former years to encourage and uphold by a system of acquiescence in what was represented as irremediable. To Mr. Baynes and his associates belongs the merit of having been the first to break the spell which bound civilized Europe in submission to his celestial majesty of China, or rather to the governor general and council of the province of Canton, and however their management may have been disapproved of, in the first instance, by the authorities at home, we will venture to assert that the time is not far distant when, even in England, it will be seen that submission to the encroachments of the Chinese is as unnecessary as it is dishonourable. They have had the satisfaction of learning, before their retirement from the country, that the Court of Directors, with a degree of promptitude very unusual with public bodies, had so far qualified their first censure as to sanction their return to office, on the occurrence of vacancies in the committee, at the selection of the president and remaining members: and it must be a source of consolation to these gentlemen to reflect that they bear with them, on their homeward voyage, the sincere respect and best wishes of all their countrymen in this distant corner of the globe.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 1.*

The Local Government.—Governor Le reached Fa-tec, in the immediate neigh-

bourhood of Canton, on the 29th ult., but the following day being unlucky he did not enter Canton till this morning. He will receive the seals this day.

During his excellency's absence, rumour has been actively engaged in circulating reports to his discredit. The report in particular that a large sum (60,000 taels, it is said,) was forwarded to Peking during the last year, to obtain for him the ministerial title, is very general among the Chinese: perhaps the principal ground of these reports is his excellency's repeated successes. His eldest son has been appointed chancellor of the literary examinations in Hoo-pih, and he himself, though directed to proceed as quickly as possible to this province, was permitted to remain ten days with his family in Keang-se.

It is supposed that governor Le's return must occasion the speedy removal of the Foo-yuen Choo, and report has fixed on the office of Foo-yuen in Yun nan as his next appointment. We have also heard it said that he is likely to be appointed governor of the provinces of Hoonan and Hoo-pih; Wei-yuen-kang, now Foo-yuen of Fuh-kien province, and formerly Poo-ching-se of Canton, is pointed out as Choo's successor here.

We have to notice the return from Ele, of A-yew, a linguist, who was banished thither about 1815-16, on the pretext of his having been a "Chinese traitor," illegally connected with foreigners. The real ground of his banishment was his having carried to Peking, and presented, a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, the then president of the British factory, to Tseang-tseang, who, in 1814, was governor of Canton.—*Ibid.*

Imperial Family.—The official accounts of the birth of two sons to the emperor have at length reached us. The first notice we saw of them was an imperial command to present them with copies of the new edition of Kanghe's dictionary; since then an order has appeared that the elder, who is his majesty's fourth child, be named Yih-choo, and the other Yih-tsung. Yih-choo's mother is, we understand, his majesty's favourite concubine, the sister of He-gan.—*Ibid.*

Chun-quai's Hong.—An official notice from the Company's factory, announces that an arrangement has been concluded (24th November) for the payment of all British claims on the bankrupt hong of Chun-quai, in the following manner: the entire sum due after payment of the second instalment, in July last, is to be liquidated in three equal instalments, payable on or before the Chinese new year, corresponding with our years 1832, 1833, and 1834; the interest on all claims ceasing from the date of the payment of the first instalment.

Hainan.—On the 15th of July, a deputation of sixteen gentlemen (Lo-shih-yeh and others) arrived at the Foo-yuen's office to report that the Le mountaineers, who were in insurrection so lately, had again issued forth, plundering and murdering the Chinese villagers. Several hundred peasants had lost their lives, and 200 of his majesty's troops had been killed. The Foo-yuen immediately issued orders for a detachment of the military to proceed to Yae-chow, and exterminate the insurgents. Governor Le, unluckily, just before his setting off for Peking, reported to the emperor that all was again tranquil on Hainan.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 1.*

Reported Shoal in the China Sea.—The *Canton Register* contains the following communication:—

"In the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1830, we have this paragraph:—

"Captain Duncan of the ship *Baltic*, on his passage to Manila from Singapore, states that on the 22d June 1829, he passed near a shoal of breakers apparently one or two miles in circuit, situated in lat. 12° 15' and long. 111° 8' E. by chronometer. When he arrived at Manila, information was given by him of having seen the above-mentioned shoal, and a small surveying vessel was despatched to survey it, which vessel made it in 12° 15' N. lat. and 111° 16' E. long., and found only four feet water upon it in some places.

"Notwithstanding this communication given to me by Capt. Duncan appears to merit the particular attention of commanders of ships employed in the navigation of the China sea, yet I must own my own doubts of the probability of the existence of a shoal in the situation assigned to it above, and having only four feet water upon it; as numerous ships proceed directly in the track where this shoal is placed, and consequently it ought to have been often seen.

(Signed) "JAMES HORSBURGH."

"On this coming under our notice we immediately made application to the Spanish authorities to inform us whether the circumstances mentioned in this journal were facts or not; you will perceive, from the annexed copy of certificate, that the whole, as far as regards the reporting of the discovery of a shoal by Captain Duncan of the *Baltic*, and of a vessel having been despatched to survey it, is totally and wholly without foundation.—We remain, &c.

"STRACHAN, MURRAY, and Co.
"Agents to Lloyd's."

"July 1831."

Copy of Certificate.—"Don Domingo Garcia Sineriz, knight of the royal order of Saint Hermengildo, lieutenant colonel of infantry, and appointed by H.M. captain of the ports of Cavité and Manila, and

a member of the superior board of health of this capital.

"I do hereby certify, that Captain Duncan, of the Hamburg brig *Baltic*, has never given information at my office respecting the shoal he pretends to have discovered in lat. 12° 15' N. and 111° 8' long. E.; and it is likewise false that this government fitted out a vessel to survey it, nor have we any information of the existence of such a shoal.

"At the request of Messrs. Strachan, Murray, and Co., agents to Lloyd's, I have given them this official despatch, dated this 5th day of July 1831.

(Signed) "DOMINGO SENERIZ."

The Press.—The *Canton Courier* has published a sort of declaration of war against the Company's select committee. It appears that these gentlemen have thought proper to decline (for sufficient reasons no doubt) to patronize the paper, by taking copies of it. The editor has, in consequence, thundered out a virulent philippic, in which he threatens exposures and we know not what. He says: "the people of England shall be informed of the state of things here, come what may; they shall hear the opinions which others entertain of this monopoly, and the conduct of the select committee."

Under these circumstances, it is proper that we should publish the following letter and notice from Canton, which appear in the *Singapore Chronicle* of October 13, in order that (if the statements be true) the character of the paper may be known:—

"A newspaper has lately been published here proclaiming itself the only free publication on this side of the Cape of Good Hope. It is entitled the *Chinese Courier*, and is edited by an American. As several of the statements, which have appeared in it, are most erroneous, I deem it but fair to send you timely warning. The tone of ignorant presumption with which it is written, and the bad grammar with which it abounds, would be sufficient to condemn it. The editor is the advocate of violent measures towards the Chinese, for the plain and simple reason, that he and his countrymen would reap the benefit, were British intercourse with China to be interrupted. The respectable part of the community here have, however, withdrawn from supporting the paper from a consciousness that it is only calculated to introduce discord into the society. He started with a wretched attempt to point out the advantages of the Company's monopoly, but from the members of the factory having discountenanced his publication, he has now become virulently abusive of the Company and all connected with it. I, with many others, hoped that this paper would have afforded an useful medium for pointing out the

disadvantages to the free trader, which sprung from the existence of the Company's or any other monopoly; but, when I find violence substituted for reason, interested motives for those which ought to spring from a pure source, and private feeling giving rise to individual invective, I, with every other well-wisher to free discussion, feel satisfied that such a coadjutor is only calculated to injure a good cause.—*Canton, 30th August.*"

"Notice.—A newspaper has recently appeared in Canton, entitled the *Chinese Courier and Canton Gazette*, than which a more discreditable production has rarely issued from the press. It attacks in unmeasured terms every thing connected with England, all British institutions, moral, political, or commercial, and, but for the flippant language and indifferent sense in which its doctrines are conveyed, might seriously injure British interests in China. I wish particularly to call the attention of the British public to the fact, that the newspaper in question is edited and conducted by an American totally unacquainted with England, and thoroughly transatlantic in all his predilections."

Local Government.—Loo, our late high-spirited Foo-yuen, was promoted to Hoo-kwang, where the rains and inundations have ruined him, he having committed the crime of "bad management." And it is now rumoured that governor Le has obtained the promotion of his friend Choo to the governorship of the two Hoo, viz. Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan; or, as they were both called in olden Chinese times, Hoo-kwang.

The manifest discord between governor Le and Choo, the Foo-yuen, occasions much scandal among the populace.

By the way, Le has, it is said, played an excellent trick on his imperial majesty, he being, it is supposed, not very averse to the joke. Taou-kwang, or 'Reason's Glory,' has reasons sometimes for his conduct, which of course he is not obliged to avow. His ministers of the board of revenue must make the income meet the outlay, and therefore must teach and practice economy. A little private purse to serve as secret service, or pin-money for a favourite, is not unacceptable even to the autocrat of China. Cuning Le, who got 300,000 from a hong merchant for putting his son's name into the government-books, has pretended that he found 300,000 and odd under the ruins of his palace, which was burnt; this sum being deposited by previous governors—nobody knows who—Le has presented it, as in duty bound, to the crown, and has begged just enough to rebuild the ruined palace. This "good management" has procured for Le all his recent honours. Such is the rumour—for the truth of it we do not vouch.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 31.*

Peking News.—The *Peking Gazette* is extremely barren of interest. One of them mentions a vacancy amongst the Chinese officers of the Oroos or Russian academy at Peking.

By a report of the board of revenue, it appears that, by the accumulation of several years, the provinces of China are in debt to government to the amount of 17,740,000 taels of unpaid duties, taxes, &c.

Several statements appear in the gazettes respecting the inundations at Nanking. Though the inundations were by no means confined to Nanking or to the province Keang-soo, of which it is the capital, yet from its low situation on the southern bank of the great river Yang-tze-keang, and in a tract of country almost entirely intersected by rivers and canals, that city, besides suffering severely from two successive inundations, became, as it were, the receptacle for the waters from all the other provinces. The heavy rains first commenced on the 6th of July, and continued to pour in torrents for three whole days, so that the city was entirely laid under water; but it was not till their recurrence on the 25th and 26th of July, that the Yang-tze-keang overflowed its banks, and rushing in a body on the city, rose in the streets and public offices to the height of from two and a-half cubits to three and four cubits. The villages and cottages in the outskirts of the city were of course destroyed, and those of their inhabitants, who did not perish with them, reduced in that over-populated province to a state of abject misery. A minister has been specially appointed by the emperor to repair thither and attend to the sufferers, with directions to afford them lodgings in the public courts and temples, and to provide them with daily provisions. Several officers have been degraded for inattention or extortion; and all the duties on grain vessels have been remitted. The other provinces which have suffered are Gan-hwuy, Keang-se, and Ho-nan; but being mountainous, the waters have soon left them; whereas, at Nanking and its neighbourhood, from the proximity of large lakes, the waters are drawn off but slowly.

At the time of the late invasion of Western Tartary, by the Antsien or Antchien,* Cha-lung-oh was governor of Cashgar, and did much harm by his rash and precipitate conduct. Instead of attending to the advice and remonstrances of Isak and Tass'ha, two Tartar princes of high rank, he sent out his small force to oppose the large body of the invaders;

in consequence of which, his troops were entirely defeated and cut up. Being enabled, however, with the assistance of all the inhabitants, to defend the city for three whole months, he might have escaped all other punishment but that of degradation and dismissal from his high office, had he not accused Isak of entertaining treasonable intentions. In consequence of this accusation, Isak was deprived of his titles (which were, king of the second class, and an *akin beg*), and duke Chang-ling, the generalissimo, was desired to investigate the matter. From some late gazettes, it appears that Changling has adjudged Isak free from all blame, and condemned Cha-lung-oh to death for having deceived his monarch by a false accusation. Isak is accordingly reinstated with further honours both for himself and his sons. Cha-lung-oh, instead of being immediately beheaded in front of the army, is, in consideration of his merit in defending the city for three months, reprieved till the autumn of next year, and directed to be conveyed to Peking. His advisers and those who gave evidence against Isak are variously punished. Chang-ling has also presented a memorial in favour of the commander of the garrison, who endeavoured to prevent Cha-lung-oh from engaging the invaders before the arrival of reinforcements, but who, in consequence of Cha-lung-oh persisting in his rash attack, was slain with all the troops. The emperor, therefore, commands his son to be provided for, and brought immediately to Peking, that he may be installed as his father's successor, and may receive other marks of his majesty's favour.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, November 18.—Michael Lynch was indicted as principal, Edward Slingsby and Dennis O'Brien as accessories, in the murder of Captain William Payne, of Dunn's Plains, on the 19th July 1831. It appeared, from the evidence, that, on the evening of the above day, Mr. Payne went out with Grimes, his servant, duck-shooting, to a creek about 250 yards away, when the ducks rising, Mr. P. fired, but, missing them, went back to his house again, loaded his fowling-piece, and set out after the ducks over a hill, followed by Grimes, who, when within about 200 yards of his master, perceived three men. Their faces were blackened, and Grimes wished them a good evening. They said, "oh, good evening; stand fast, or you are a dead man." "Who is that down by the creek?" said one.—"My master," answered

* *Ant-chien* is a corruption of *Andjian* (in European maps written *Indjian*), which, the Chinese say, is derived from Persian, and signifies a place barely able to contain one or two individuals; referring to its small extent.

Grimes. "That is the very fellow we want," said another. One of the party clapped a pistol to the breast of Grimes, commanding him not to look either at him or the other two, who advanced to Mr. Payne, and desired him either to give up his arms or lay them down. Mr. Payne said, "who are you? what do you want?" A cooey then was heard, and next a shot, after which another and another followed in rapid succession. The man, who stood sentry over Grimes, expressed his sorrow, and said, had he been present, his companions should not have done so. In about twenty minutes the other two came up, and asked their companion "what sort of a chap" Grimes was? The man (who proved to be Slingsby) said, "a pretty good one."—"It is well for you that you are," replied the others, "or we would serve you as we did the *cow*." They then proceeded to the house, ordered the boy to give up a gun, broke open the store, took out some spirits, invited Grimes and his wife to drink, made tea and ate some victuals, and finally quitted the house, having saddled a mare, which they loaded with various articles that belonged to the deceased, enjoining Grimes and all the servants of the deceased, not to stir out of the house on pain of being shot. Next morning, the servants visited the body of the deceased, which lay near the creek, perforated in the breast with bullets, and all the clothes on. Grimes set off for Bathurst, where Major Macpherson was apprised of the melancholy affair, and Mr. Maule, 39th, with a party of police, was promptly despatched to the fatal spot. Lynch, and Slingsby, who was stock-keeper to a Mr. Armstrong, left Patrick Nowland's, where Slingsby lived, on the morning of the murder. Slingsby did not return to Nowland's for two days after, when his melancholy demeanour attracted Nowland's notice. He took some tea and sugar. Captain Forbes and Mr. Maule visited Nowland's some days after, and perceiving a gun behind the door which appeared to have been recently fired out of, their suspicions were excited. Slingsby returned, and, on Nowland telling him about the gun, he removed the flint, went out, brought in some spirits, and told Nowland that O'Brien, Lynch, and himself had been at the murder of Captain Payne, but he now would not for the world that it had happened. O'Brien was taken into custody by Mr. Gill, who deposed that he confessed the murder to him.

The *Chief Justice* summed up the evidence, and the jury, in three minutes, found a verdict of *guilty* against the three prisoners.

The culprits were executed on the 21st. Slingsby protested his innocence;

O'Brien was silent, and Lynch admitted he was guilty.

Captain Payne was a settler of some substance, and of highly respectable connexions in England. His father, late of Frachly Hill, Doncaster, was lord of the manor of Peniston. Mr. Payne inherited his virtues of hospitality, and a taste for literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of Governor Bourke.—General Bourke, the new governor of the colony, arrived with his suite (consisting of about fifty persons) on the 2d December. He was received with the customary honours, and was sworn in on the 3d. Illuminations and other tokens of rejoicings welcomed his arrival.

The governor received the leading persons in the colony, the gentlemen of the bar, &c. The executive council is to consist of the archdeacon, the colonial secretary, the colonial treasurer, and Colonel Lindesay, late acting governor.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting, convened by the sheriff, took place at Paramatta, on the 28th November, to petition his Majesty on the subject of the late land-regulations. A petition of considerable length was proposed and read by Mr. Jus. McArthur, and seconded and supported by Dr. Warrell and Dr. Lang. It was, however, considered expedient to adjourn the meeting till one month after the arrival of the new governor, General Bourke.

Disease amongst the Aborigines.—The disease, which has made such ravages amongst the aborigines, turns out to be, not the small-pox, but *varicella* in a very aggravated form, occasioned by their habits, want of cleanliness, and exposure to the climate. The disease has proceeded down the banks of the Murrumbidgee, carrying devastation in its course.

Australian College.—At a meeting of the shareholders of this institution, on the 23d December, certain resolutions were adopted as the basis of the future constitution. A council was appointed, and Dr. Lang was named principal of the college, "but without emolument, and without any active share in the business of education, until the completion of the arrangements into which he has entered with his Majesty's government for the establishment of the said college, as also with certain Scotch mechanics for the erection of the requisite buildings, and with certain parties in England for the payment of books, apparatus, &c.; on the completion of which arrangements he shall surrender the said office into the hands of the council."

The Bushrangers.—These miscreants are becoming extremely troublesome. Rob-

beries are frequently committed by them. On the 28th December, three attacked and robbed the house of Mr. J. J. Peacock, in the Hawkesbury. After they departed, Mr. Peacock procured assistance and went in pursuit of them. They tracked the men to a cave, where they were found regaling themselves, and were taken, after some resistance.

Torres' Straits.—Advices of the discovery of a safe and easy passage through Torres' Straits have reached Sydney. We give the subjoined extract from a private letter to a mercantile house here:—

"Extract from a letter from Calcutta, dated 2d August last. 'The *Joseph Wynter*, discovered a new passage through Torres' Straits, about a mile wide, and sufficiently large and safe for a fleet of the largest class frigates in his Majesty's service. She was only thirty-four hours under sail going through. This passage was named the Joseph Wynter's Passage. Further particulars are not given.'"—*Australian*, Dec. 30.

Mountain Bridge.—The stupendous pass planned by Major Mitchell, surveyor general, which connects some of the steepest ranges of mountains between this and Bathurst, by a safe and easy route, avoiding all the old and dangerous passes, we are happy to hear from a gentleman, who this week travelled that way, is now quite passable on foot, and will shortly be for carriages in full motion. The difficulty and utility of this work can only be appreciated by the actual observer. We suppose by this time Major Mitchell has advanced a good way down the Murrumbidgee.

Mr. Stapleton, a surveyor, with a party, has lately set out to trace the Abercrombie between Bathurst and Lake George.—*Ibid.*

Rail-roads.—Sir Edward Parry has finished his contemplated rail-road at Newcastle, which, though on a small scale, shews what may be accomplished with labour and skill. The carts, it seems, in a constant train, rattle along with their lading at a swinging gallop, when, on reaching near the wharf, the coals are shot off with inconceivable ease and swiftness right into the barge conducting them to the hold of the receiving vessel.—*Ibid.*

New Islands.—Captain Meek, of the American schooner *Chinchilla*, and Captain David, of the barque *Nelson*, have discovered, during their late trip in these seas, several islands and shoals which do not appear to be laid down in any chart. These gentlemen having furnished the particulars to Mr. Nicholson, the harbour-master, they have by him been forwarded to us for publication.

The information furnished by Captain Meek is as follows:—he fell in with small islands in lat. 18° S., long.

161° 45' W.; lat. 13° 5' N., long. 168° 21' W.; lat. 6° 41' S., long. 166° 10' W.; lat. 8° 40' S., long. 159° 50' W.; lat. 9° 57' S., long. 148° 30' W.; lat. 5° 30' N., long. 159° 20' W.

An island, lat. 4° 48' S., long. 178° 40' W., is about fifteen or twenty leagues in circumference; on the north-west side there is an entrance into a large lagoon, where a small vessel may enter.

An island, lat. 3° 30' S., long. 172° 50' E. Plenty of firewood and coco-nuts, but no water except in the rainy season on the north-west part of the island; good landing at the left-hand end of the beach; there is an entrance to a lagoon.

An island, lat. 0° 25' N., long. 170° W.; has a good harbour, with regular soundings, from ten to four fathoms over a bottom of sand and coral; the entrance is three-fourths of a mile wide between two reefs; good fresh water may be obtained in any quantity by sinking one or two casks at the head of the beach a little above high-water mark; firewood, coco-nuts, and fish.

The information furnished by Captain David is, that in lat. 19° 21' S., long. 151° 2' E., he fell in with a sand-bank, extending south-east and north-west fifteen miles in length; bounded on the east side by a reef of rocks, being at low-water about thirteen feet above the level of the sea.—*Sydney Gaz.* Dec. 15.

Aggression of the Blacks.—We regret to hear that in the upper districts of the river Hunter the blacks have become exceedingly troublesome, stealing sheep in large numbers, and defying the resistance of shepherds. One gentleman has been particularly unfortunate, having lost, as we are told, so many as 600, which the natives carried off within the space of a few days. They boldly declare, that so long as there are plenty of sheep living on the produce of their soil they will neither fish nor hunt kangaroos, but subsist upon mutton. We sincerely hope this may prove a solitary instance, and by prudent management be put down at the beginning. Should such a feeling spread, we should soon become as unfortunate as our neighbours in Van Diemen's Land.—*Ibid.* Dec. 29.

Curious Discovery.—Information has reached Sydney of the existence of a young man named Mathews, who was captured about three years ago by the natives of an island called Malanta, near the New Hebrides, in the South Seas. It may be recollected, that, about the time mentioned, the *Alfred*, whaler, was off that island fishing; and, in a dispute between the natives and the crew, the captain and several hands were murdered and a mate (the person now discovered), was carried off a prisoner, and never since heard of. The manner in which this un-

fortunate young man has at last made himself known was by cutting his name, the particulars of his capture, and his present situation (which he represents as miserable) on a piece of bamboo, and then giving it to the natives to trade with. Not understanding the characters, and supposing the bamboo to be an original piece of tattoo workmanship, they bartered it away amongst other things to one of our colonial whaling captains (Captain Harwood, of the *Hashmy*), who retains it in his possession. We are informed, that a humane attempt will be made to purchase this unhappy fellow from the savages.

Since the above was written, the schooner *New Zealander* has arrived in Sydney from Malanta and other places, and brings up more particulars of the fate of Mathews. Capt. Hedges has in his possession a letter and a carved coco-nut, which were brought on board the *New Zealander*, by a native, from their prisoner, the subject of this narrative.—*Sydney Herald*, Dec. 12.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW.

Supreme Court, December 13th, Ferreday v. O'Connor.—This was an action for damages for defamation of character, in a charge of perjury brought by the defendant, the surveyor general of roads, against the plaintiff, who is the sheriff of the colony. The damages were laid at £5,000, and the trial lasted four days.

The *Solicitor General* (Mr. Stephen) opened the case:—in October 1828, Mr. Ferreday discounted a bill of exchange for a Mr. M'Shane. A short time previous to its becoming due, Mr. Ferreday paid it away to Mr. Young, who gave merely an I. O. U. The bill was paid into the Derwent Bank, and was dishonoured. Mr. Young then issued an execution against M'Shane, whose property was advertised to be sold. M'Shane, on the day of the sale waited on the sheriff, and offered Mr. Roberts' (who went with him) acceptance for £100, in part payment. This interview took place in the presence of Mr. Crouch, who drew out the bill. M'Shane, on leaving the sheriff's house, met B. Carron, and requested him to let him know what his property sold for. Carron accordingly after the sale informed M'Shane that his property had sold for 170 guineas, much above its value, and highly satisfactory to M'Shane, who afterwards called at the sheriff's office, and demanded the balance over and above the amount of the execution. In June 1829, M'Shane, conceiving himself to be aggrieved at the conduct of the sheriff, transmitted a memorial to the lieutenant-governor, in the hand-writing of Mr. Hays, who had been dismissed from

the office of under-sheriff. His excellency declined interfering in the business, and pointed out to the memorialist that he had his remedy by applying to the Supreme Court. The matter rested here till July 1830, when M'Shane fell in with Mr. O'Connor, and gave him a long detail of the transaction. Mr. O'Connor wished to purchase a small plot of ground, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Hammond, which was to be sold by the sheriff under an execution of Mr. Gavin, and offered £305 for it, which was rejected by Mr. Ferreday, who determined to proceed with the sale, when the land fetched £430. On the 1st April 1830, Mr. O'Connor sent a memorial to his excellency, complaining of the public conduct of the sheriff, which, with other expressions Mr. O'C. had made use of prejudicial to the reputation of Mr. Ferreday, determined that gentleman to proceed against Mr. O'C. for libel. On this being intimated, Mr. O'Connor, thinking that a charge of perjury might be brought against the sheriff, from a motion that had previously been made in the Supreme Court by M'Shane, and confirmed by Mr. Hays, complaining of the conduct of the sheriff in the late sale of M'Shane's property, instead of waiting the result of the action for libel, charged Mr. Ferreday with perjury at the police-office, and stated to the magistrate that he thought the prosecution would do him a service in the action of a libel brought by Mr. Ferreday, and lessen the amount of damages. The charge of perjury rested upon an affidavit of M'Shane (since dead), but corroborated by Mr. Hays, who had declared himself, on several occasions, determined to be revenged of the sheriff for dismissing him from his office.

After a variety of witnesses had been examined,

Mr. Gellibrand, for the defendant, after citing various cases in the English courts, gave his narrative of the affair at considerable length. M'Shane, a butcher, being in want of money, had borrowed £150 of Mr. Ferreday at twenty-five per cent. on a bill at six months. To secure the payment, he also took M'Shane's warrant of attorney, as well as a deposit of the title-deeds of his property, and a warrant of attorney from Mr. T. Wright, the drawer of the bill, who was about to leave the colony. From such precautions it was evident that there was little expectation that M'Shane would pay the bill when it became due. On that morning it was in the hands of Mr. Ferreday, though he had prevailed on Mr. Young to give him his I.O.U. for it, and to sue M'Shane, in order (as Mr. Gellibrand said) that his name might not appear in the transaction in connexion with Hugh M'Shane. When the bill was dishonoured, Mr. Ferreday

might himself have entered judgment at a small expense to the plaintiff, and have sold his property. Execution, however, ensued in the name of Mr. Young, and the property was sold by the sheriff. On the morning of the day of sale, M'Shane, who possessed cattle and sheep, contracted to sell Mr. Roberts 200 sheep, at 10s. each, and Mr. Roberts goes with him to the sheriff's, where his acceptance to that amount is given to Mr. Fereday. Mr. Hays, the under-sheriff at the time, had understood that M'Shane's property was therefore not to be sold by the sheriff.

The *Chief Justice*, after summing up, retired with the assessors, and after a long deliberation returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Invalids from India.—Another vessel, we learn, in addition to the *Research* now arrived, may be very shortly expected from Calcutta, with numerous passengers, consisting of gentlemen (some with their families) in his Majesty's and the East-India Company's service, on leave of absence for the recovery of their health, the reputation of Van Diemen's Land as a restorative in this respect being now completely established as superior to Cape Town, Sydney, or Swan River. The great number of commodious well-built houses now erected in Hobart Town will shortly enable us to accommodate these welcome visitors to their satisfaction.

We rejoice to learn that our Indian friends are about to establish a Bengal literary club in Hobart Town.—*Hob. Town Cour. Dec. 17.*

Horses and Goats.—Besides the three beautiful Arabian horses imported in the *Research*, the colony has also derived by this opportunity the valuable acquisition of some of the real Cashmere goats, for which this climate is so congenial, and seven handsome deer of a very large size, all in the best condition.—*Ibid.*

The Weather.—The weather has been more unfavourable (with hurricanes and rain) this season than has ever been known in the memory of the oldest resident. The crops and stocks have suffered much.

New Zealand.

H.M.S. *Zebra* has returned from her cruise to the Bay of Islands, where it was said the French had taken formal possession of part of New Zealand. The conjecture we expressed at the time, that they had merely landed for some temporary purpose, proves to have been correct; though, it must be admitted, their proceedings were somewhat suspicious. They explored every part of the bay, rivers, &c., and erected marks at the different angles of the har-

bour to assist their surveying operations. The natives were excessively jealous of their designs, and treated them with marked hostility, refusing to hold any communication, and in the end tearing down their survey marks. The French were so little satisfied with their reception, that they prudently decamped, but not without a considerable acquaintance with the geography of the country, from which it is fair to presume they contemplate some ulterior advantage.

In consequence of the alarm created among the natives by this suspicious visit of the French, and of the growing annoyance they are suffering from the vile conduct of a parcel of runaway convicts, amounting to between forty and fifty, a number of the principal chiefs had determined on immediately petitioning the British government to take their country under its protection. They were making preparations for war against a tribe at the east cape, who had somehow provoked their wrath. The Rev. Mr. Williams, the principal missionary, and the zealous, uniform, and often successful advocate for peace, was exerting all his influence to appease their passions, and prevent the horrid carnage by which New Zealand warfare is always distinguished. From the high respect in which he is held by the chiefs, it was hoped his pacific interference would not be in vain.

We rejoice to hear of the application of the chiefs for British protection. It will greatly facilitate that formal occupancy on the part of our nation, which we have so frequently and so strongly urged, and on which the future peace and welfare of these colonies will so materially depend. We trust his Majesty's government will be duly impressed with the importance of such a step, and promptly avail themselves of so excellent an opportunity for frustrating the sinister intentions of foreign interlopers. New Zealand, as we have often remarked, is the great key of the Pacific, and the natural satellite of Eastern Australia. Whatever foreign power should be permitted to wrench it from our grasp would have the means of inflicting serious injury upon our commerce, and, in times of war, of effecting mischiefs of a still graver nature. The anxiety and alarm excited in the colony by the late report of French intrusion, sufficiently indicated how generally these opinions are entertained by those best competent to judge, and ought to serve as a further argument for the official interference we recommend.—*Sydney Gaz. Dec. 8.*

The *Zebra* has been unsuccessful in her endeavours to capture any of the runaway prisoners at present so numerous at New Zealand; the natives shewed themselves determined hostile to any attempts of the kind.—*Sydney Herald, Dec. 12.*

Polynesia.

The *Madras Government Gazette* contains some particulars respecting a cruise of H.M. ship *Comet*, on the Australian station:—

“In consequence of an application from the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island in the Pacific (the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*), to be removed to Otaheite, from the great scarcity of, and difficulty in procuring water on their own island, the home government ordered the authorities of New South Wales to comply with their wishes; and for this purpose the *Comet* accompanied the transport *Lucy Ann*. They left Sydney on the 13th October, and after touching at New Zealand, proceeded to Pitcairn Island. The inhabitants, however, on their arrival, seemed to have changed their mind, and naturally shewed great reluctance to leave the spot where almost all of them had been born and brought up. They have been described to us as a very superior race of people indeed, and much attention had accordingly been paid to their morals and religious education; the more striking, as the *Comet*, on touching at New Zealand, had observed the reverse: for the greatest laxity of morals prevailed, and all the good seed attempted to be sown by the missionaries had been thrown away.

“After a short sojourn, the whole of the population of the island, amounting to eighty-seven souls, were embarked and safely landed at Otaheite, where the queen had prepared for them grants of land. It will be remembered that the mutineers supplied themselves with wives from this island before going to Pitcairn, and two of the women, who accompanied the mutineers, returned in the transport to the place of their birth. The meeting between them and their relatives is described as almost ludicrous.

“We regret to hear that the state of things at Otaheite was fully as bad, if not worse, than at New Zealand. The inhabitants of many of the Friendly Islands were at war with one another, and the feelings of the peaceable inhabitants of Pitcairn Island cannot be easily described; in fact they were horror struck with every thing they saw: the greatest profligacy prevailed at Otaheite, and we really wonder at our government allowing the change to take place.”

The *Calcutta Gov. Gazette*, of December 22, says:—“From all that we have been able to learn, we have come to the painful conclusion, that the presence of the missionaries in New Zealand and Otaheite has been productive of more mischief than good. In the former island we have understood that the missionaries

unite the incompatible characters of traders and messengers of the Gospel. We have also heard and seen it recorded, that some of them by no means are so exemplary in their own conduct as the moral and religious teachers of the demi-savage people ought to be. Several of them, we have also understood, were brought up as mechanics in their own country. With respect to the missionaries of Otaheite, on the other hand, we believe them to be as sincere in their sacred calling as they are irreproachable in character. While we admit this, however, we cannot but deprecate their meddling, unprofitable, and even mischievous interference with the harmless amusements and customs of the people. They have not merely appeared among the Otaheiteans as ministers of the Gospel, but as inquisitors, gloomy, austere, and annoyingly vigilant. They have kept the string too much bent, forgetful that, without social recreation and relaxation, life would only be a perpetual penance.”

A correspondent, in a succeeding gazette, vindicates the cause of missions, by referring the editor to the work of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet.

The following letter from “a gentleman resident at Woahoo,” appears in the *Canton Register* of January 16:—

“These islands (Sandwich) are unusually dull; the trade is nothing; the missionaries are determined to get the whole commerce into their own hands, and every means have been tried to drive the foreigners from the islands. They have prevented our riding on horseback on Sundays, and are endeavouring to stop us from drinking wine or brandy in our own houses; an armed force was sent to stop some gentlemen from playing at billiards at a private billiard-table; but, as that was carrying the joke too far, the whole of the foreigners rallied and compelled the saintly troops to retreat. The missionaries have gone so far as to persuade the chiefs, that changing the governor of this island cancels the government debt.

“I will give you a statement of some facts that have occurred at the Society Islands, which I wish to be published in the *Canton Register*, as I am in hopes that it may, in some measure, tend to open the eyes of the public to the gross misrepresentations of missionaries.

“John Adams, the patriarch of Pitcairn’s Island, fearing that, at some future period, the supply of water on the island would not be sufficient for the rapidly increasing population, petitioned the British government to remove them. One of the missionaries of the Society Islands, being (at the time the petition was received) in England, was appointed to point out the most eligible spot: he recommended Ota-

beite, representing the Otaheitians as the most virtuous people alive. Last April, the *Comet* sloop-of-war, and *Lucy Anne*, government transport, arrived at Otaheite, having the whole of the Pitcairn islanders on board. They were granted a piece of land, and a contract was made with some persons residing there to supply them with provisions for the first six months; the poor creatures were so disgusted, however, with the depravity of the Otaheitians, that they would not allow them to come near them, and so much disappointed were they at the infamous falsehoods that had been told them respecting the morals of the Otaheitians, that many of them sickened, twelve died, and twelve took a passage in a little schooner to go back to their island. Two of these died on their passage; but the others reached Pitcairn's in safety. The remainder were carried back to their island by an American brig, after having been obliged to dispose of their blankets, &c. (given them by the British government) to enable them to pay for their passage.

"Thus was this most interesting little colony nearly exterminated by the exaggerations and falsehoods contained in the missionary reports.

"As a proof of what the missionaries themselves really think of the Otaheitians, I will give you an extract of a letter written by them to a friend of mine: 'his Majesty's ship *Comet*, Capt. Sandilands, and *Lucy Anne*, transport, are arrived with the Pitcairn islanders on board. They are really an interesting people, but I'm afraid their morals will soon be corrupted by the Otaheitians.'

"Now, there has been more than £100,000 sterling expended on the missions to the Society Islands; and what has been done? Only a few months have passed since the *Tivolo*, a little vessel belonging to the late firm of Robertson, Cullen, and Co., was plundered and burnt at one of the low islands in the vicinity of Otaheite, by the order of the chief woman, or, as she is called, queen, of Otaheite. The master and mate were sent adrift in an open boat with holes made in her bottom, and have never since been heard of. No doubt they have perished; yet people in England are lavishing immense sums of money for the purpose of converting these semi-barbarians, instead of bestowing it on the poor suffering people at home."

Turkey.

We have the pleasure of publishing the substance of a letter with which we have been favoured, dated Constantinople, the 29th July.* The account of the very

* From Sir Henry Willock's party.—Ed.

perceptible changes, apparent on the surface of society at the capital of the sultan, is very curious, and cannot fail to interest the most careless, as one of the not last striking signs of the times. Although our correspondent expresses no opinion of his own on the subject, which we regret, yet we cannot help thinking that the changes alluded to are not of such a superficial character as some may be disposed to consider them, but spring from a sentiment more deeply seated, a conviction of the necessity of improvement not confined merely to the Sultan (who appears treading in the steps of Peter the Great of Russia), but shared in by many of his subjects.

"We had a very prosperous and pleasant journey as far as Trebizond. We found nearly the whole of the beautiful and fine country, between the Persian frontier and Erzerroom, uncultivated and deserted. The work of destruction was commenced by the Persians and completed by the Russians, who carried off the Armenian population. Here and there a hamlet has been planted to keep up the communication on the high road. In the capacious houses, mills, barns, and granaries of the Armenians, we saw proofs that the hand of oppression had not weighed heavily upon them. Unfortunately for themselves, they hailed the approach of the Christian invaders, and suddenly becoming members of the dominant religion, and confidently relying that the Russians would never relinquish so valuable a conquest, they shewed no moderation in their conduct towards their former rulers, and dreaded their vengeance when the retreat of their protectors would leave them defenceless, and ill prepared to answer for their ill-timed insolence. Actuated by these fears, and by the hopes of an improved condition, which have proved delusive, they were persuaded by the Russians to desert their lands and houses, and, to a man, would now return to their old haunts and masters if they were not strictly guarded. Now and then a family contrive to escape, impoverished and reduced in numbers by the influence of the insalubrious climate of their new settlements. At Erzerroom I saw a proof of the anxiety of the Russians to alienate the minds of the Armenians from old attachments and associations. A Russian police master, said to be deputed by them, was selling their fine houses for the value of the timbers in them, which served as fuel for the town: such a sale could not answer the expectations of the proprietors, and the trifling amount was not likely to pass from the hands of such an agent to their pockets.

"Having on former occasions travelled through Turkey, I anticipated total neglect and an indifference in contributing

to my wants and comforts: in this I was deceived. I was generally met by the heads of villages as I approached, and such Turks as I visited arose from their seats to welcome me, which is a condescension their pride, in former times, did not stoop to; misfortune has lowered their pretensions, and the supercilious haughtiness of their former manner is superseded by an obliging and affable demeanour. The new costume is far from becoming; in the provinces it was mean and shabby, here it is decent. The Turks had an imposing dress, which lent additional dignity to their sedate and orderly manners; this the Sultan has taken away, and although an efficacious change may be expected in their habits, by their being rid of a cumbersome superfluity of cloak and trowsers, which rendered all motion and exertion a painful task, yet, for the present they are losers by it; and being deprived of the aid of a richly ornamented and beautiful costume, the natural defects of their persons come more into view, and they can no longer claim admiration as a well-built or robust people, that appearance having been hitherto obtained by outward decoration and flowing robes.

"The adoption of the new costume is not confined to the military, all the young people affect it, and the question often crosses your mind in passing through the streets, whether the person you meet is a Turk, Greek, or Frank. Some wear frock coats and white trowsers with European shoes; others wear a short jacket, fitting tight to the waist, and this dress corresponds precisely with those of the Cossack. The higher classes wear neckerchiefs, and as they are learning to be critical in the cut of a coat, the European and Armenian tailors of Pera are in full employ. The same red cap, over-topped by a blue tasselled fringe, is worn by all classes from the Sultan to the beggar.

"I yesterday went to see the Sultan going to mosque; the street through which he passed was lined with files of infantry, who presented arms as he passed. He was preceded by ten led horses, all furnished with European saddles, housings and bridles. Several generals and chief officers of the court, all dressed in European costume, and with diamond stars on their breasts, dismounted from their horses, which had also hussar saddles, and preceded the sultan on foot as he approached the mosque. He rode alone. He wore white cossack trowsers, black boots and spurs, a tight purple velvet hussar jacket, a diamond star on his breast, and a sky blue military cloak, for which they have adopted the name of *surtout*. He was followed by a company of his new guard, dressed in short blue jackets and white trowsers, remarkably tall and fine young men, who drew up and

saluted as he dismounted. On his return from mosque, a military band played European airs. I have seen a regiment under arms; they form three deep and follow the French drill; they march well and already have a more military appearance than the Persian half-disciplined troops, but they cannot be expected to make much progress in tactics, as they have only one drill master to each corps.

"European ladies pass through the bazars of Constantinople unmolested and unnoticed, except by tokens of respect, and I was surprised to observe a Turk displaying gallantry in picking up the handkerchief of a lady of our party which accidentally fell from her hand. You are no longer annoyed by jostling or contemptuous looks: if the street is narrow, and the passage crowded, the way is generally ceded by the Turk to the European, that is, if his appearance bespeaks him to be a gentleman. In short, the Turks are turned copyists, and a certain feeling of respect towards those whose customs and habits they imitate is a necessary consequence.

"The most extraordinary reform in this city of predestinarians is the *partial* adoption of sanitary laws. An officer of the quarantine establishment of Malta has been here, at the request of the sultan, to instruct his people in the forms observed. Some cases of plague occasionally occurred at Trebizond when we left it, and I was horrified to find that, on an examination of the ship's papers, we were prohibited from debarking, and became almost the first victims of a prudential system hitherto set at defiance by the Turks.

"In all cases of the plague, the police now interfere, and send the infected family to a place in the country assigned for their reception. The porters engaged in removing their effects, undergo the disagreeable discipline of being dragged in their clothes through the water.

"To an outward observer there is much efficiency and activity in the government. Ships are building; all the barracks and public buildings are under repair; troops are disciplining; the soldiers are active and vigilant on guard; the police of the city is excellently regulated; the streets are kept clean, while in the European quarters of Pera and Galata, dirt and filth offend the senses at every step, as the Ambassadors have declined the adoption of the new police regulations, fearing the too close surveillance of the Turkish authorities. No robberies or murders are heard of; order is every where preserved; fires are less frequent from the watchfulness of the police in quickly extinguishing them, and Constantinople was never known to be more quiet. Yet the residents here say that the improvement does not extend beyond the surface, and all is rotten at heart."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT.

Fort William, Dec. 9, 1831.—It is hereby announced to the army, that no officer will be deemed eligible for an appointment in the Bengal army commissariat, who cannot pass the examination in the native languages prescribed for a regimental interpreter.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, Jan. 10, 1832.—Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, Knt., Grand Cross of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, in their general letter in the public department, dated the 13th Oct. 1830, to be Commander-in-chief of all the Company's forces in India, and also to be a member of the Supreme Council at Fort William; the Company's order and the commission appointing General Sir Edward Barnes are now read.

Ordered, that a salute of seventeen guns from the ramparts of Fort William, and three volleys of small arms, by the troops in garrison, be fired on the occasion.

Ordered, that the appointment of Gen. Sir Edward Barnes be communicated to the army in General Orders, and that the commission constituting him Commander-in-chief be read with the usual ceremonies to the troops in garrison, and at the different stations of the army.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to General Sir Edward Barnes, as Commander-in-chief.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 16, 1831.—Assist. Surg. H. H. Goodeve to officiate for Dr. Stewart, during his absence from Howrah.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29, 1831.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. J. Scott from 2d tr. 3d brig. horse art. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; W. Geddes from 1st to 2d tr. 3d brig. horse art.; and G. Twemlow from 6th comp. 6th bat. to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse art.—Lieuts. F. Brind from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 1st str. 2d brig. horse art.; G. R. Birch from 1st tr. 2d brig. horse art. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; E. Madden from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; H. M. Lawrence from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 3d tr. 1st brig. horse art.; D. A. Mackay from 3d tr. 1st brig. horse art. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; and J. D. Shakespeare from 7th comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.—2d-Lieuts. J. Brind from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; and J. Whiteford from 8th comp. 6th to 1st comp. 3d bat.

Nov. 30.—The following regimental orders con-

firmed:—Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 63d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Whiteford; date 23d Nov.

Dec. 2.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Cols. R. Hetzler from 3d to 5th bat.; and H. Faithful (new prom.) to 3d bat.—Lieut. Cols. G. Swiney from 7th to 3d bat.; and W. H. L. Frith (new prom.) to 7th bat.—Majors C. H. Campbell from 3d to 7th bat.; N. S. Webb from 6th to 3d bat.; and J. Tennant (new prom.) to 6th bat.—Capt. S. Coulthard from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.—Lieuts. G. Emly from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; J. T. Lane from 1st to 2d comp. 5th bat.; J. R. Revell from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; G. Maclean from 2d tr. 3d brig. horse art. to 8th comp. 7th bat.; G. H. Dyke from 4th comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; J. W. Scott from 3d to 4th comp. 5th bat.; S. W. Bennett from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 7th bat.; E. R. Watts from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; G. H. Swiney from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; G. T. Graham from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; C. Dallas from 3d to 1st comp. 2d bat.; H. Luthersford from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; and F. Clackell from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.—2d-Lieuts. G. F. C. Fitzgerald from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.; C. L. Cooper from 1st to 2d comp. 5th bat.; R. Walker from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; F. Wall from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.; K. J. White from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; H. Sanders from 3d to 4th comp. 1st bat.; and F. G. Mackenzie from 4th to 3d comp. 1st bat.

Dec. 4 to 16.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Capt. W. C. Denby, 20th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Oude, during absence of Capt. Fitzgerald; date 30th Nov.—Assist. Surg. C. Maxwell, 18th regt., to take medical charge of gnat at Jubulpore, and of Nerbudda Sebandy corps; date 23d Nov.—Lieut. T. Gear to officiate as adj. to a detachment of 20th N.I., during its absence from head-quarters of regt.—Ens. M. T. Blake, 56th N.I., to officiate as adj. to 4th local horse; date 10th Nov.—Assist. Surg. A. Henderson to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum; date 1st Dec.—Assist. Surg. J. B. MacDonald, 3d L.C., to afford medical aid to artillery assembled in camp at Sultanpore, Benares, for annual practice; date 1st Dec.—Assist. Surg. A. M. McK. Minto to do duty with European regiment at Agra; date 30th Nov.—Lieut. W. Grant to act as adj. to 27th N.I., in room of Lieut. Mackay, dec.; date 26th Nov.—Lieut. R. L. Burnett to act as adj. to a detachment of four companies of 54th N.I.; date 11th Dec.—1st-Lieut. A. Cardew, of art., to be adj. and qu. mast. to 3 companies of ditto assembled for annual practice at Sultanpore, Benares.—Lieut. W. F. Grant to act as adj. to 63d N.I. and to officiate as station staff, during indisposition of Lieut. Houghton; date 10th Nov.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Majors W. Battine from 2d to 1st brig. horse artillery; G. E. Gowan from 1st to 2d brig. ditto; W. Curphey from 2d to 1st bat.; N. S. Webb from 3d to 2d bat.; R. Powney from 1st bat. to 3d brig. horse artillery; and I. Pereira (new prom.) to 3d bat.—Capt. E. Huthwaite from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 6th bat.; O. Baker from 1st to 2d comp. 3d bat.; and L. Burroughs (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat.

Dec. 16 and 17.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. C. Sage to act as adj. to left wing of 73d N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 30th Nov.—Lieut. D. Wilkie to act as adj. to a detachment of 4 companies of 4th N.I.; date 10th Dec.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir to proceed to Etawah to take medical charge of left wing, of 81st regt., and Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to take medical charge of magazine establishments at Cawnpore; date 6th Dec.

Fort William, Jan. 6, 1832.—Veterin. Surg. Geo. Skeavington permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

19th N.I. Lieut. James George to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm. Smith to be lieut., from 6th Jan. 1832, in suc. to A. Wortham, transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Ens. H. V. Stephen, brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets of Artillery J. S. Phillips and Robert Warbuton admitted on establishment.—Cadets of Infantry C. C. Skelton, G. A. Fisher, Sam. Arden, T. J. Gardiner, and R. H. Sale, admitted ditto.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 17.—The following appointment confirmed:—Lieut. W. C. Campbell to act as adj. to left wing of 30th N.I.; date 4th Dec.

Cadets W. W. Steer, J. W. Macharnet, and H. D. Van Hornigh to join 72d regt. on its arrival at Berhampore.

Dec. 18.—The following appointment confirmed:—Lieut. W. Lindsay, 10th N.I., to take temporary charge of 6th company of pioneers; date 6th Dec.

The following removals and postings of surgeons made:—J. Johnstone, M.D., from 55th to 23d N.I.; K. Marquess from 13th to 26th do.; A. Dickson to 3d do.; J. Savage to 4th do.; G. Baillie to 5th do.; J. Evans from 68th to 11th do.; J. Forsyth to 68th do.; T. S. Child to 15th do.; W. Russell from 62d to 13th do.; M. Nisbet (new prom.) to 62d do.

Dec. 19.—Acting Ensign A. J. W. Halg, at his own request, to do duty with 55th N.I., at Benares.

Dec. 20.—Surg. A. Wardrop removed from 2d and posted to 24th N.I.; and Surg. H. F. Hough removed from 64th and posted to 2d do.

Asst. Surg. W. Mitchelson to have medical charge of Nusseree bat., during absence of Surg. Gerard.

Dec. 21.—Asst. Surg. J. Magrath to do duty with foot artillery assembled at Meerut for annual practice.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 16. Capt. Wm. Aldous, 36th N.I.—Jan. 6. Capt. Glib. Watson, 41st N.I.—Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn, 71st N.I.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 6. Maj. Arthur Wight, 23d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Geo. Irvine, 33d N.I., on ditto.—Capt. H. J. White, 50th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—Dec. 30. Sub-Lieut. P. Allen, deputy com. of ordinance, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

Jan. 12. *Argyle*, Stavers, from London and Sydney.—23. *Warrior*, Stone, from London and Madras.—31. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, from Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Calcutta*, Watson, from Liverpool and Coringa.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 9. *Nancy*, Guesence, for Bordeaux.—21. *Waterloo*, Addison, for London.—22. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Madras and London.—24. *Oriental*, Leander, for London; and *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for Cape and London.—28. *Ganges*, Amiel, for Bordeaux; and *Irma*, Benard, for Havre.—29. *John Adam*, Butler, for London; *Louise*, for Liverpool; *Thalia*, Bideu, for Cape and London; and *John Hayes*, for Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Zenobia*, Owen, for London; and *Rosburgh Castle*, Denry, for ditto.—2. *Victorine*, for Havre.

Sailed from Saugor.

Jan. 11. *H.C.S. Minerva*, Probyn, for London.—12. *H.C.S. Thomas Grenville*, Shea, for Madras and London.—17. *Cornwall*, Bell, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 2), — Light Goods, £6. 6s. to £7. 7s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. At Dinapore, Mrs. Edward Whitehead, of a daughter.

Nov. 17. At Moulmein, Mrs. Dr. Brown, H.M. 45th regiment, of a son.

26. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Charles Billings, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Bowers, of a daughter.

30. At Akyab, the lady of Capt. Dickinson, superintendant of Arrakan, of twin boys (since dead).

— At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Lightowler, of twins, son and daughter.

Dec. 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Cornelius, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of Patna, of a son.

20. At Bancoora, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil service, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Wilkinson, 28th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Littlehale Gale, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John J. Palmer, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a daughter.

30. At Allahabad, Mrs. N. Doyle, of a daughter.

31. At Benares, Mrs. J. T. Harwood, of a daughter.

Jan. 1, 1832. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Fred. R. Moore, 52d regt. N.I., of a son.

5. At Azeemgurrh, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., civil service, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Valpy, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mack. Carrapiet, of a son.

10. At Entally, the lady of J. L. Wood, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28. At Calcutta, Mr. John Nicholas Martin to Miss Harriet Morris.

Dec. 29. At Patna, James Clarke, Esq., Bengal medical service, to Harriette, fourth daughter of J. P. Boileau, Esq., of Caernarvon.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. W. B. Carbery to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Latour.

Jan. 7, 1832. At Patna, Capt. Wm. Martin, 47th regt. N.I., to Isabell, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Burnett, Esq., London.

9. At Calcutta, Francis McNaghten, Esq., of the civil service, to Ellen (Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late V. Conolly, Esq., of Portland Place, London.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Bolst to Miss Sarah Jackson.

— At Calcutta, D. T. Pollock, Esq., 74th regt. N.I., to Georgiana Margaret, youngest daughter of the late M. Smith, Esq.

10. At Calcutta, Henry Inglis, Esq., to Sophia, daughter of Capt. F. E. Lister, commanding Sylhet light infantry.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Arratoon M. Vardan to Mrs. Mary Auslaun; also, Mr. Stephen M. Vardan to Miss Anna Johannes.

Lately, At Agra, J. Russell, pensioner, late lieut. 46th regt. N.I., to Ellen, eight and last daughter of the late Col. Pedron, of the Mahratta service.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. On the river, near Berhampore, Miss C. C. Cropley, aged 20.

27. At Gurrwarrah, in his twenty-first year, Ens. George Palmer, 27th regt. Bengal N.I., only son of the late Thos. Palmer, Esq., of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, London.

— At Gurrwarrah, Lieut. James Mackay, 27th regt. Bengal N.I.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Cropley, aged 55.

— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. George Farrow, aged 39.

99. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Dolby, aged 24.
— At Calcutta, Amelia Francis, daughter of Mr. J. Francis, aged 3 years.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Maclean, aged 30.
— At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John D'Mello, aged 34.

16. At Allahabad, Mrs. Anne Long, aged 46.
24. At Sandoway, in Arracan, Dr. Hugh Mackenzie, assist. surg. 68th regt. N.I., and civil surgeon of that station.

25. At Benares, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Lieut. A. Watt, sub. assist. com. gen.
26. At Agra, the lady of George Morris, Esq., of the civil service.

27. At Chinsurah, Mr. Samuel Grose, apothecary, H.M. 10th Foot, aged 32.
Jan. 6, 1832. At Boglipoore, Major Thomas Young, 54th regt. N.I.

7. At Calcutta, George Thomas, son of the late Mr. Thomas Asken, aged 13.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. C. F. Myers, tailor, of Mangoe-lane, aged 20.

10. At Serampore, Mr. Pingel Christian, aged 76.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Robt. DeMallow, aged 40. *Laterly*. At Gurrwarrah, Ens. Ellis, 27th regt. Bengal N.I.

— At the Sand Heads, Mr. Conrad Lane, branch pilot, commanding the H.C. brig *Sea Horse*.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DUTY OF CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 28, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that no fees or charges of any kind are leviable from military persons, on account of baptismal, marriage, or funeral services performed by chaplains, or on account of certificates or extracts from registers, except at the presidency.

In order, however, to guard chaplains from unnecessary trouble, certificates and extracts, required by others than commissioned officers, are not to be granted but on application from commanding or staff officers, or heads of departments.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 10, 1831.—Upon trials of private soldiers, and others who from their rank in life are not usually in possession of that acquaintance with the forms of courts-martial, and that information generally which are required to guide them on their defence, it frequently happens that the prisoner, when called upon to defend himself against the charge, makes a statement which, *if supported by evidence*, would ensure his acquittal; and yet, through ignorance or neglect, does not call any witnesses on his defence. In all such cases, it is but justice to the prisoner to suggest to him the expediency of calling witnesses in support of the allegations he has made, which, while uncorroborated by proof, cannot benefit him; and, in the event of his still refusing so to do, it should be distinctly entered upon the record that “*the prisoner*

declines calling any witnesses;” in order that the officer to whom the proceedings are submitted may be satisfied that the inquiry has been complete; and that an innocent man has not been condemned because he was unacquainted with the means of defending himself.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 15, 1831.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements and changes in the destination of corps have been ordered:—

5th Regt. N.I., from Moulmein to Malacca.

23d do., from Palaveram to Madras.

27th do., from Madras to Palaveram.

45th do., from Palaveram to Moulmein.

CIVIL SERVANTS QUITTING INDIA.

Chief Secretary's Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 3, 1832.—In order to prevent embarrassment at the time of sailing, gentlemen of the civil service quitting India are requested to observe that applications for permission to be received on board must be accompanied by a certificate from the office of the accountant general that there are no demands against the applicant on the books of this presidency. Commanders of vessels removing persons from India without permission are liable to a heavy penalty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 30. John Dent, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

F. F. Clementson, Esq., to act as mint master.
J. Mitchell, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Jan. 3, 1832. Joseph Clulow, Esq., to act as cashier of Government Bank, during indisposition of Mr. H. F. Dunergue.

H. M. Blair, Esq., to act as secretary to Board for College and for Public Instruction, on embarkation of Capt. Harkness for Europe.

Thomas Keighly, Esq., to act as superintendent of police.

W. Brown, Esq., to be additional government commissioner for claims withdrawn from Carnatic Fund.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be Telugoo translator to Government.

J. J. Clulow, Esq., to act as treasurer and secretary to Government Bank, on departure of Mr. A. Robertson to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

S. Crawford, Esq., to act as deputy accountant general.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to act as head assistant to accountant general.

B. C. R. Baynes, Esq., to be an assistant in office of accountant general.

20. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 2, 1831.—Capt. Thos. Eastment, 36th N.I., to have command of Ootacamund until further orders, v. Walker dec.

50th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Thos. Sewall to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. F. Emery to be lieut., v. Walker dec.; date of coms. 23d Nov. 1831.

Supernum. Ens. Roger Hollo admitted on effective strength of 50th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Supernum. Lieut. J. W. Nixon admitted on effective strength of 17th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Col. Sir E. K. Williams, of H.M. 41st regt., permitted to resign command of garrison of Trichinopoly, from date of departure of that corps for presidency.

The services of Ens. Angus Paterson, 50th N.I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief in India.

Major P. E. Craigie, H.M. 55th regt., to have temporary command of depot and garrison at Poonamallee, during absence of Lieut. Col. Brunton on duty.

Asst. Surg. Stevenson, H. M. army, to be medical officer in charge of sick and convalescent depot on Neilgherries.—Asst. Surg. Macdougall to be first assistant to superintending medical officer on Neilgherries.—Asst. Surg. Eaton to be 2d assistant to ditto ditto, and stationed at Kotagerry.

Major W. Strahan, acting qu. mast. gen. of army, to be a member of Prize Committee, during absence of Lieut. Col. Hanson, on sick cert.

37th N.I. Sen. Ens. A. J. Hadfield to be lieut., v. Rudd dec.; date com. 24th Nov. 1831.

Acting Ensigns Wm. Hake and Henry R. Phillott to be ensigns, from 1st Dec. 1831, to complete establishment.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, H.M. 41st regt., to officiate as military secretary to Commander-in-chief during indisposition of Lieut. Col. J. S. Lindesay.

40th N.I. Sen. Ens. Peter Holmes to be lieut., v. Wahab dec.; date of com. 6th Dec. 1831.

Acting Ens. Patrick Ogilvie to be ensign, from 6th Dec. 1831, to complete estab.

Asst. Surg. Andrew Simpson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 16.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to assume charge of presidency division of army until further orders, in consequence of indisposition Maj. Gen. Andrew McDowell, c.b.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Stuart, 4th N.I., to command Vellore during employment of Col. Taylor on other duty.

Col. C. T. G. Bishop, 28th N.I., to assume command of station of Trichinopoly until further orders.

Capt. Wyllie, 29th N.I., as a temporary measure, to be brigade major to troops at Malacca.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 2, 1831.—Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C., to be a member of Clothing Committee assembled at Presidency.

Adj. S. Lewis, of late 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to reside and draw his pay within limits of northern division.

Dec. 3.—The undermentioned orders confirmed:—Capt. Allan and Lieut. Jackman, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to proceed to Ongole for purpose of composing a pensioning, &c. committee; dates 29th Oct. and 8th Nov. 1831.—Lieut. and Adj. Kenny to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 13th N.I., during absence of Ens. Slack on furlough; date 1st Oct. 1831.—Lieut. Bond to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Kennedy on duty; date 21st Oct. 1831.—Asst. Surg. Munro to proceed to Royacottah on duty; and garrison surgeon of Bangalore, to take charge of 9th N.I., during absence of Asst. Surg. Munro; date ditto.—Lieut. Dunsmure to act as adj. to 8th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Hialop on sick cert.; date 1st Nov. 1831.—Veterinary Surg. Hooper, 1st, to afford professional aid to 8th L.C.; date 18th Nov. 1831.

Lieut. C. J. Torrisano, 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., directed to join detachment of that corps at Cuntoor.

Ens. Henry R. Phillott posted to 25th N.I., at Trichinopoly.

Infantry. The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. John Woulfe (late prom.) to 9th

regt.—Lieut. Col. John Briggs, from 31st to 2nd do.—Lieut. Col. George Hunter, from 9th to 24th do.—Lieut. Col. David Ross (late prom.), to 18th do.—Lieut. Col. C. A. Elberton (late prom.), to 9th do.—Lieut. Col. James Perry (late prom.), to 31st do.

Surg. Wm. Bannister (late prom.) posted to 17th N.I.—Asst. Surg. W. G. Maxwell removed from 8th to 6th L.C.—Asst. Surg. G. A. Austin removed from 10th N.I. to 2d bat. artillery.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. G. Dunsmure, 8th L.C., to act as adj. to that regiment, until further orders.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. E. Gaitskell removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Chingleput.

Dec. 8.—Ens. Wm. Hake posted to 37th N.I., but will continue to do duty with 9th till further orders.

Acting Ens. Edw. Norman removed from 36th to 35th N.I.; and Acting Ens. Edw. Armstrong from 36th to 9th do.

Dec. 10.—Asst. Surg. J. Cooke removed from Garrison Hospital at Fort St. George, and app. to do duty with H.M. 46th Foot.

Dec. 12.—Lieut. M. Beauchamp, 2d N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 27th regt., v. Loah.

Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I., to act as adj. to 47th regt.

Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st Lt. Inf., to act as adj., v. Johnstone proceeding to Europe.

The undermentioned officers appointed to Corps of Pioneers:—Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., v. Woodward prom.—Lieut. T. D. Roberts, 36th regt., v. Yaldwyn proceeding to Europe.

Ens. Patrick Ogilvie posted to 40th N.I., at Mangalore.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. C. Woodfall, 47th, to do duty with 1st N.I. at Palamcottah.

Lieut. F. Ensor, 47th, to do duty with right wing of Madras Europ. Regt. at Kamptee.

Dec. 24.—Ens. Edw. Norman posted to 39th N.I. at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned Acting Ensigns to do duty as specified, till further orders:—P. A. Latour with 18th N.I.; S. I. Corfield, 43d do.; Hugh Marsh, 35th do.

Lieut. Col. C. De Graves removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. C. Pickering, 40th regt., app. to corps of pioneers.

Fort St. George, Dec. 20.—Major W. Booth, H.M. 41st regt., to take temporary command of depot and garrison of Poonamallee during absence of Lieut. Col. Brunton, on duty.

Cadets of Infantry S. I. Corfield, Hugh Marsh, and P. A. Latour admitted to service, and directed to act as ensigns until vacancies occur to bring them on establishment.

Dec. 23.—39th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. V. Hughes to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Edw. Hughes to be lieut., v. Hole, dec.; date 7th Dec. 1831.

Acting Ensign Edw. Norman to be ens. from 7th Dec. 1831, to complete estab.

Messrs. Wm. Evans and Geo. J. Jackson admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Dec. 27.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. Wm. Woodhouse to be colonel, v. Brodie, dec.; date of com. 18th June 1831.

42d N.I. Major Hugh Ross to be lieut. col., v. Elphinstone, dec.; Capt. James Nash to be major; and Lieut. Patrick Henderson to be capt., in suc. to H. Ross, prom.; date of coms. 20 Aug. 1831.

39d N.I. Capt. Christ. Leithbridge to be major, and Lieut. Thos. P. Hay to be lieut., v. Bayley, retired; date of coms. 5th July 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. H. S. O. Smith, of 49d, and Charles Messier, of 29d N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regiments to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Hanksin, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Comp.

Asst. Surg. A. Simpson app. to medical charge of civil and judicial establishments at Chittoor.

Dec. 30.—Colonel John Woulfe to command of light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force.

48th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Robt. Watts to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. F. Compton to be lieut., v. Mantell, dec.; date of coms. 17th Nov. 1831.

Acting Ens. Gifford Glascock to be ens. from 7th Dec. 1831, to complete establishment.

Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. to that corps.

Messrs. Jas. Hamlyn and J. O. H. Andrews admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and app. to do duty, former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under surgeon of horse artill., at St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. Geo. Woodfall, 45th N.I., to be interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, v. Lockhart, resigned.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 26.—Lieut. Roberts, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to VII. district, v. Alves removed from department on promotion.

Capt. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., as a temp. arrangement, to conduct duties of VIII. as well as those of IX. district, and, for that purpose, will reside at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherries.

Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye, deputy judge adv. gen. IV. district, will reside at Vizagapatam.

Assist. Surg. J. McKenna to do duty with a detachment of H. M. 55th regt., under orders to march from Poonamallee to Bellary.

Dec. 29.—Lieut. and Adj. E. A. Langley, 3d L.C., having passed a very creditable examination in Marhatta language, deemed entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Dec. 30.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott posted to 34th L. Inf.

Dec. 31.—Ens. Gifford Glascock posted to 48th N.I.

The app. of Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th regt., to act as fort adj. of Cannanore, has not taken place.

Jan. 3, 1832.—Assist. Surg. Colin Rogers posted to 1st L.C., and app. to afford medical aid to details with riding school at Bangalore, v. Kelle.

Jan. 4.—Lieut. J. M. Mitto, 5th regt., doing duty with pioneers, permitted to join his corps proceeding on foreign service.

Acting Ens. Edwin Robertson removed from 45th to do duty with 4th N.I. at Vellore.

Jan. 5.—Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson removed from 15th to 43d N.I.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. T. H. Cannon posted to 17th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. G. A. Austin removed from 2d bat. artillery and posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Ens. Wm. Scafe posted to 28th N.I., at Jaulnah.

Fort St. George, Jan. 3, 1832.—Assist. Surg. James Colquhoun app. to medical duties of zillah of Coimbatore, v. Eaton app. to Nelgherry Hills.

Jan. 10.—Assist. Surg. Robert Russell app. to medical charge of civil establishments at Mangalore, v. Anderson.

28th N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. F. Otter to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Robert Farquhar to be lieut., v. Gray, dec.; date of coms. 4th Jan. 1832.

Act. Ens. Wm. Scafe to be ens. from 4th Jan. 1832, to complete estab.

Major J. A. Condell, 31st L.I., transferred to invalid estab., at his own request.

Jan. 13.—Major Alex. Turner to command the 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 4th Jan., v. Hanksins, retired from service.

Lieut. D. Scotland, 7th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Gosling, returned to Europe.

Lieut. O. Bell, 12th N.I., to be adj., v. Hornsbey, returned to Europe.

Lieut. R. Hurlock, 29th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Nicolay, returned to Europe.

Jan. 18.—31st L.I. Sen. Capt. C. M. Bird to be major, Sen. Lieut. James Davidson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. S. C. Briggs to be lieut., v. Condell, invalided; date of coms. 11th Jan. 1832.

Acting Ens. C. D. Babington to be ens. from 11th Jan. 1832, to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, 21st N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company.

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Jan. 20.—Ens. Grant Allan, 3d L. Inf., to be adj. of that corps, v. Clerk, returned to Europe.

Cadet of Cavalry Jonathan Fowler admitted on establishment.—Cadet of Artillery J. W. Goud admitted ditto.—Cadets of Infantry P. T. Snow, Chas. Lamb, and G. A. Marshall admitted ditto, to act as cornet, 2d lieut., and ensigns respectively until vacancies occur to bring them on establishment.

The Rev. Matthew Bowie, junior minister of Church of Scotland, admitted on estab. of this presidency, from 14th Jan. 1832.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Arthur Trotter, 35th N.I.—27. Maj. T. H. Monck, 35th N.I.—Lieut. W. De M. Lys, 22d N.I.—Jan. 3, 1832. Maj. Wm. (Baron) Kutzleben, 44th N.I.—Lieut. Thos. H. Zouch, 42d N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Grantham, 43d N.I.—20. Surg. Geo. Adams.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 2. Capt. Robert Frew, 44th N.I.—Lieut. J. V. Hughes, 30th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. Col. T. Marcet, 44th N.I.—Surg. J. Simm, for health.—Lieut. P. J. Clerk, 3d L.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Yaldwyn, 21st N.I.—16. Capt. J. G. Horison, 13th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. W. Smyth, 34th L.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Hill, Madras Europ. Regt., for health.—20. Surg. Robert Anderson, for health.—Acting Ens. G. Glascock, 37th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. R. Calder Campbell, 43d N.I.—Surg. Jas. Aitken, 9th N.I., for health.—Acting Ens. Wm. Brown, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. C. Power, 51st N.I., for health.—27. Capt. C. M. Robertson, 11th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L.C., for health.—Lieut. J. F. Musgrove, 36th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. A. Hornsby, 12th N.I., for health.—Superintend. Surg. J. Cuddy, for health.—Capt. F. E. Smith, 47th N.I., for health.—Jan. 3, 1832. Surg. D. Boyd, Capt. H. Harkness, 25th N.I., for health.—10. Cornet Fr. Simpson, 5th N.I., for health.—13. Rev. W. Malkin, senior chaplain at Bangalore.—18. Col. H. F. Smith, 42d regt., for health.—Superintend. Surg. W. Humes, for health.—Ens. J. B. Layard, 22d N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—20. Lieut. E. Massey, 17th N.I., for health.—Cornet F. G. J. Lascelles, 2d L.C., for health.—Surg. J. T. Conran, for health.—Assist. Surg. T. Griggs.

To Bombay.—Dec. 2. Acting Ens. H. G. Free, doing duty with 40th N.I., on private affairs, for three months.—20. Ens. D. Johnston, 81st N.I., until 1st May 1832, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 30. Col. H. M. Kelly, 23d N.I., for two years, for health.—Jan. 6, 1832. Capt. H. F. Barker, Madras Europ. regt., for health (instead of to Europe).—10. H. F. Du-mesque, Esq., cashier of government bank, for eighteen months, for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 23. Ens. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., until 30th Sept. 1832, for health.—20. Capt. G. Downing, 2d N.I., until 31st Jan. 1833, for health.

Cancelled.—Dec. 27. The leave to Major F. Haleman, 15th N.I., to return to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 10. Providence, O'Brien, and Duke of Bedford, Bowen, both from Calcutta.—14. Alfred, Flint, from London.—18. Duke of Buccleugh, Hemming, from Calcutta; Star (American), Griffin, from ditto; and Elvand, Callan, from ditto.—19. H.C.S. Thomas Grenville, Shea, from Calcutta; and Copernicus, May, from ditto.—21. Sophia, Thornhill, from Calcutta.—24. Resolution, Jellico, from Calcutta.—25. Swallow, Adam, from Calcutta.—26. Nerobuda, Patrick, from Calcutta; and Argyle, Stavers, from London Sydney, and Bengal.

Departures.

Jan. 1. Warrior, Stone, for Calcutta.—4. Lady Morda, Aiken, for Malacca (with troops); and La Belle Alliance, Arkroll, for London.—5. Eliza Ann, Poulson, for Colombo, &c.—7. Lord William Bentinck, Hutchinson, for London.—11. James Pattison, Grote, for London.—13. Providence, O'Brien, for London; and Margaret, Lambert, for Pondicherry and Isle of France.—14.

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Duke of Bedford, Bowen, for London.—20. *Copernicus*, May, for London; *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for ditto; and *Star*, Griffin, for Philadelphia.—23. *Bland*, Callan, for Liverpool.—24. *Frederica*, Williams, for Penang, Malacca, &c.—27. H.C.S. *Thomas Graville*, Shea, for London.—29. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. W. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.
5. At Neemutch, the lady of Capt. G. J. Pasley, of a son.

11. At Nellore, the lady of Capt. D. Allan, commanding that station, of a daughter.

16. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. A. Calder, commanding right wing M. E. R., of a daughter, still-born.

17. At Nellore, the wife of Mr. L. S. Smaller, assistant surveyor, of a son.

24. At Black Town, Mrs. Charlotte Hart, of a daughter.

24. At Salem, the lady of Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham, of a son.

— At Parcherry, the wife of Mr. F. Lamoury, of a daughter.

24. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Horner, H.M. 53th regt., of a daughter.

— At Black Town, the wife of Mr. William James, of a son.

30. At Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Kent, of a daughter.

Jan. 5, 1832. At Madras, the lady of Edward Smalley, Esq., of a son.

15. At Pondicherry, the lady of Faure de Fondclare, Esq., of a son.

17. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Henry Sargent, military paymaster, Mysore division of the army, of a son, still-born.

22. At Madras, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Secunderabad, Lieut. and Adj. W. Ager, 5th regt. N.I., to Isabella Lyda, eldest daughter of Capt. Nash, Hon. Company's naval service.

24. At Bellary, Mr. H. Buchan, assistant revenue surveyor, to Mary Esther, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Ross, deputy assist. com. of ordinance.

Jan. 4, 1832. At Madras, Capt. Joseph Grote, royal navy, fourth son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgemore, Oxfordshire, to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Harris, senior member of council at this presidency.

11. At Madras, Mr. T. Adamson to Miss Anne Adams.

16. At Trichinopoly, Capt. Richard Budd, 32d regt. N.I., to Caroline Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Claud Currie, Esq., garrison surgeon at that station.

— At Madras, Lieut. H. J. Willins, 30th regt. N.I., to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of the late G. Wilson, Esq., of the Bombay establishment.

19. At Madras, Mr. Edw. C. Griffiths to Juliana, second daughter of Capt. W. Hornblow.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. At Chittoor, aged 21, Maria Frances, wife of George J. Waters, Esq., and daughter of Conway E. Dobbs, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law.

Nov. 23. At Nagpoor, Lancelot Rudd, Esq., late of Wexford, paymaster and interpreter of the 37th regt. Madras N.I.

Dec. 21. At Madras, Susanna, wife of Mr. Wm. Ritchie, examiner Revenue Board office, in her 39th year.

25. At the Mount, Georgiana, wife of Mr. John McGregor, draftsman in the artillery depot.

— At Madras, Silvia, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Stapleton, aged 29.

27. At Vepery, Mrs. Susan Quin.

26. At Yanam, Marie Eugenie, wife of G. A. Smith, Esq., M.C.S.

31. At Madras, Lieut. Col. John Scott Lindsay, H. M. 48th Foot, second son of the late Henry Be-

thune, Esq., of Kilconquhar, Scotland, and military secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

Jan. 1, 1832. At Cannanore, Lieut. Edmund Duke Wright, H.M. 54th regt.

5. At Madras, of dysentery, Eliza, wife of Capt. J. N. Beaver, 6th regt. N.I., in her eighteenth year.

— At Wallajahbad, C. C. Johnson, Esq., assist. surgeon Madras establishment.

7. The Rev. W. Sawyer, chaplain at Ootacamund.

20. At Vepery, Mr. Edward Atkinson, deputy commissary of ordnance, in his 60th year.

Lately, Assist. Surg. Gibson, H.M. 48th regt. of Foot.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICE RENT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 17, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to divisional assistant and sub-assistant adjutants and quarter-masters general, for office rent, inclusive of remuneration for any expense, which may be incurred in the provision and carriage of an office-tent whilst moving on duty within their respective divisions, at Rs. 75 per month.

The officers of this description attached to the Poonah division are permitted to draw this allowance from the date under which their field allowances were discontinued. Those in the northern division who, upon the same principle are now receiving Rs. 100 per month, will come upon the reduced allowance from the 1st proximo.

The divisional commissaries of stores, and paymasters of the northern and southern divisions of the army, will also, from the 1st proximo, come on the reduced allowance of Rs. 75, the former for the purpose above stated, and the latter for the provision of an office at the headquarters of the divisions to which they are respectively attached.

PUBLIC BUNGALOWS ON THE MAHABLESHWUR HILLS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 20, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following regulations regarding the public bungalows at the convalescent station on the Mahableshwur hills, in supercession of those published in G.O. dated 18th Sept. 1830.

1st. The houses erected by Government for the accommodation of sick officers and their families at the convalescent station on the Mahableshwur hills, are placed under the control and superintendence of the medical officer of the station, to whom all applications for quarters are to be addressed officially in writing.

2d. Each applicant is directed to state distinctly the description of quarters he desires to occupy, the period at which he requires them, and whether he is proceed-

ing on medical certificate. These applications will be filed, and complied with in the order of their dates; preference being given, however, to the claims of officers on medical certificate and their sick families.

3d. Each applicant will be liable in a month's rent for such quarters as he may have engaged, whether occupied by him or not, unless he shall have withdrawn his name from the roll a month previous to the time at which he had intimated his intention of occupying them.

4th. No house can be hired for a shorter period than one month; and the tenant shall give a fortnight's notice to the superintendent of his intention to vacate his quarters, under forfeiture of half a month's rent.

5th. No private transfer of quarters by the tenant is permitted, to the prejudice of the regular succession by the superintendent's list.

6th. Any tenant who does not occupy his house within a month after engaging it, shall be considered as having forfeited all further claim to it, provided there is any other applicant on the list.

7th. The rate of house-rent is regulated by the nature and extent of the accommodation, and ranges from twenty-five to ninety rupees a month; the quarters of the lowest rent consisting of two rooms, with out-houses attached.

8th. Rent due by individuals in the public service will be deducted from the amount of their monthly abstracts by the public officers from whom they draw pay: persons not in the public service will pay the amount of rent due by them on the 1st of each month to the superintendent.

9th. The tenant will be held responsible for all damage or destruction of quarters by fire or otherwise, and is directed to give notice to the superintendent previous to vacating his quarters, in order that a person may attend to survey and take charge of the house and fixtures, and report any damage that may have taken place; and should such notice not be duly given, he will not be deemed entitled to object in any way to the report of the superintendent's agent. The expense incurred in repairing all damage will be charged to the tenant with, and recovered in the same manner as, his monthly rent.

CHAPLAINS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 28, 1831.—With reference to the rules published in G. O. under date the 20th Sept. 1831, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the Ecclesiastical Department, to direct that a chaplain officiating for an absentee shall receive the allowance stopped from the absentee when the stoppage does not exceed 200 rupees per mensem, but that in all

cases when the deductions exceed that sum, the surplus shall be credited to the account of civil charges.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1831.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all heads of departments in their correspondence with Government shall, in all cases, forward, in original, such letters and enclosures as it may be necessary to transmit with their communications, retaining, if necessary, copies of the same for their own records.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1831.—Foot artillery officers on being posted to the horse artillery, and medical officers to mounted corps, are not in future to draw the higher pay and horse allowance until they actually join the troop or regiment to which they have been transferred, nor are artillery officers, though continued on the strength of this branch, entitled to horse artillery pay and horse allowance while doing duty with foot artillery, or when on detached staff employ.

2. Medical officers so posted, when absent on general leave, are to forfeit the superior pay and horse allowance from the date of their quitting the corps until that of their return.

3. Medical officers placed in temporary charge of mounted corps in addition to that of their own corps or detachment, are not entitled to cavalry pay or horse allowance, the additional medical allowance or head money being considered a sufficient remuneration for the expense and trouble to which they may be subjected. It is not, however, expected that officers so circumstanced should be mounted, though their attendance on the exercise ground is indispensable, if not prevented by other professional duties of an urgent nature.

SERVICES OF MAJOR W. NIXON.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 26, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has to record his deep sense of the severe loss the service has sustained in the death of Major Walter Nixon, 19th Regt. N.I., whose high character, conspicuously maintained during a long course of actual service, pointed him out to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council as peculiarly fitted for discharging the responsible duties (town-major of Bombay) he was about to enter upon, when death terminated his honourable public career.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 22. Mr. G. W. Anderson to act as principal collector and political agent in Southern Marhatta country, on departure of Mr. Nisbet for Cape of Good Hope.

23. Mr. T. Williamson to act as revenue commissioner on Mr. Dunlop's departure for ditto.

Mr. L. R. Reid to act as territorial and commercial secretary to Government on Mr. Dunlop's embarkation for ditto.

Mr. John Pyne to act as principal collector in Concan on Mr. Reid's leaving collectorate to act for Mr. Williamson.

Sir R. Arbuthnot to act as sub-collector at Rutnaghery on Mr. Pyne's leaving that situation.

Mr. W. Malet to act as first assistant to junior principal collector of Poonah on Sir R. Arbuthnot's leaving that situation.

Jan. 5, 1832. Mr. W. Courtney to be third assistant to collector in Candesh, instead of Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, whose app. has been cancelled.

9. Mr. R. G. Chambers to act as first assistant to collector in Candesh.

Mr. G. Coles to act as second assistant to collector in Candesh.

Mr. E. H. Townsend to be second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugger.

27. Mr. L. H. Reid to act as revenue commissioner until further orders.

Commercial Department.

Jan. 11. Mr. James Taylor to act as warehouse-keeper.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 11. Mr. Edward Ironside to be senior puisne judge of court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudary Adawlut, and visiting judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Concan, in consequence of Mr. Roemer's departure for Europe, and Mr. Sutherland's succession to a seat in council.

Mr. Thos. Barnard to be puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudary Adawlut and acting visiting judicial commissioner of circuit for Deccan, Khandesh, and Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. James Henderson to be acting puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudary Adawlut.

Mr. Wm. J. Lumsden to be judge and session judge of Surat, and agent for Right Hon. the Governor at that station.

Mr. Philip Stewart to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1831.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Ens. W. R. Annsley, 15th N.I., to perform duties of inter. to right wing 3d L.C., from date of departure of Lieut. Delamain from station on sick cert.—Capt. Decluzaux, artillery, to take charge of commissariat department at Bhooy, during absence of Capt. Rybot, 2d-assist. com. gen., on leave.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. Borthon to relieve Lieut. T. M. B. Turner, as engineer at Ahmedabad, and to repair bridge at Kaira.

Dec. 2.—Capt. Craclow, 22d N.I., to command detachment at Veerpoor; date of order 11th Nov.

Dec. 14.—Capt. T. Graham, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Satara, from 24th Nov.; date of order 23d Nov.

Dec. 17.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. S. Kennedy, engineers, to take charge of engineer department at Ahmedabad until arrival of officer who stands app. to that duty.—Assist. Surg. Taylor, 3d N.I., to afford medical aid to staff and details, and officiate as deputy medical storekeeper at Belgum, during absence of Surg. Kennedy on leave.

Dec. 22.—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., acting brigade major in Concan, to be line adj. at Rajcote, in suc. to Tucker removed from that situation; date 30th Nov. 1831.

Assist. Surg. Hugh Gibb, vaccinator in north-east division of Guzerat, to be vaccinator in north-west division.—Assist. Surg. Gibson, acting vaccinator in Concan, to be vaccinator in north-east division of Guzerat.—Assist. Surg. Bouchier to be

vaccinator in Concan, in room of Assist. Surg. Gibson.

Dec. 26.—Acting Assist. Surg. J. Moreing permitted to resign his app. in Hon. Company's service.

Capt. B. Seton, 16th N.I., to be town major of Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 31. Lieut. A. Maclean, 67th Bengal N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. W. Brett, horse brigade of artil.—20. Surg. W. Gray, 1st L.C., for health.—31. Capt. R. Ord, 24th N.I.—Jan. 2. Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill, 8th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 25. *La Clarinde*, Pigancan, from Madras, Pondicherry, &c.—Jan. 4, 1832. *Fort William*, Nesh, from China and Singapore; and *Helen*, Langley, from China, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle.

Departures.

Dec. 27. H.C. brig of war *Tigra*, Sawyer, for Vingoria.—29. H.C. ship of war *Amherst*, Brucks, for Penang and Singapore.—30. *Huddersfield*, Noaks, for Liverpool.—Jan. 2, 1832. *Golconda*, Stewart, for London; and *Mail*, Lindsay, for Liverpool.—3. *Sir Edward Paget*, Bouchier, for London.—5. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, for Red Sea.—9. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, for London.—11. *Annadale*, Fergusson, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 10. At Bombay, the lady of John Williams, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Dec. 10. At Belgum, the lady of Lieut. Edward Marsh, supt. hazars S. D. A., of a daughter. 21. At Colabah, the lady of James Boyd, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.

29. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Brown, aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Kennett, of a daughter.

31. At Byculla, the lady of William Fenwick, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 2, 1832. At Mazagon, the lady of E. H. Townsend, Esq., civil service, of a son.

5. At Surat, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At Bombay, A. Montgomery, Esq., assist. surg. 4th troop horse artillery, to Emma Augusta, fourth daughter of John Richards, Esq., late of Southampton.

Dec. 1. At Goa, assist. Surg. Edm. W. Eyre to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Col. Elphinstone, 50th regt. N.I.

24. At Surat, Harry Borrordale, Esq., of the civil service, to Mrs. Gatherer, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Davidson, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. At the Nellocherry-hills, in his 34th year, Hildebrand Gordon Oakes, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., of Mitcham-hall, Surrey.

Dec. 1. On board the *Lonach*, off Cannanore, on his passage to England, R. Frampton, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

17. At the Bee Hive, Adelina Louisa Fraser, aged 2 years; and on the 24th, Anna Maria Campbell, aged 4 years, daughters of Lieut. Hobson, European regt.

19. At Bombay, Valerio de Rosario, a lithographic writer, of the government lithographic department, aged 24.

22. At Bombay, Mr. John Ashman, of the Apollo Cotton Screws, aged 41.

Lately. At Colabah, Capt. Girdlestone, H.M. 2d regt. of Foot.

Ceylon.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 15. The Rev. Thomas Ireland to be colonial chaplain at Kandy.

BIRTH.

Nov. 23. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. McIntyre, 70th Highlanders, of a son.

DEATH.

Latelly. At Trincomallee, Paymaster Chisholm, H.M. 78th regt. of Foot.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 16. Adam Thomson, Esq., of the H.C. medical service, to Charlotte Eliza, younger daughter of Capt. John Hindes, master attendant, Nagore.

China.

BIRTH.

Dec. 18. At Macao, the lady of Capt. George Jervis, Bombay engineers, of a son.

Mauritius.

APPOINTMENTS.

Edward B. Blackburn to be chief judge and first president of Court of Appeal of the island; J. M. Virieux, vice-president; Edward Remono, assistant judge; and Prosper d'Epinau, King's procurer general.

J. A. Lloyd to be civil engineer and surveyor general of the colony.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY

MAJ. GEN. BOURKE.

Government House, Sydney, Dec. 3, 1831.—Whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 25th day of June 1831, to constitute and appoint me, Richard Bourke, Esq., Major General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Captain General and Governor-in-chief in and over the territory called New South Wales, and its dependencies:—Now I, the Captain General and Governor aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and declare, that I have this day taken the prescribed oaths before the members of the executive council of the said territory, and that I have assumed the administration of the government accordingly.

And I do hereby further proclaim and declare, that his Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermen-

tioned persons to be members of the executive council of the said territory; that is to say, the senior officer of his Majesty's land forces for the time-being, being next in command; the Venerable the Archdeacon of New South Wales for the time-being; the colonial secretary of New South Wales for the time-being; and the colonial treasurer of New South Wales for the time-being.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 11, 1831.—Mr. James Dunlop to be superintendent of Government Observatory at Parramatta.

Wm. Foster, Esq., to be chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of this colony, for ensuing year.

Nov. 16.—C. D. Riddell, Esq., and F. A. Hely, Esq., to form a Board for Assignment of Servants, and for keeping registers of all such assignments, as well as of all applications for male convict servants, from and after 1st Dec. 1831.

Dec. 7.—Richard Bourke, Esq., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Governor.

The Rev. George James, M.A., to be head master of King's School, Sydney.

Dec. 24.—Edward Macdowell, Esq., to be solicitor general of colony of New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. At Portland Head, Mrs. G. B. Suttor, of a son.

Nov. 11. At Greenwood, Patrick's Plains, Hunter's River, Mrs. White, of a son.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. Barnett Levy, of a daughter.

17. At Sydney, Mrs. James Ironside, of a daughter.

19. On board the *Lotus*, on her passage from Hobart Town to Sydney, Mrs. Edye Manning, of a son.

20. At Sydney, the lady of F. Garling, Esq., jun., of a daughter.

Dec. 7. At Birch Grove, the lady of S. Augustus Perry, Esq., of a son.

11. At Sydney, the lady of R. Therry, Esq., commissioner of the Courts of Request, of a son.

20. At Juniper Hall, Mrs. Robert Cooper, of a daughter.

22. At Sydney, Mrs. J. F. Church, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24. At Sydney, Capt. John Barber, of the brig *Tigress*, to Miss Mary Ann Williams, of Sydney.

27. At Sydney, John Thomas, Esq., R.N. (nephew of Sir John Thomas, Bart., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire), to Anna Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Wilson, Esq., director of public works, Sydney.

Nov. 1. At Sydney, John Betts, Esq., to Margaret Erskine, second daughter of George Pantou, Esq.

7. At Sydney, Mr. John Malcolm, of the Caledonian Buildings, to Miss Jane Cleland, of Sydney.

14. At Sydney, James Hodson, Esq., D.A.C.G., to Mrs. Pennington, of Hunter's River.

23. At Bathurst, Wm. Dawes, Esq., of Sydney, to Miss Mary Ann Wilton, of Bathurst.

Dec. 7. At Sydney, Mr. W. Norton to Miss Elizabeth Leonard.

10. At Sydney, Arthur Kemmis, Esq., of Aphrasia, daughter of James Raymond, Esq., postmaster general of the territory.

24. At Sydney, Arthur Charles Morris, of H.M. 39th regt., second son of Lieut. Col. Morris, to Matilda Ann, second daughter of Capt. Charles Wadron, of the above corps.

DEATHS.

Oct. 31. In the Lunatic Asylum, Liverpool, Thomas Foreman, Esq., attorney at law, late coroner at Parramatta.

Nov. 9. At Sydney, Mr. John Williams.
Dec. 14. At Ashfield Park, Mrs. Mary Underwood, aged 80.
90. At Illawarra, Mr. Henry Burgess, a very old colonist.
22. Suddenly, at Parramatta, Mr. Charles Frazer, for many years superintendent of the government garden, Sydney.
28. At Langley Farm, Mr. Matthew Pearce, of the Seven Hills, aged 69.
Latelly. At Sydney, Mr. J. Rigby, aged 60.

St. Helena.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN T. S. REED.

At a General Court-Martial, held in James's Town, on the 26th January 1832, and continued by adjournment to 2d February 1832, Ensign Thomas Smith Reed, of the Saint Helena Regt., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

Charges.—Ensign Thos. S. Reed, of the Saint Helena Regiment, is ordered into arrest by the Hon. Brigadier General C. Dallas, Governor and Commander-in-chief, on the following charges preferred against him by Mr. Phillip Valle, superintendent of the Hon. Company's silk establishment.

1st Charge.—That Thos. S. Reed, ensign in the Saint Helena regiment of infantry, did behave in a scandalous and infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, to Philip Valle, superintendent of the Hon. Company's silk establishment, in the same island, in the following instances, *viz.*

By malignantly appearing near, and insultingly entering in, the dwelling-house of the said P. Valle, situated at the Briars, the head station of his, the said P. Valle's, department, about the hour of 1 P.M. on Friday the 20th January, and then and there behaving in a threatening and outrageous manner, having a whip or stick in his hand, which he lifted in a menacing manner at the said P. Valle, on whom he appeared to have intended to commit a violent personal assault; such conduct being more particularly malicious, 1st, as being in opposition to a course of proceedings recommended by Thos. Henry Brooke, Esq., magistrate and member of council, and on whom he, the said T. S. Reed, had previously called about an order issued by the said P. Valle in the discharge of his office and duty; 2d, as being, without any cause given or intended for it, either in the same order or otherwise, as the said P. Valle then and there declared; and 3d, because T. S. Reed, aforesaid, did neither seek nor would listen to any explanation whatsoever, though offered; but instead, he, the said T. S. Reed, did apply, in an offensive tone and outrageous manner, to the said P. Valle, in the hearing of his (P. Valle's) wife and others, most vulgar and insulting epithets, and did curse and swear at him, P. Valle; saying, "you

are a damned blackguard,"—"you are a damned scoundrel,"—"you are a damned son of a bitch," and other words to that effect; throughout aided, and abetted, and assisted herein by Mr. John Young, Hon. Company's civil service, who also held a cane or stick; and all passing in the presence of John de Fountain, Esq.; which conduct is subversive of good order, tending to a breach of the peace, and in breach of the articles of war.

2d Charge.—For having unauthorizedly obtained a copy of an order from Thomas Fitzgerald, overseer of the Hon. Company's mulberry plantations at Longwood, and private in T. S. Reed's regiment, relating to a point of the said Thomas Fitzgerald's duty, which was given to him by P. Valle, the complainant, under whose authority he, the said private Fitzgerald, was stationed there; and which order the said T. S. Reed, about the same time and place as laid in the first charge, did wilfully tear to pieces, and insultingly, provokingly, and ungentlemanly throw at the said P. Valle, knowing it to be his; aided, and abetted, and assisted, by John Young, of the Hon. Company's civil service, and in the presence of John de Fountain, Esq.: the whole of which conduct is subversive of all discipline, order, and regularity, and tends to a breach of the peace, and disgraceful, and scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) PHILLIP VALLE,
Superintendent of Silk Estab.

Monday, 23d Jan. 1832,

(Signed) 11 P.M., Briars.

C. R. G. HODSON,

Lieut. Col. Judge Advocate.

Opinion and Finding.—The court, having maturely deliberated on the charges preferred against the prisoner, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, with what has been urged by and in behalf of the prisoner, have come to the following opinion and judgment, *viz.*, that he, the said T. S. Reed, is guilty of the following parts of the charges, *viz.*

"Of appearing near and insultingly entering in the dwelling-house of Mr. Phillip Valle, on Friday, the 20th January 1832, and then and there behaving in a threatening manner, having a whip or stick in his hand, which he lifted in a menacing way at the said Mr. Valle; and that he did apply, in an offensive tone, to the said P. Valle, vulgar and insulting epithets, and did curse and swear at him, P. Valle, saying, 'you are a damned blackguard,'—"you are a damned scoundrel,'—"you are a damned son of a bitch.'"

Also that the said T. S. Reed is not guilty of a crime in obtaining a copy of an order from Thomas Fitzgerald, overseer of the Hon. Company's mulberry plantations at Longwood; which copy of an "order

he is guilty of having wilfully and insultingly and provokingly thrown at the said P. Valle, knowing it to be his; and all in the presence of John de Fountain, Esq."

The court doth acquit the prisoner of all and every other part of the charges preferred against him.

The court, having found the prisoner guilty of such part of the charges as are herein-before specified, which being in breach of the articles of war, it doth sentence the said Ensign T. S. Reed, of the St. Helena regiment, to be publicly reprimanded.

(Signed) J. A. WRIGHT,
Lieut. Col. Com., St. Helena Regt.,
and President.

The Governor and Council approve the above sentence, and Ensign Reed is hereby publicly reprimanded.

It appears in evidence, that the circumstances which gave rise to this court-martial originated in a written order of Mr. Valle's, of a nature so grossly insulting and offensive, as could not fail to excite the highest indignation in the prisoner; such a production being utterly unjustifiable and unauthorized, has been ordered to be erased from Mr. Valle's book of instructions to his overseers.

The court-martial is dissolved, and Ensign Reed released from arrest.

By order of the Governor and Council,
(Signed) R. F. SEALE, Sec. to Gov.
St. Helena, 3d Feb. 1832.

LIEUT. CHARLES EDWARD SMITH.

At a General Court-Martial, held at the officers' mess house, in James's Town, on the 23d January 1832, and continued by adjournment until the 28th of February, of which Lieut. Col. C. R. G. Hodson, St. Helena regiment, was president, Lieut. Charles Edward Smith, of the St. Helena artillery, was, on the following charge arraigned:

Charge.—Lieut. Charles Edward Smith, of the St. Helena artillery, ordered into arrest by Major Commandant D. K. Pritchard, of the same corps, on the following charge:

For having, on the 14th of February, called at Longwood, the head-quarters of the Commander-in-chief, and, in an official interview with his military secretary, stated that he came to solicit the Commander-in-chief's permission to be passed over the duty of banks the ensuing week, as his child was dangerously ill, and he could not get one of the officers of that roster to exchange, although he had asked Lieut. A. P. Smith and Second Lieut. E. R. C. Campbell, who had both refused.

Also, for having previously, on the same day, made the same request of his commanding officer, Major D. K. Pritchard, giving him the same or a similar reason for making it; thereby so far misleading

his commanding officer, as to obtain his permission to ask the Commander-in-chief, and by such statement misleading the Commander-in-chief so as to occasion him to sanction an arrangement which he, the said Lieut. C. E. Smith, had falsely represented to the military secretary as having been entered into by his commanding officer, if approved by the Commander-in-chief; when he, the said Lieut. C. E. Smith, well knew, at the time he made these representations, that he was asserting a falsehood, for the purpose of evading his duty. Such conduct being disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) D. K. PRITCHARD,
Major Comm., St. Helena Artil.
20th Feb. 1832.

Opinion and Sentence.—The Court having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced for the prosecution, with what the prisoner has advanced in his defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, C. E. Smith, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, it doth sentence him to be discharged the service.

(Signed) C. R. G. HODSON,
Lieut. Col., St. Helena Regt.,
and President.

The Governor and Council approve and confirm the above opinion and sentence.

When the Governor and Council shall forward to England the proceedings of the trial, they will not fail to draw the attention of the Hon. Court of Directors to the recommendation of the court-martial on behalf of the prisoner; with a view of obtaining for him such pecuniary assistance as the Hon. Court of Directors may bountifully be pleased to allot.

By order of the Governor and Council,
(Signed) R. F. SEALE,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Regiment.

Castle, James' Fort, 26th August 1831.—General Orders by the Governor and Council.—According to medical certificates received from Captain Onesiphorus Beale, St. Helena Regiment, it appears that, although still unfit for duty, yet that he is in some degree recovering the use of his limbs, and that his case is not hopeless; he, therefore, solicits a further leave of absence to afford him a chance of his complete recovery. But as Captain Beale has now been three years and nearly seven months without doing duty, it becomes necessary to limit the extension of his leave to the 31st March 1832; on or before which period, he must either join his corps, or be considered on the retired list. Captain Beale's full pay and allowances ceased on the 31st March last.

2d April 1832.—Captain Onesiphorus Beale, not having rejoined his regiment, is placed on the retired list, conformably to the General Orders of 8th August 1831.

Senior Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. McMahon is promoted to captain of a company, vice Beale, resigned; date of rank 1st April 1832.

Ensign T. B. Knipe is promoted to lieutenant, vice McMahon; date of rank 1st April 1832.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

At the moment of going to press, we received Calcutta Papers to the 2d February, of which, we regret, there is not time to avail ourselves beyond a slight notice of their most prominent contents.

Lord Clare, in his way to Ajmere, to meet the Governor-General, was splendidly entertained at Baroda by the Guicowar, Maharaja Seeajee Rao, on the 24th November. His Lordship reached Ajmere on the 18th January: the Governor-General had arrived there a day or two before.

Some disturbances have broken out amongst the Daughas (described as a quiet, hard-working, simple race) and the Coles or Kholes (a bold, sturdy, and brave race, sometimes employed by indigo planters as *clubmen*) in the pergunnah of Chota Nagpore and its vicinity. Being joined by some Lurka-Coles from Singboom, they had broken out into open insurrection, and burnt many villages, and committed great atrocities. The force on the spot was too weak to cope with them, but ample reinforcements were proceeding to the district. Chota Nagpore, which is bounded by Ramghur, Palamow, Gangpoor, Singboom, and Jughpoor, is in a hilly, jungly country, intersected by mountain-streams, and always behind the eastern parts of Bengal in civilization. The causes assigned by an anonymous writer for the insurrection are oppressions by the zemindars, and the imposition of a tax on their beer by the magistrate and collector of Ramghur.

A dividend was declared on the 28th January of forty per cent. upon the private estate of Mr. John Palmer; one of fifteen per cent. upon the private estate of Mr. B. Palmer; and dividends of thirty per cent. upon the private estates of Mr. William Prinsep and Mr. George Prinsep.

At a meeting of natives (landholders and others) at Rungpoor, it was resolved to establish an English grammar school. By an amendment to the first resolution, eight castes were excluded from the benefits of the institution: the amendment was carried by thirteen votes against eleven. The languages to be taught at the school are English, Bengalee, and Persian. The subscription soon amounted to 14,000 rupees. The Raja of Cooch Behar built a school-house at his own expense.

The Governor General was expected to remain at Meerut during the hot season and rains.

The letter of a native appears in the *Durpun* renouncing Hindooism, as a superstition dangerous in its tendency, in favour of Christianity, "after a careful perusal of the Christian Scriptures."

Two new native papers have been esta-

blished at Bombay; one of them, the *Durpun*, is in alternate columns of English and Mahratta.

A good deal of discussion is going on in the papers respecting the filling up of the adjutant generalship vacated by Col. Fagan.

CALCUTTA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 29. At Mynpooree, the lady of Dr. Alex. Davidson, of a daughter.
 Dec. 23. At Meerut, the lady of R. C. Glyn, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
 30. At Bareilly, the lady of Major O'Donel, 13th regt. N.I., of a son.
 Jan. 2, 1832. At Allahabad, Mrs. Andrew D'Cruz, of a daughter.
 3. At Boxah, the lady of Mr. J. S. Musgrove, of a daughter.
 9. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Shmonds, 21st N.I., of a son.
 9. At Hameerpore, North Bundelkhund, the wife of Montague Ainslie, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 — At Ghazepore, the lady of Henry Walters, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. James Wood, of a daughter.
 14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Pastor, of a son.
 15. At Calcutta, the lady of C. Lefron, Esq., of Bracebridge Hall, of a son.
 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Lefever, of a son.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.
 — At Bausberriah Factory, Hooghly, Mrs. Thomas Liddiard, of a daughter.
 19. At Jessore, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — At Allipore, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Serampore, the lady of J. Patten, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Potter, of a daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. M. Heritage, Branch Pilot, of a daughter.
 21. At Dinagore, the lady of J. P. Ellerton, Esq., of a son.
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Batten, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 25. At Hudgelee, Mrs. James Jahans, of a daughter.
 26. At Poree, the lady of Edward Repton, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 27. At Chandernagore, the lady of F. Courjon, Esq., of a son.
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. William Harper, of a son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., of a son.
 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter.
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Fielder, Branch Pilot, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Heberlet, of a son.
 31. At Chowringhee, the lady of A. G. Roussac, Esq., of a son.
 Feb. 1. At Garden Reach, the lady of Jas. C. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 7. At Nusseerabad, Capt. J. B. Henney, commanding 2d local horse, to Miss Harriet Henney, of Bareilly.
 10. At Calcutta, Lieut. Chas. Stewart, Bengal artillery, to Miss Margaret MacLeod.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. Archibald McPhail to Mrs. Ann Watson.
 17. At Calcutta, Mr. James Wichlow to Miss Catherine Gomes.
 19. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. G.A. Stuart Fullerton

38th regt. N.I., to Ann Jane, third daughter of Alex. Graham, Esq., Glasgow.

— At Calcutta, Lieut. Henry D'Acre Lacy, H.M. 3d Buffs, to Mrs. Eliza Dalston Thompson.

20. At Calcutta, Geo. Scott Hill, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Laidlaw, Esq., of Edinburgh.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert King MacNees to Miss Maria Long.

25. At Barclay, Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th regt. N.I., to Miss Maria Suffolk.

— At Calcutta, Capt. W. Bell, H.M. 16th regt., to Mrs. Ann Lennas.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Fordyce to Mary W. Lowrie, daughter of E. W. Lowrie, Esq., formerly of Chittagong.

26. At Calcutta, Wm. Chisholm Breen, Esq., to Anne Frances, third daughter of Alex. Gen. Paterson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 6. At General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. H. J. Xuncenes, late a lieut. in the Hon. Company's service.

4. At Calcutta, Miss Eliza C. Duncan, aged 19.

11. At Calcutta, Jane, daughter of Mr. Edward Power, aged 20.

14. At Goruckpore, Susannah, wife of F. Currie Esq., civil service.

— At Patna, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughry, aged 17.

16. At Calcutta, Sophia, daughter of Mr. F. L. Barber, aged 17.

18. At Calcutta, of cholera, Wm. Freeman, Esq., a native of Scotland, aged 48.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Carey, wife of Jonathan Carey, Esq., attorney at law, aged 36.

20. At Calcutta, J. L. Turner, Esq., of Colgug, Rajmahal, aged 48.

21. At Calcutta, Lucy Eleonora, wife of Mr. Richard Priest, H.C. marine, aged 26.

23. At Chinsurah, Mrs. C. M. Holst, aged 63.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas St. Verquet, French and Portuguese interpreter of the Court of Requests, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Peters, wife of Mr. J. Peters, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Ann Emelia, daughter of Mr. James Black, aged 13.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. H. F. Freeman, Free Mariner, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, at his office, Mr. W. Roscoe, aged 43.

29. At Calcutta, Miss Johannah D'Santos, aged 17.

Laterly. At Dehli, aged 25, Brinsley Fitzgerald, Esq., of the civil service.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 25.

Governor of Madras.—Mr. Labouchere inquired whether the governor now going to Madras was to receive the former salary or a reduced one. The former salary of £16,000 a year was much too high for the office.

Mr. C. Grant replied, that the present was considered a fit opportunity to reduce the salary (nominally £16,000 a year, but, taking the rate of exchange, really about £14,000) to £10,000, which the new Governor would receive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF
SERINGAPATAM.

On the 4th May, the anniversary of the taking of Seringapatam, the King gave a grand dinner, at the palace of St. James's, to the Directors of the East-India Company, some of the cabinet ministers, all the officers of state, and the officers of the household, the members of the Board of Control, and a numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen, who have held distinguished offices, civil as well as military, in India.

The dinner was served in the banqueting-room, which was decorated with the throne of Tipoo, the tiger's head, standards, and other spoils of the capital of the Mysore. The entertainment was of the most splendid description.

GOVERNOR OF THE MAURITIUS.

Downing-street, May 1, 1832. — The King has been pleased to appoint Major-
Asiat. Jour. N. S. VOL. 8. NO. 33.

General Wm. Nicolay to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies. — *Lond. Gaz.*

CHAPLAIN TO THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta has nominated the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to be his Chaplain; he having been previously appointed by the Hon. East-India Company to a chaplaincy in India.

RECORDER OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Benjamin Heath Malkin, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, in the place of Sir John Thomas Claridge, Knt., removed by order of the King in Council.

THE KING'S LEVES.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

February 20.

Major Willock, on his return from Persia.
Colonel Delamotte, on his return from India.
Lieut. Henry H. Whitlock, Indian Navy, on his return from India.
Gen. Sir W. Grant, on obtaining leave to wear the Order of the Lion and Sun.

March 8.

Capt. W. C. Jervoise, R.N., on his return from service in India.
Lieut. Col. Balfour, on arrival from Mauritius.

March 23.

Lieut. Col. Hartley, 37th regt., to take leave on proceeding to join his regiment in India.
Capt. Carpenter, 48th regt. Madras N.I.
Capt. D. George Duff, 16th regt. Bombay N.I., on his return to India.
Commander Hawkins, Indian Navy.

April 5.

Lieut. T. M. Donald Schnell, 6th Foot, on his return to India.
Lieut. Chas. Bradford, 28th regt. Madras N.I.

(Q)

April 12.

Capt. Last, on his return from the Mauritius.
Capt. Arthur Hautain, on his return to India.

May 2.

The Bishop of Calcutta, on appointment to the bishoprick.

General the Earl of Dalhousie, on his return from India.

Mr. Henry T. Ravenshaw, of the East-India Company's service, on the China establishment.

Hon. Capt. Dalzell, 48th Foot, on his return from India.

Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, on appointment to the 90th regt.

Major MacLachlan.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Carwath, on his return from the staff in India.

Capt. Lord Ramsay.

May 9.

Lieut. Col. Franklin, Bengal army.

Col. Dickson, C.B., Madras cavalry, on his return from India.

May 16.

Major Russell, on his return to India.

Capt. J. Glencairn Burns.

Ens. Evatt, on his return to India.

May 23.

Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. Col. Bellasis, late private secretary to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, governor of Bombay.

Major Noble, on his return from India.

Major Livingston, on his return from India.

Capt. Robert Walls, on his return from India.

Capt. Vincent Mathias, on his return from India.

Lieut. Clifford, on his return from India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 27, H. C. S. *Rosa*, Marquis, from China 24th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—20. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 5th Jan., and Madras 14th do.; off Dover.—May 3. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 16th Dec., and Madras 7th Jan.; off Margate.—3. *Sir Edward Eslet*, Bouchier, from Bombay 5th Jan., and Cape 4th March; *Andromarke*, Laws, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Cape 27th Feb.; and *James Pattison*, Grote, from Bengal 9th Dec., and Madras 13th Jan.; all at Deal.—3. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, from Bombay 9th Jan., Goa 14th do., and Cape 5th March; off Portsmouth.—3. *Dunmore*, Petrie, from Mauritius 20th Jan.; off Portsmouth (18th at Leith).—4. *Columbus*, Booth, from Manila 11th Dec., and Singapore 24th do.; off Falmouth.—5. *Prince Regent*, Mallard, from New South Wales 9th Jan.; and *Hebe*, Currie, from Singapore 24th Dec.; both at Gravesend.—6. *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Bengal 1st Jan.; and *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Bombay 20th Dec.; both at Liverpool.—6. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from New South Wales 15th Jan.; at Gravesend.—6. *Glenaton*, Rickaby, from Mauritius; at Deal.—7. H. C. S. *Ingis*, Dudman, from China 12th Jan.; *Duke of Buccleugh*, Hendry, from Bengal 10th Jan., Madras 21st do., and Cape 15th March; *Alexander Robertson*, Gray, from Mauritius 26th Jan.; and *Royal George*, Embleton, from Mauritius 29th Jan., and Cape 4th March; all at Gravesend.—7. *Linnaeus*, Winder, from Mauritius 3rd Jan.; off Portsmouth.—7. *Mail*, Lindsay, from Bombay 2d Jan.; at Liverpool.—8. *Intendant*, Healey, from Mauritius 26th Jan.; at Bristol.—9. *Helo Alliance*, Atkoll, from Bengal 12th Dec., Madras 4th Jan., and Cape 6th March; off Portland.—9. *Industry*, Sanderson, from Mauritius 4th Jan.; at Dartmouth.—9. *Beatrice*, Smith, from Mauritius 21st Jan.; at Liverpool.—10. *Hopeful*, Mellers, from Cape 22d Feb.; at Falmouth.—15. H. C. S. *Bombay*, Kellaway, from China 8th Jan.; off Dover.—16. H. C. S. *Seaboy Castle*, Hillman, from China 20th Jan.; off the Lizard.—16. *Anandadee*, Fergusson, from Bombay 11th Jan.; at Liverpool.—18. H. C. S. *Louth Castle*, Harris, from China 16th Jan.; off St. Alban's Head.—18. H. C. S. *Warren Hastings*, Avere, from China 6th Jan.; off Salcombe.—18. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from Madras 29th Jan., and Cape 29th March; *Providence*, O'Brien, from

Bengal 1st Jan., and Madras 12th do.; and *Godonda*, Stewart, from Bombay 2d Jan., and Cape 8th March; all off Plymouth.—20. *Gulen*, Cooksey, from China 6th Jan.; at Cowes.—21. *Cornwall*, Bell, from Bengal 17th Jan.; at Deal.—22. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal 7th Jan., Madras 24th do., and Cape 23d March; at Liverpool.—22. *Gambia*, Ireland, from Mauritius 2d Feb.; at Deal.—23. *Eleanor*, Cook, from Batavia 3d Dec., and Cape 4th March; at Cowes.—24. *Earl of Dalhousie*, Coull, from Cape 2d March; at Deal.—27. *Rushburgh Castle*, Denny, from Bengal 5th Feb.; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

April 22. *Resource*, Warren, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—23. *Brothers*, Town, for V.D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Edmont*, Walmsley, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—25. *Minerva*, Metcalf, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *Fortitude*, Clendon, for New Zealand; from Deal.—25. *Pejee*, Bewley, for Batavia and Manilla; from Liverpool.—29. *Arandel*, Henderson, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—30. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, for Bengal; and *Jeannette*, Pearce, for Manilla; both from Liverpool.—May 1. *Charmont*, Brown, for Bombay; from Glasgow.—2. *Neptune*, Whittleton, for Singapore and Manilla; from Greenock.—3. *Mountaineer*, Thompson, for V.D. Land; from Liverpool.—4. H. C. S. *Lord Locher*, Fowler, for China; *Mulgrave*, Dobson, for Bombay; *Madeline*, Hamilton, for N. S. Wales; *Fatula*, Christian, for Cape; and *Karl Bathurst*, Smith, for do.; all from Deal.—7. *Alexander*, Waugh, for Madras and Bengal; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Milbank, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Portsmouth.—8. *Salvia*, Adison, for Mauritius; and *Coccard*, Weatherhead, for Cape; both from Deal.—9. *Euphrosie*, Buchan, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—9. *Clyde*, Munro, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); and *St. Hubla*, Barnes, for Mauritius and Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—9. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, for Bengal; and *Cordelia*, Weaver, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—10. *Patric King*, Pluier, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *Etha*, Gross, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—10. *City of Aberdeen*, Alexander, for Bombay; from Glasgow.—11. *Alberton*, Shuttleworth, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—15. *Superior*, Stirling, for Manilla; *William*, Dugan, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Cassiopea*, McGowan, for do. do.; all from Liverpool.—15. *Mary Beachcroft*, for V.D. Land; from Deal.—17. *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Emma*, Milward, for Batavia and Manilla; from Liverpool.—21. *Canada*, Miller, for Cape and Mauritius; from Greenock.—23. *Coronaudet*, Boyce, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—23. *Achilles*, Duncan, for Ceylon; from Deal.—24. *Hindustan*, Redman, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. H. C. S. *Earl of Balcarres*, Broughton, for China; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Circassian, from Bengal and Mauritius: Col. Wilson, Bengal estab.; Master Wilson.

Per Elora, from Bombay (at Glasgow): Col. Robertson, Bombay estab.; Master Robertson; Mrs. Morrison; Mrs. Price; Mr. Graham.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Crichton; Mrs. White; Mrs. Cotton; Mrs. Gardiner; Mrs. Duncan; Miss Austin; Major Crichton; Capt. Lewis; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Harkness; Lieut. Whitelock; Mr. Copper.—Children. Misses Crichton, Smith, Vincent, Cotton, Thompson, and Hutchins; Masters Haden, Crichton, Vincent, three Hutchins, Thompson, Smith, Cotton, and Gardiner; several servants.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: Mrs. Brownrigg; Mrs. Collier; Mrs. O'Gorman; Miss Slater; two Misses Brownrigg; Mrs. Hopper; J. S. Brownrigg Esq.; Col. Paterson, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Geo. Collier, Esq.; Wm. Spier, Esq.; Dr. Newton, Bengal service; J. Burkingyoung, Esq.—Children. Masters Metcalf, Ricketts, Craigie, two Burkingyoung, two Gibb, two Gales, and Hopper; Misses Burkingyoung, Ricketts, two O'Gorman, Lawler, and Hopper; five servants.—(Lieut. Butler, B.N.I. was landed at St. Helena.)

Per H. C. S. Rose, from St. Helena: Lieut. Butler.

Per Andromache, from Bengal: Mrs. Laws; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Wilstone; Mrs. Fleming; Miss Marquis; Miss Wilstone; Mr. Piguu; Dr. Bryce; Mr. Manson; Mr. Dunn; Lieut. McLean; Messrs Mathews, Frances, and Barnes; Masters Piper, McDormond, Barnes, Harris, and Palidologus.

Per James Pattison, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Grote; Mrs. Goldingham; Mr. A. Grote; Mr. Goldingham; Lieut. Macan; Lieut. Lowther; Ens. Gordon; Ens. Brown; three Misses Jeremie; Miss E. Dickenson; Master Kindersley; six servants.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bombay: Mrs. Vihart and one child; Mrs. Sharritt and four children; Mrs. Hamilton and two do.; Mrs. Stewart; Col. Sharritt; Dr. Shedden; Dr. Anderson; Dr. Cockerill; Capt. Wyllid; Capt. Revan; Lieut. Dyer; Lieut. Massey; Lieut. Stewart; two Misses White; two Masters Walker.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bombay: Mrs. Romer; Mrs. Nesbitt; Mrs. Stark; Mrs. Whitehill; Mrs. Read; John Romer, Esq., late member of council; J. Nesbitt, Esq.; Col. Fitzgerald; Capt. Miller, artill.; G. A. Stewart, Esq.; Dr. Crawford; Capt. Justice; Lieut. Wright; Capt. Ord, Bombay army; Capt. Stark, cavalry; Lieut. McLean; Misses Romer, Anderson, and McLean; Masters Anderson, Stark, two Whirk, and McLean.

Per Royal George, from Mauritius: Mrs. Pennell; Mrs. Mahlie; Miss Pennell; Major McPherson; Lieut. Enton; Messrs. Rondeaux, Philp, Maure, Duramet, Beckett, and Mahlie; five servants.—From the Cape: Mr. Macaronie and Mr. Lloyd.

Per Prince Regent, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Spurrill, D.A.C.G.; Dr. Spruille; Mr. and Mrs. Street and five children; Rev. S. Leigh, Wesleyan Missionary.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal: Mrs. General Smith; R. P. Nisbett, Esq., Bengal civil service; Mrs. Nisbett and three children; Mrs. Turquand and one child; Capt. S. Bolton, H.M. 31st regt., commanding a detachment of invalids; Mrs. Bolton and four children; Major P. Grant, 66th Bengal N.I.; Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th do.—From the Cape: Major Hall, H.M. 72d regt.; Capt. Scott, 53d do.; Mrs. Sutherland; Mr. F. Balfour; thirty-five invalids H.M. regts.—(The following were landed at the Cape: J. Campbell, Esq., civil service; Mrs. Campbell and four children; Dr. S. Nicholson, Bengal medical estab.; Mrs. Nicholson.)

Per H. C. S. Ingila, from China: Mr. Kensington; Miss Amelia Gover; Miss Maria Williams; one female servant.

Per La Balle Alliance, from Bengal: Col. Cave; Mrs. Cave; Miss Cave; Major Pratt; Ens. Penrose; Mr. Drysdale; two children, one servant.—From Madras: Col. Cameron; Mrs. Cameron; Col. Hankens; Mrs. Hankens and child, Mrs. Shauvel; Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, and servant; Mrs. Martin and nephew.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, four children, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, three children and one servant; Miss Mylius.—(Col. Kelly, from Madras for the Cape, died at sea.)

Per Gokunda, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. A. Robertson; Mrs. Robertson; Lieut. E. Glegg; Mrs. Glegg; Major Barnett, in charge of invalids; Mrs. Barnett; Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop; Mr. Tyne; Mr. Money; Miss Boyd; Miss Money; Dr. Gray; Capt. Minton; two Masters Davies; numerous children; 95 invalids H.M. service.

Per H. C. S. Bombay, from China: Mrs. Turner and four children; Miss Ann Milburn, governess; Mr. James Ilbery, one Portuguese servant.—From Batavia: Mr. Wm. Thomson; Mr. Valche; Mr. Butet.

Per H. C. S. Svalby Castle, from China: Mr. Jones, master H. C.'s yacht; Mrs. Jones.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Bryce, and one child; Miss Beecher; five Misses Galloway; two Misses Robinson; two Misses Morton; Miss Dashwood; Major Price and son; Captain Rutherford; Lieut. Murray, H.M. 16th Regt.; Masters Galloway, Dashwood, and Smelt; two Masters Prinsep; two Masters Comyn; Mrs. Cleghorn and four children.—(Mrs. Col. Galloway died at sea.)

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Smith; Mrs. Campbell; Miss Halcornbe; Col. H. F. Smith, C.B.; D. Boyd, Esq.; J. J. Conran, Esq.; Capt. E. M. Robertson; Capt. R. F. Trew; Capt. James Mackonchy; Lieut. G. R. Edwards; Cornet F. Simpson; Ens. F. Henderson; Mr. Duckham; Mr. Gordon; Misses Alexander, two Chalmers, two Campbell, Smyth, and Kerr; Masters Moore, two Campbell; two Smyth, and two Mathews.—(Mr. Chalmers died at sea, 9th Feb.)

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Pine; two Misses Pine; Col. Cassidy; Mrs. Cassidy and three children; Major Perse and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Tucker; Mrs. Ternueau and two children; Mrs. Cheek and two children; Mr. Cudmore and son; Dr. Dunlop; Mr. Earle; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Bagshaw; Mr. MacLeod; Capt. Codrington; Lieut. Moore; Mr. Mortlock; Capt. Ladd.—(Mrs. Perse died at sea.)

Expected.

Per H. C. S. Duke of York, from China: Chas. Majorbanks, Esq.; Mr. Cartwright, Bengal C.S., and Mrs. Cartwright, for the Cape; Mrs. Alport; Mrs. Boncaut.

Per Annora, fr. Singapore: The Rev. S. Kidd; Asst. Surg. Haulle; Mrs. Collaud and two children.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Waters; Mrs. Benson; Walter Blackburne, Esq., C. S.; J. T. G. Cooke, Esq., C. S.; W. D. Benson, Esq., C.S.; Capt. James Craigie, 37th Regt.; Misses Mary and Isabella Ross; Miss Westcote; Masters Ross, Steven, Jessop, and Brander.

Per Oriental, from Bengal: Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Limond; Mrs. Capt. Hodgson; Mrs. Parish; Mrs. Jardine; Mrs. Conchinnat; Lieut. Colonel Brown, Europ. Regt.; Dr. Limond; Major Pearson, 65th N.I.; Major Hall, H.I.E.; Dr. Brown, 3d Buffs; Lieut. Dyson, 21st N.I.; Lieut. Bush, 65th N.I.; Lieut. Oldham, 60th N.I.; Lieut. Mosely, H.N.; Charles Hollings and Frederick Fisher, Esqrs.; &c. &c.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Halliday; Mrs. Burroughs; Miss Fagan; Miss Burroughs; Col. Christ. Fagan, Adj. Gen. of the Army; H. T. Travers, Esq., Civil Service; Dr. Alex. Halliday, M.D.; Major R. L. Dickson, 15th N.I.; Major W. Curphy, Art.; Major James Wilkie, 8th N.I.; Major Arthur Wight, 23d N.I.; Capt. W. Burroughs, 2d Europ. Regt.; Capt. H. J. White, 50th N.I.; Lieut. Geo. Irvine, 33d N.I.; M. J. Tell, merchant; &c. &c.

Per Thalra, from Bengal: Lady D'Oyly; Mrs. Baillie; Mrs. Ford; Mrs. Mackenzie; Miss McLeod; Miss Baillie; Miss Ochterloo; Sir Chas. D'Oyly, Bart.; Geo. Baillie, Esq., Medical Service; G. R. Campbell, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. J. Campbell, 13th N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Campbell, 9th N.I.; Lieut. Smith, &c. &c.

Per Eli-a, from Bengal: Mrs. Grindall; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Prole; Mrs. Trotter; Mrs. Lloyd; Miss Martin; Miss Dukey; Col. Childers, H.M. 11th Drags; Col. Baron Osten, 16th Lancers; Lieut. George, H.M. 11th Drags; Major Watkin and Capt. Prole, Bengal Inf.; Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Robert McKenzie, &c. &c.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Albeston, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Richardson; Mr. Owen; Miss Brownlow; Miss Hawkes; Capt. and Mrs. Gray; Capt. Moyes and family; Mr. and Mrs. Holart; Lieut. Sullivan; Mr. Queiroz; Mr. Newton; Miss Mayes; Dr. Ronaldson and family; Capt. Tulloch.

Per Alexander, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Cotton; Mr. Lushington; Mr. Sandon; Capt. Broadstead and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Glegg and party; Mr. Inverarity; Mr. Hodgson; Capt. Arthur; Mr. McKean; Mr. Templer; Mr. Gen. Newland.

Per Euphrates, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Salmon and two daughters; Capt. Speck; Capt. Thomson; Mr. Cornish; Lieut. Daniels; Sir Alex. Johnstone.

Per Commanche, for Madras and Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Hartley; Miss Montague; Rev. Mr. Drew; Dr. Maule and family; Mr. and Mrs. Jennings; Miss Campbell; Capt. Webb; Mr. Manning; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Day; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Dick.

Per H. C. S. Lord Lowther, for China: W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.; Mrs. Plowden; two servants.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Madras and Bengal: W. Dick, Esq.; Major and Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Winch; Miss Law; Lieut. Talin; Mr. Copicestone; Capt. Lodington; Mr. Wilnot; Miss Liddell; Miss Tayler; Mr. Francis; Mr. Hampton.

Per Marquis Hastings, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Bulkley; Mrs. Richards; Miss Clarke; Miss Green; Miss Bell; Miss Lloyd; Miss Foquett; Miss Kemp; Mr. W. H. Hart; Capt. Stalker; Capt. Lloyd; Lieut. Mills; Mr. Graham; Mr. Grier-son; six native servants; one European ditto.

Engineers, to Agnes Mary, daughter of John English, Esq., of Bath.

23. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Major Henry Smith, of the Madras Army, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Josiah Webbe Tuckett, Esq., of Berbice.

24. At Bath, Mr. Timberlake, of the East-India House, London, to Miss Coote, of King-street, Queen-square, Bath.

— At St. George's Bloomsbury, Capt. J. Barnard Smith, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Baylis, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At sea, on board the *Bella Alliance*, on the passage from India to the Cape, Colonel Kelly, Madras army.

10. On board the *Lord William Bentinck*, on the passage from Calcutta, Mr. Geo. A. Pawle, second officer of the vessel, and son of Mr. Wm. Pawle, of Barnstaple, aged 25.

March 13. At the vicarage of Great Baldow, Essex, aged 27, Capt. Thos. Abercrombie Trant, of the 20th Regt., author of "Two Years in Ava," and a "Narrative of a Journey through Greece." He was the only son of Maj. Gen. Sir Nicholas Trant, K.C., and T.S.

April 4. At sea, on board the *Cornwall*, on the passage from Bengal to England, Mrs. Colonel Galloway. She was buried at Ascension.

11. In London, Mrs. Frances Johnstone Sherburne, relict of the late Joseph Sherburne, Esq., of the Bengal civil establishment, and niece of the late Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

12. At Castle Cary, Somersetshire, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, mother of John Pearson, Esq., advocate general at Bengal.

16. At Kellegray, Harris, Lieut. Col. Donald M'Neil, h. p. Cape Regiment.

26. At Lyme Regis, in the 52d year of her age, Maria Elizabeth Budden, relict of the late Major Budden, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and daughter of the late John Halsay, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Council at Bombay.

May 3. In Regent-street, in his 18th year, after a lingering illness, John Gladstone, eldest son of J. P. Larkins, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

7. At Marly, Sussex, Lieut. Benjamin H. Carew, Hon. E. I. Company's service, second son of Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B.

15. At Paris, after a long and laborious career, the illustrious naturalist Baron Cuvier. He was born at Monthellard, in 1769; and is said to have died of a paralytic affection of the oesophagus.

22. At Brighton, Mrs. Charlotte Goodiff, widow of the late Capt. J. B. Goodiff, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.

Lately. At Calais, T. W. H. Woodthorpe, Esq., late of the East-India House, only brother to the Town Clerk of London.

— At Warsaw, the celebrated Hebraist, Chiarini, professor of Divinity, the Oriental languages, and Hebrew antiquities, in that University. "This learned Israelite was the author of a 'Theory of Judaism,' written in French, in three volumes, which has occasioned considerable sensation among literary and religious circles on the continent.

— On board the *Lonach*, off the Cape, Thomas Spens, Esq., of the 17th Bombay N. I., second son of Colonel Archibald Spens, Manor House, Inverack.

— At Connaught-place, William Harcourt, fourth son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., aged seven years.

— Lost, from on board the brig *Yare*, on his passage to Hobart Town, Wm. Ralston, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

— Shortly after leaving China, Mr. R. H. Rhind, second officer of the H. C. ship *Bombay*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 14. On board the *Hooghly*, on her passage from Sydney to China, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Darling, late governor of New South Wales, of a daughter.

Feb. 26, 1832. On board the East-India ship *Lady Raffles*, the lady of W. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

March 2. On board the *General Palmer*, at sea, the lady of Capt. R. B. Cotgrave, of a daughter.

31. On her passage home from Calcutta, on board the *Andromache*, the lady of Capt. R. L. Laws, of a son.

April 30. Mr. Walter Buchanan, of Upper Woburn-place, of a daughter.

May 7. In St. James Place, the lady of Capt. Marryatt, C.B., of a daughter, which survived but a few hours.

— At Perth, the lady of James Hay, Esq., Bengal army, of a son.

19. At Elgin, the lady of Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., of the E. I. Company's service, of a son.

20. The lady of Capt. Barrow, Hon. Company's ship *George IV.*, of a son.

MARRIAGES

April 26. At Southampton, Lieut. Col. Le Fevre, of the East-India Company's service, to Eleanor, third daughter of the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, of Enfield-house, Southampton.

28. At Ipswich, James Alexander, Esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Maria, only daughter of the late P. T. Long, Esq., of the same place.

30. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry T. Lumsden, Esq., of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, to Susanna, third daughter of Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., of Portland-place.

May 1. At Kenwyn, near Truro, Lieut. Charles Pooley, 38th Madras N. I., to Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. James, Esq., Truro.

2. At Southampton, Capt. Smith, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Beckwith, daughter of the late General Beckwith.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B., and G.C.H., to Lady Anna Maria Elliot, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Minto.

8. At Colchester, Ezra T. Downes, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal medical establishment, to Harriet Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Baddeley, Superintendent-General of Barracks, Ireland.

22. At Clapham Church, the Rev. Jas. Richard Brown, youngest son of the late Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Lawford, Esq., of Clapham-common.

— At St. James' Church, Bath, having been previously married at the Catholic Chapel, Major R. Hamilton Potheringham, of the Madras

1832.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. 125

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees P. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 2, 1832.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.				Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. . . .	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 4	@ 4 10
Bottles	100	11	0		12	0	— flat	do.	4 4	4 10
Coals	B. md.	0	9				— English, sq.	do.	2 2	2 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md.	36	0				— flat	do.	2 5	
— do.	do.						— Bolt	do.	2 3	2 8
— Thick sheets	do.						— Sheet	do.	3 8	3 14
— Old	do.						— Nails	cwt.	8 0	15 0
— Bolt	do.	36	0	—	39	0	— Hoops	F. md.	3 0	
— Tile	do.	33	6	—	35	8	— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	1 1
— Nails, assort.	do.	30	0				— Lead, Pig	F. md.	5 7	5 8
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	37	4	—	30	0	— Sheet	do.	5 7	5 14
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.						— Millinery	do.	40	D.
Coppers	do.	1	8	—	1	12	— Shot, patent	bag		
Cottons, chintz	do.						— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 8	5 10
— Muslins, assort.	do.						— Stationery		13 0	P. C.
— Twist, Mule, 20-60 ..	mor.						— Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	7 12
— — 60-120	do.						— Swedish	do.	9 4	10 0
Cutlery	do.	10	D.				— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box		
Glass and Earthenware ..		25	D.	—	50	D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yl.	2 4	2 12
Hardware	P. C.						— — coarse	do.	1 8	1 10
Hosiery	P. C.			—	30	D.	— Flannel	do.	0 9	1 8

MADRAS, January 4, 1832.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	10	@	12	Iron Hoops	candy	22
Copper, Sheathing	candy	280		30	— Nails	do.	23
— Cakes	do.	265		27½	— Lead, Pig	do.	40
— Old	do.	245		250	— Sheet	do.	45
— Nails, assort.	do.	210		220	— Millinery	do.	15
Cottons, Chintz	20A.		25 A.		— Shot, patent	do.	20
— Muslins and Ginghams	15A.		30 A.		— Spelter	candy	32
— Longcloth	10A.		20 A.		— Stationery	P. C.	35
Cutlery	P. C.		10 D.		— Steel, English.	candy	80
Glass and Earthenware	20A.		35 A.		— Swedish	do.	105
Hardware	15D.		20 D.		— Tin Plates	box	21
Hosiery	15A.		20 A.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy	42	45		— — coarse	P. C.	10
— English sq.	do.	22	23		— Flannel	do.	20
— Flat and bolt.	do.	22	23				

BOMBAY, December 31, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt. 18	@	1		Iron, Swedish, bar. St. candy	51 @ 0
Bottles, pint doz.	1	0		— English, do. do.	35 — 0
Coals bushel	1			— Hoops cwt.	7 — 0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .. cwt.	57			— Nails do.	14 — 0
— 24-32 do.	60			— Plates do.	8 — 0
— Thick sheets do.	61			— Rod for bolts St. candy	33 — 0
— Slab do.	55			— do. for nails do.	38 — 0
— Nails do.	53			— Lead, Pig cwt.	9 — 0
Cottons, Chintz do.				— Sheet do.	9½ — 0
— Longcloths do.				— Millinery do.	no demand
— Muslins do.				— Shot, patent cwt.	14 — 0
— Other goods do.				— Spelter do.	7½ — 0
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 lb	1½			— Stationery 10 D.	0
Cutlery, table. do.				— Steel, Swedish tub	14½ — 0
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 A.			— Tin Plates box	10½ — 0
Hardware 30 A.				— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. no demand	
Hosiery—hose only 20 A.				— — coarse ditto	
				— Flannel P. C.	—

CANTON, January 2, 1832.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	4½	@ 6	Smalts	pecul	12	@ 28
Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	4	5	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt.	5	6
Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2	2½	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.55	1.60
Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	1½	2	Camlets	pce.	20	21
Bandannoes	do.	2	2½	Do. Dutch	do.	28	40
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	32	44	Long Ellis Dutch	do.	7	7½
Iron, Bar	do.	2½	2½	Tin	pecul	16½	
Rod	do.	3	0	Tin Plates	box	9	
Lead	do.	4½	5				

SINGAPORE, December 22, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	11	@	14	
Bottles.....	100	4	—	—	
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40	—	45	
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	—	3½	—	
— Imit. Irish.....	2½	—	38	do.	2½
— Longcloths.....	12	—	36	do.	—
— 38 to 40.....	34	—	36	do.	7
— do. do.....	39	—	40	do.	7
— do. do.....	44	—	do.	7	9
— 50 do.....	50	—	do.	10½	12
— 54 do.....	54	—	do.	10½	12
— 60 do.....	60	—	do.	10	14
— Prints, 7-8, single colours.....	do.	3	—	3½	
— 9-8.....	do.	4	—	5½	
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.....	do.	1½	—	2½	
— Jaconet, 20.....	44	—	46	do.	2
Cotton Hkfs. Imit. Battick, dble.....	corge	6	@	8	
— do. do Pullicat.....	do.	3	—	8	
— Twist, 16 to 80.....	pecul	50	—	80	
— Hardware, assort.....	do.	—	—	—	
— Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	5½	—	6	
— English.....	do.	3½	—	3½	
— Lead, Pig.....	do.	6	—	7	
— Sheet.....	do.	5½	—	6	
— Shot, patent.....	bag	14	—	2	
— Spelter.....	pecul	4	—	4½	
— Steel, Swedish.....	do.	8½	—	9½	
— English.....	do.	—	—	—	
— Woollens, Long Ells.....	pcs.	10	—	11	
— Camblets.....	do.	26	—	35	
— Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	2	—	2½	

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1832.—We cannot advise any improvement whatever in Europe, &c. Imports, but on the contrary sales continue very dull, and at no advance in prices. Cotton Piece Goods, in particular, are in this predicament and with no present prospect of improving.—*Feb. 2.* The principal sales of Cotton Piece Goods have been in lappets, of which 3,200 pieces Jaconets at 2-7 to 3-4 per piece; 900 pieces Jamdanee at 3-6 to 3-11 per piece; 6,000 pieces assorted at 2-13-3 to 3-5-0 per piece; 400 pieces Book at 3 to 3-7 per piece; and 3,250 pieces Gauze at 2 to 2-3-6 per piece. Medium, 3,000 pieces at 4-5-9 per piece. Gingham, 3,000 pieces at 3 annas 8 pie to 4 annas 1 pie per yard. With some small sales of Maddapoljam, Longcloths, &c. but in no description at any advance of price. Only 45 bales have been sold of Mule Twist, average Nos. 60 and 83, at 4 annas 10 pie to 5 annas 1 pie permorah. Woollens; 176 pieces Scarlet at 1-8 to 2; 42 pieces Green at 1-12;

50 pieces Yellow at 1-8 to 1-14, and 90 pieces Blue, at 1-8 per yard.

Madras, Jan. 4, 1832.—Europe Goods of every description have been imported in large quantities, and the demand in consequence has rather declined.

Singapore, Dec. 1, 1831.—The Hebe has brought a large addition to the heavy stock of Cotton yarn already in the market, and we learn that sales cannot now be effected under 20 per cent below the prices lately obtained.

Calcutta, Jan. 2, 1832.—No improvement whatever in British piece goods or cotton yarn. Iron continues without demand. The stocks of tin, lead, tin plates, and steel, are very considerable, and are reducing very slowly.

Manilla, Dec. 18, 1831.—The market generally is very dull, with every prospect of continuing so for some time to come.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 2, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	[Sell.
Prem. 33	0	Remittable.....	32	0 Prem.
5	0	{ 1st, or Old 5, } 1 Class	4	0
4	0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	3	0
3	0	.... Ditto.....	3	do.
2	0	.... Ditto.....	4	do.
0	10	.... Ditto.....	5	do.
Prem. 2	0	{ 2d, or Middle 5 }	....	1 8 Prem.
		{ p. Cent. Loan }	....	2 4
Disc.	1 8	4 per cent. Loan dis.	....	2 0
		Bank Shares—Prem. 6,680 to 6,500.		

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	6	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, six months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Jan. 17, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 33½ Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	37 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 33½ Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3½ Prem.

Bombay, Jan. 14, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 145 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period

of discharge, 107 to 114 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 111 to 11½ per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 111 to 11½ per ditto.

Singapore, Aug. 25, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.

On Bengal, Gov. Bills, — 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, Jan. 2, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.

On ditto, Private bills, 206 do. do.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 7 September 1832.
Company's.—Madras and Bengal Cotton Wool.

For Sale 4 June—Prompt 31 August.
Ten.—Bohea, 1,000,000 lb.; Congou, Campol,
Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay,
and Hysan Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hysan, 300,000 lb.
—Total, including Private-Trade 8,400,000 lb.

For Sale 12 June—Prompt 7 September.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—
Carpets—Remnants of Calico Wrapper—Nankeen
Wrapper.

Private-Trade.—Longcloths—White, Blue, and
Brown Salampores—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens
—Bandannoes—Corahs—Choppahs—Silk Piece
Goods—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollan
Handkerchiefs—Crape Shawls—Crapes—Sarsnets
—Dainasks—Lustrings—China Silks.

For Sale 18 June.—Prompt 5 October.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
For Sale 10 July—Prompt 28 September.
Company's.—Indigo.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COM- PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Rose*, *Ingla*, *Bombay*, *Scutley*
Castle, *Lowther Castle*, and *Warren Hastings*,
from China; the *Duke of Buccleugh* from Ben-
gal; and the *Lord William Bentinck*, and *Lady*
Floa, from Madras.

Company's.—Teas—Blue Calicoes—Bengal and
Madras Cotton—Refined saltpetre—Indigo.

Private-Trade and Privileges.—Teas—Raw Silk—
Wrought Silks—Tortoiseshell—Mother of Pearl
Shells—Tin—Canes—Bamboos—Whanghees—
Floor Mats.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Owners or Consignees.	Capitains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
adras	1832. August 15	300 <i>Mary Ann</i>	William Hornblow	Wm. Hornblow	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, 1, Riches-st. Lime-st.
adras & Bengal	June 1	738 <i>Lord Hungerford</i>	Charles Farquharson	Chas. Farquharson	Portsmouth	{ Cockrell, Trail, & Co., Austin-frans
	10	400 <i>Britannia</i>	R. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, and Arnold & Co.
	10	620 <i>London</i>	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-st.	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-st.
	18	750 <i>Lady Flora</i>	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	July 25	954 <i>Lord Wm. Bentinck</i>	Henry Hutchinson	Henry Hutchinson	E. I. Docks	{ Captain Hutchinson, Jerusalem-Cof- fee-house, or T. Haviside & Co.
	10	465 <i>Horatia</i>	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	June 12	496 <i>Subsidiary Cape</i>	Richard Cole	Richard Cole	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	20	463 <i>Charles Harold</i>	Ravson, Hollands & Co	Richard L. Laws	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co., 9, Bullier-square.
	30	622 <i>Barretto, Jun</i>	Alexander Hemming	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.	
	July 3	620 <i>Duke of Buccleugh</i>	Robert Green	Robert Green	W. I. Docks	Cockrell and Co., 8, Austin-frans.
	20	720 <i>Duke of Bedford</i>	Cockrell and Co.	William A. Bowen	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, & Wm. Lyall & Co.
	June 10	463 <i>Hero of Malacca</i>	Henry Richmond	Henry Richmond	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, & Wm. Lyall & Co.
	1	960 <i>Morpheus Hastings</i>	John Clarkson	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	{ Bazett & Co., 71, Old Broad-street, or J. Lyney & Wm. Abercrombie.
	20	463 <i>Prince George</i>	John Green	James Adams	St. Kt. Docks	Hazett and Co.
	24	946 <i>Goconda</i>	Bazett and Co.	David Stewart	St. Kt. Docks	Hazett and Co.
	July 1	535 <i>Lady Nugent</i>	Lucas Percival	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	Capt. Thacker and James Kelham.
	3	647 <i>Lady Ruffin</i>	Green and Co.	Wm. Bourchier	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	August 1	461 <i>Sir Edward Paget</i>	Green and Co.	Robert Pollock	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	10	678 <i>Providence</i>	Henry Read	Henry Read	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	10	925 <i>Morley</i>	J. A. Douglas	J. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Haviside & Co.
	15	350 <i>Seydlitz</i>	George Joad	Benj. Freeman	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surfen.
	1	940 <i>Briton</i>	Charles Dool and Co.	John G. Parker	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dool and Co.
	20	945 <i>Columbia</i>	Catto and Co.	John Booth	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	3	446 <i>Dunvegan Castle</i>	Robinson and Finlay	John Duff	Dublin	Joseph Lachlan.
	5	463 <i>Hercules</i>	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	Sherrins	Buckles and Co.
	10	467 <i>Enterprise</i>	H. Dutcher	Robt. Hutchinson	Portsmouth	Buckles & W. Collett, & W. Robertson
	20	935 <i>Helen Mar</i>	Thomas Benson	Wm. Benson, jun.	Lon. Docks	Buckles Hall & Co., and T. J. Norrie.
	25	200 <i>Ovia</i>	Daniel Halkett	John Jones	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	1	460 <i>Palamban</i>	I. Smith	George Willis	St. Kt. Docks	John Nason, 5, Lime-street-square.
	5	380 <i>Nancy</i>	Robt. Brooks	William Wright	Lon. Docks	Robert Brooks, & Charles Dool & Co.
	10	200 <i>Pegasus</i>	Rodd and Co.	Richard Howlett	Lon. Docks	Thomas Hall & Co., & T. J. Norrie.
	20	320 <i>Princess Harriet</i>	Buckles and Co.	Charles Gery	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	20	320 <i>Princess Harriet</i>	Buckles and Co.	Charles Gery	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	24	331 <i>Sir Thomas Munro</i>	John Jacob and Son	Robert Gillies	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	3	370 <i>Duckensfield</i>	Cox, Heish and Co.	Adam Ruddell	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	20	263 <i>Thomas Laurie</i>	John Campbell	William Langdon	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell, 108, Leadenhall-street

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	To sail to.	To sail from.	Shipped.
10	Thomas Heath	1090	Thomas Heath	G. K. Rathie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Tho. Gardiner	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
11	St. David	1249	St. David	E. M. Dailly	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
12	Duchess of Athol	1336	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Dailly	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	J. E. F. Fennell	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
13	Orwell	1335	R. M. Isacke	J. Dalrymple	G. A. Bond	J. K. Jolley	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Brenner	W. McKillop	Bombay & China	12 Dec	2 Jan.	24 Jan.	27 Jan.
14	Marquis Camden	1385	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	R. Manners	Joseph Hills	George Comb	T. Collingwood	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
15	Thomas Coutts	1334	S. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	W. Drayner	Dudley North	J. Hamilton	C. T. Rouse	Ewen Cameron	James Ritchie	Bombay & China	26 Dec	16 Jan.	7 Feb.	8 Feb.
16	George the Fourth	1333	Company's Ship	T. W. Barrow	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	O. Richardson	Alex. Cheap	D. T. Roy	J. W. Graham	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
17	Georgina	1333	George Palmer	Robert Lindsay	F. MacQueen	John Ruddle	Geo. Collard	Wm. Bryon	D. MacTavish	D. McCulloch	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
18	William Fairlie	1318	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	D. Robertson	John Ruddle	E. L. Paul	C. W. Chubb	Wm. H. Hill	Wm. H. Hill	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
19	Charles Grant	1416	J. F. Timins	C. S. Timins	James Sexton	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Buckle	F. Y. Steward	MacConnachie	W. M. Jun.	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
20	Abercrombie	1311	Wm. Moffat	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. C. Scribner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	Bombay & China	25 Jan.	13 Feb.	8 Mar.	11 Mar.
21	Robinson	1330	John Innes	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scribner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	Bombay & China	25 Jan.	13 Feb.	8 Mar.	11 Mar.
22	Windsor	1358	W. Clay	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayson	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder	Robert Hull	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
23	Canning	1392	Company's Ship	Phillip Baylis	Wm. Pulham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis	Edw. Turner	H. Beveridge	China	12 Mar.	24 Apr.	23 Apr.	24 Apr.
24	Bengal	1333	R. Marjoribanks	R. L. C. Thomas	A. Vincut	H. Dalrymple	O. MacDonald	A. Smallpiece	Wm. Baird	J. W. Rose	China	12 Mar.	24 Apr.	23 Apr.	24 Apr.
25	Edinburgh	1333	H. B. Clark	David Marshall	Henry Wiso	Alfred Marshall	Henry Hale	O. Emuloough	Henry Ferrin	F. Chambers	China	12 Mar.	24 Apr.	23 Apr.	24 Apr.
26	Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	B. Broughton	A. Broadhurst	J. P. Griffith	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	H. A. K. J. G. Jones	John Lenox	China	9 Apr.	30 Apr.	31 May	24 May
27	London	1333	Company's Ship	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clare	F. Kierman	John Lenox	Madras & China	8 Feb.	29 Feb.	22 Mar.	24 Mar.
EXTRA SHIPS.															
28	Barrons	750	Buckles & Co.	Orlan H. Wilson	Orlan H. Wilson	Orlan H. Wilson	Orlan H. Wilson	Orlan H. Wilson	Orlan H. Wilson	Orlan H. Wilson	China & Quebec	17 May	2 Jun.	2 Jun.	2 Jun.
29	Brookborough	731	Alfred Chapman	Robt. B. Shillington	Robt. B. Shillington	Robt. B. Shillington	Robt. B. Shillington	Robt. B. Shillington	Robt. B. Shillington	Robt. B. Shillington	China & Halifax	23 do	10 do	10 do	10 do
30	Moffatt	821	Thomas Ward	James Cromartie	James Cromartie	James Cromartie	James Cromartie	James Cromartie	James Cromartie	James Cromartie	China & Halifax	23 do	10 do	10 do	10 do
31	Bayton	540	Thos. H. Oldfield	Thos. W. Aldham	Thos. W. Aldham	Thos. W. Aldham	Thos. W. Aldham	Thos. W. Aldham	Thos. W. Aldham	Thos. W. Aldham	China & Halifax	23 do	10 do	10 do	10 do
32	Layton	513	Joseph Somes	Rich. Saunders	Rich. Saunders	Rich. Saunders	Rich. Saunders	Rich. Saunders	Rich. Saunders	Rich. Saunders	China & Halifax	23 do	10 do	10 do	10 do
33	Caesar	603	John A. Meaburn	Hy. Thompson	Hy. Thompson	Hy. Thompson	Hy. Thompson	Hy. Thompson	Hy. Thompson	Hy. Thompson	Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
34	Recovery	563	J. Chapman & Co.	Thos. Wellbank	Thos. Wellbank	Thos. Wellbank	Thos. Wellbank	Thos. Wellbank	Thos. Wellbank	Thos. Wellbank	Bengal	26 July	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.
35	Ann and Amelia	596	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	John Meaburn	Bengal	26 July	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.
36	Georgiana	598	Joseph Scott	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Bengal	26 July	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.
37	Benevolence	405	Scott & Co.	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Wm. Richards	Bengal	26 July	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.
38	Benevolence	415	William Martin	William Martin	William Martin	William Martin	William Martin	William Martin	William Martin	William Martin	Bengal	26 July	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING OF DELHI AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The *Reformer* (Hindu paper), with reference to the paragraph in the *Jami Jehan Nooma* (see p. 34), which stated that the Governor General had declined visiting the king of Delhi, Akbar II., on account of his majesty's having sent a petition to England, observes:—"We are inclined to be sceptical about the accuracy of the above item of intelligence, particularly as to that part of it which relates to the Governor General's reason for not meeting the king of Delhi. From what we know of the character of Lord William Bentinck, we can hardly believe he would have refused to meet the king of Delhi for the reason assigned in the *Jami Jehan Nooma*. The petition, to which the above extract alludes, was for certain grievances arising from the violation of a treaty on the part of his Lordship's predecessors, in the administration of the local government. Those Governors acted, no doubt, under the orders of the Court of Directors, and even if Lord Bentinck had been a tyrannical despot, justice alone would have withheld him from trampling on the fallen majesty for no other fault but seeking redress by the most lawful and legitimate means—means which are available to all by the provisions of the charter and the acts of the highest legislative power. But when to these considerations, which would influence even a despot, we turn to reflect on the character of our present Governor General, we confess the impression of the inaccuracy we are noticing grows upon us and rises to full conviction.

"After Bahoo Ram Mohun Roy had been appointed envoy by the king of Delhi, and charged with the despatch, his Lordship continued to treat him with friendly terms, and never expressed any displeasure at the business in which he had embarked.

"We rather suppose that the report has originated either by the design of some enemy of Lord Bentinck or some mistake, or at least it is but a rumour of the *durbār*."

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* mentions two accounts as in circulation, explaining the non-intercourse between these high personages.

"1st. That, in consequence of a pledge not having been redeemed, given by Lord Amherst, to surrender into the personal government of the king certain territories

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around Delhi, his majesty declined receiving the present Governor General in the honourable manner graciously vouchsafed to Lord Amherst (but so vouchsafed on the understood condition that the territories referred to should be so surrendered), unless Lord William would implement the said surrender; which as Lord William declined to do, and could not accept a less distinguished reception than his predecessor, no presentation could take place.

"2d. That there having been assigned, for the maintenance of the Delhi palace, lands around the city, of the estimated yearly value of twelve lacs of rupees, the British government had assumed the management of these lands and paid the king twelve lacs a year; but that when the same lands became productive of more than twelve lacs, the surplus had not been paid to the king, but retained, and that a great sum had thus accumulated in the hands of the British government, to claim which, of all the European authorities connected with India, Ram Mohun Roy was now acting in England on the part of, and with full powers from, Ukhur Shah Sani, and that it is in resentment of this appeal, it is said, the Governor declined paying the king of Delhi the usual due respect of being presented to his majesty."

THE CARAMNASSA BRIDGE.

The *Calcutta Gleanings in Science*, in announcing that the stone bridge over the Caramnassa river, at Nobatpoor, on the high road from Calcutta to Benares, was thrown open, gives the following particulars of its history.

"On the 9th June 1829, Rai Patni Mal, of Benares, well known for the numerous temples and ghats erected by him at Máthura and Bindrábun, volunteered to complete the bridge commenced by Nána Farnaviz; contrary to the instances of his family, who were alarmed at the prospect of some personal calamity ensuing therefrom, and as much, perhaps, at the prospect of sinking a vast sum in what was considered a fruitless project. He remained staunch; although, at the very outset, his wife's demise might have been esteemed an evil omen; and his offer was encouraged by government, without, however, committing itself to any of the terms he proposed, which were:—1. permission to use the materials formerly collected; 2. assistance from the police in procuring carts, &c.; 3. the services of the secretary to the Benares committee of improvements, who had furnished a design for the new bridge; 4. a remission of the heavy duties on Chunar (R)

stone; and 5. a confirmation of the title of 'Raja Behadur Néknám,' which had been conferred upon him by the king of Delhi during Mr. Seton's residency. The fourth boon was rendered unnecessary by opening a quarry expressly for the work, on the sandstone hills, fourteen miles to the S.W. of Nobatpúr; the exactment of the duty would nearly have doubled the cost of the stones had these been brought from the Chunar quarries.

"Upon clearing the sapd, it was found that coffer-dams or *kothis* of stone had been laid down all across the river for a breadth of sixty feet, so as to convert the whole bed, as it were, into a solid rock. Most of these reached through the sandy stratum, twenty feet deep, and rested upon the firm clay below.* Some of them were already filled up, either wholly or in part, with masonry, so that there was but little difficulty in completing as much of the space as was judged sufficient for the support of the new piers. Such *kothis* as remained unfinished were, therefore, cleared of sand to as great a depth as could be attained, or until the under masonry was met with, and were then filled with *dhoka*, or grouting of rough stones, and *kankar* lime, the latter of which forms an excellent hydraulic cement, as was sufficiently proved by the difficulty of breaking away the old masonry; three courses of squared stones brought the piers to the bed of the river, and six more to the spring of the arches. In April 1830, the first arch was turned, and the two others commenced; but a sudden rise of twenty-six feet in the river, in the course of one night, carried away the whole of the centerings, fortunately without any material damage to the masonry. The two remaining arches were thrown over in the hot season of 1831, and by dint of great exertion the road-way was made passable by July; the stones of the parapet and balustrades are now prepared at the quarries, and will be set up as soon as the road shall become passable for carts.

"The estimated cost of the bridge, exclusive of what had been laid out by Nána Farnaviz, was Rs. 100,000, a sum which has not probably been exceeded under the careful management of the raja, whose son, Rai Ram Kishen, acted throughout as executive superintendent on the spot. The friendly aid and advice of Captain Grant, executive officer of the Benares division, on all technical points and matters of architectural taste, is particularly alluded to in the raja's communication to us. He frequently visited the work, and saw that it was properly executed, so that

* These *kothis* are constructed of long stones united together by wooden wedges, forming square chambers of about fifteen feet diameter; they rest upon a wooden frame of *jameat*, which is sunken through the sand by the process of under-digging, as practised by the well-diggers of Bengal.

on the removal of the centres there was no sensible sinking of the crown of the arches; the whole detail of the construction was however confided to native masons, and we hear the execution does great credit to their head mistree's skill and exertions.

"The Caramnassa bridge may well serve to wind up the series of useful improvements undertaken through the public spirit or philanthropic piety of Patni Mal. We think it but justice to his character to make known the many other works accomplished by him, and to hold him up to his countrymen as an example worthy of imitation; while among the rulers of India the bare mention will be sure to draw upon him a full portion of the respect which such patriotic acts should ever command. We can but spare space for a brief notice of each.

"In 1802, he rebuilt the temple of Dirag-Vishnu at Mathura, at an expense of Rs. 70,000. During that and the following years also he was engaged upon the construction of the Siwtal, a magnificent stone tank at Mathura, which cost not less than three lakhs of rupees. In 1803, he rebuilt the temple and well of Bharbadés-war, for Rs. 10,000. In 1804, he constructed a splendid well, or baoli, at Jwalamukhi, where pilgrims were much troubled for want of water, having to carry it thither from a distance of twenty-four miles; it occupied two years in building, and cost Rs. 90,000. In 1805, he constructed three ghats at Kurukshetr and Lakshmi-kund, near Patiala, at an expense of Rs. 35,000. During the year 1806, in the neighbourhood of Haridwar, he spent Rs. 90,000 upon several ghats and temples. In 1809, he erected a handsome serai or katra of stone, near the temple of Radha Ram Thakur at Bindra-ban, for the convenience of travellers, at an expense of Rs. 60,000. In 1810, he expended Rs. 50,000, in the embellishments of Kalkaji, a place much frequented by the Hindus of Delhi. In 1821, on a visit to Gya, he devoted Rs. 7,000 to the repair of many of the sacred places there. And finally, in 1831, he completed the Caramnassa bridge, and it is no disparagement to say, that this last work is calculated to be of more lasting utility and celebrity than all that preceded it.

P.S. "Since writing the above, we have learned with pleasure, that the Right Hon. the Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Patni Mal the title of *Raja*, and that he was invested with the *kheláat* appropriate to his rank on the 15th October at Benares, by W. A. Brooke, Esq., the venerable representative of the Governor General at that place."

ARRACAN TIMBER.

Our attention has been lately called to the import of teak timber from Moulmein.

We understand that, through the spirited exertions of a very deserving and enterprising individual, the timber of that place has been brought to the market in Calcutta of a quality superior to that of Rangoon, and at a reduced rate. Moreover, instead of being imported in the rough, the timber from Moulmeyn is prepared there; by which means none but good sound timber is brought to market, to the evident convenience of purchasers, and to a very great saving in the freight. We have heard that the monthly outlay of the proprietor of this undertaking, in hire for labour, is not short of Sa. Rs. 2,000; and that he purposes, if practicable, to introduce a steam saw machinery. It has been stated to us that, in addition to immense forests of excellent teak, there are, in the more remote parts of our newly-acquired territories, abundant quantities of superior fir of all dimensions. These latter, however, it appears, are located on the tops of very high and nearly perpendicular mountains, from which, in the present state of things in Tenasserim, they cannot be removed with security. It is greatly to be regretted that something positive and definite has not been done towards encouraging individuals of capital and enterprise in bringing forward the capabilities of this part of our eastern possessions.—*John Bull*, Jan. 10.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, in allusion to the foregoing paragraph, says:—"It may not perhaps be known to many, that our possessions in and about Arracan, produce teak and fir timber of the best description, and in places from which it might be easily moved for the purpose of being exported. In 1827, while passing in a little vessel among the islands to the southward of Akyab, I distinctly saw, near the white beach of one of them, a number of fine fir-trees, and resolved at the first opportunity to land at the spot. This I did when the vessel was making the return trip, and on getting ashore I found that the trees were uncommonly large and well calculated for the masts of large vessels, and having by experiment found the wood to be of greater specific gravity, when dry, than American fir, and of equal elasticity, no doubt can be entertained of its proving, if imported into Calcutta, fully as useful to ship and house-builders, as that which is now only procurable in small quantities and at great expense. The trees have the appearance of having been planted at regular distances, and are all at the edge of the white beach, where the mould begins to mix with the sand, making a distance of only about twenty yards from the water."

RENUNCIATION OF THE HINDOO RELIGION.

To the Editor of the *Durpun*.

Sir:—Having through the ordinary

course of education, acquired a slight knowledge of the English language, I make the present attempt, which is for the first time, to express some of my sentiments regarding our religion in that language, and I beg you to give publicity to them in your next periodical. Our religion, I find, after the most deliberate and mature consideration, to be a religion superstitious in its nature, and dangerous in its tendency. The followers of this religion are, it is true, a vast number of people belonging to the east, but it does not follow that because it is so, the religion is true and valued; its inventors are a number of bramins, who go about working iniquity into the minds of their adherents, who pass off as demi-gods, and who acquire the greatest fame through deeds unholy. Such being the character of this religion and these pretended demi-gods, it is my desire to renounce it, after a careful perusal of the Christian Scripture, which I have reason to believe is the only book of Divine revelation, its readers and the followers of Christianity being men honourable in their deeds. As your paper is much approved of, and as the reading of it gives one a deal of entertainment, I shall thank you to hold me a subscriber to the weekly *Durpun*, or that for which one rupee is charged monthly, and send me last week's paper. My address is thus:—

LUKHEENARAYAN MUNDUL,

Near the Mutchpoa Bazar Thannah.

Calcutta, 13th Jan. 1832.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We learn that the judges of the Supreme Court yesterday morning went into court and walked away, as there was no case to be heard! Whatever may be the cause of this, it is evidently an extraordinary state of things. Is it that the members of the community have become less litigious? Or have counsel and attorneys, satisfied with the past gains of an honourable profession, become peace-makers? Or have the judges, influenced by the high example of Lord Brougham, by a persevering application to the duties of the bench, cleared the files of the court? Any one or all of these causes would furnish matter of gratulation, but we do not presume to state with certainty to what extent, if in any degree, they have been operative. Whatever may be the real cause, the present state of business in the Supreme Court must be regarded as constituting an era in its history.—*India Gaz.* Jan. 21.

INSURRECTION AT CHOTA NAGPORE.

Since our last, we have gleaned some intelligence respecting the disturbance reported to have been raised by the Danglias and Coles, which evince that it is greater

than we had supposed. From causes as yet not well ascertained, considerable discontent appears to have existed for some time past in the pergunnah of Chota Nagpore. At length, the inhabitants, having been joined by some Lurka-Coles from Singboom, broke into a state of open insurrection, burnt many villages, and committed great atrocities. Captain Wilkinson, the officiating political agent on the frontier, collected what force he could, and proceeded into the district. His force, however, was too weak to enable him to act offensively, and he could only maintain his position at a place named Pathoorreeah, about half-way between Daesah and Ramghur. At the date of the last accounts, he had just been joined by the magistrate, Mr. Cuthbert, with a considerable body of irregular foot and horse; and a company of the 2d regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Maltby, had also passed through Chittra (a station between Sheergatty and Chota Nagpore), on its way to join him. Other detachments of regular troops are in motion towards the district from Dinapore, Benares, the presidency, and Midnapore.

Some apprehensions were entertained, that the district of the Jungle Mohals would suffer from the insurgents, but it does not appear that they have as yet passed the frontier of the Ramghur district, and but little injury has hitherto been sustained by those who reside nearest to the boundary of the disturbed pergunnah. Much confusion has been occasioned by connecting with this insurrection a dacoity which was committed upon some private treasure, very inadequately guarded, at a place called Dhurgaen, on the new road. This robbery took place about the time that the disturbance in Chota Nagpore commenced, but was perfectly unconnected with it.—*Gov. Gaz. Feb. 2.*

We have received various and contradictory accounts respecting the Kholes. We were informed that the 34th, under Colonel Bowen, had been ordered out from Barrackpore against these marauders. A second letter from the same station informed us that the order had been countermanded. By a letter from Midnapore, which we publish in a preceding column, it appears that two companies (all that could be spared) of the 38th were sent in chase of the Kholes, and ordered back the next day; we hope, therefore, that the alarm is groundless.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

COLONEL FAGAN.

This distinguished officer will not leave India without carrying with him the best wishes of the army. His eminent talents, the high-mindedness and impartiality with which he performed his public duties, the active interest which he has always evinced in the cause of the Bengal military ser-

vice, and the general courtesy and kindness of his manners, will make him long remembered and esteemed by this community.

Colonel Fagan was peculiarly fortunate in having been placed at the head of the adjutant general's department, when all those with whom he had to act were men of tried experience and intimately well acquainted with the rules and customs of the army; and whilst great credit is due to them for the cordiality with which they supported him in all his views, for the benefit of the service in general, we cannot but admire the liberal and conciliatory spirit which it must have required, so effectually to secure their cheerful co-operation. It is perhaps not too much to say that there is not an individual in the service who could have been placed at the head of this important department, necessarily to the prejudice of those who were of long standing in it, who would have been equally fortunate with Colonel Fagan, in carrying on the difficult and complicated duties which were entrusted to his guidance.—*Hurk.*

SELECTION OF NATIVE JUDICIAL OFFICERS, UNDER THE NEW REGULATION.

The selection of the native officers of the courts, under Reg. V. 1831, is left to the judges and commissioners of the courts. The *India Gazette* states, with reference to the appointments, that circulars were forwarded in all cases, where an officer of the court was not recommended, requiring a reason why such officers were not recommended. "Officers of the court, then, are to be preferred to all others without exception; that is, those very persons who are notoriously the authors and instruments of all the corruption that now exists in the Mofussil courts! To pretend that the administration of justice will be improved by the more extended employment of such men, is the merest deception that was ever practised on human credulity."

The same paper of Jan. 11, observes:—"In some of the remarks of a correspondent, whose letter appears in this day's paper, we fully concur, as where he points out the obvious prudence of not permitting the nomination of ameens and moonsiffs to rest with the judges and commissioners, whose duty it is to observe, control, and report on their proceedings and characters. When, however, he asserts that the corruption which prevails in the administration of justice in the Mofussil courts 'will be found to exist only where the European covenanted officer is irretrievably in debt either to natives or agents,' and that we lately blamed the Honourable the Court of Directors for their endeavours to put an end to this corruption, he does equal injustice to the covenanted servants

of the Company and to us. He does injustice to us, because we did not blame the court for endeavouring to put an end to corruption, but for employing unworthy means to effect so excellent a purpose; and he does injustice to the European covenanted servants of the Company engaged in the administration of justice, because his language involves or implies the assertion, that wherever there is corruption, it springs from the European covenanted officer, and from him alone as its source. Can our correspondent mention a single Mofussil court, under this presidency, in which corruption does not exist? We believe he cannot. But it would follow from this admission, joined to his former assumption, that there is not a single European covenanted officer engaged in the administration of justice who is not corrupt—a conclusion which would contain a monstrous libel on the character of Englishmen, and especially on that of the judicial servants of the Company. Corruption in the Mofussil courts through the native officers is all but universal; but though examples of corruption, it is to be feared, do still exist among the European covenanted officers, yet they are beyond all doubt the exceptions, and not the rule."

CIRCULATION OF THE WORKS OF PAINE.

We understand that, some time since, a large number of the works of Tom Paine, not far short of 100, was sent for sale to Calcutta from America, and that one of the native booksellers, despairing of a sale, fixed the price of each copy at a rupee; and a few were sold at this price, which falling into the hands of some young men educated in English, the anxiety to purchase the work became great. The vender immediately raised the price to five rupees a copy, but even at that price, we hear, that his whole stock was sold among the natives in a few days. Some one soon after took the trouble to translate some part of Paine's *Age of Reason* into Bengalee, and to publish it in the *Prubhakur*, calling upon the missionaries, and upon one venerable character by name, to reply to it. We at the same time received several letters from some of the most respectable natives in Calcutta, subscribers of the *Durpun*, but staunch Hindoos, entreating us not to notice the challenge, or to make the pages of this journal the arena for theological disputations.—*Sumachar Durpun*.

OUTRAGE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

We have received a letter from a native, dated from a place about 400 miles from Calcutta, in which he states that the acting collector, a youth, had ordered an old zemindar, a brahmun, sixty-four years of age, a man universally respected, of an-

cient family and large possessions, to receive five strokes of the rattan, for a trifling dispute with a Portuguese writer of the office.

Although our correspondent has given us his name, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to be more explicit in directing the curiosity of our readers. If such an outrage has been committed, we feel confident that a fair representation of the circumstances to the Governor General will secure redress.—*Ibid*.

BANCA TIN.

In consequence of a general belief that the Banca tin has lately been adulterated with lead and other inferior metals, the tin trade of Singapore has suffered considerably, and a great deal of tin has been sacrificed at a loss of 25 per cent. In consequence of this, some specimens of the rejected tin were transmitted to Calcutta, by the merchants of Singapore, in order that it might be subjected to chemical analysis. The specimens were, accordingly, carefully analysed by Mr. Prinsep, the deputy assay-master, at the Calcutta mint, whose report (supposing the specimens to be fair) completely negatives the idea of adulteration. Of eight samples, three only had about a hundredth part of lead: the rest had no traces of it.

LIEUTENANT BURNES.

Our readers are already aware that Lieutenant Burnes, of the Bombay army, is on his travels to Caubul and Bokhara. We now learn that from the latter place he will proceed to Astracan and Constantinople, a *veto* having been put, probably through Russian influence, on his going to Khiva.—*India Gaz. Jan. 26*.

HINDOO MARRIAGES.

The *Enquirer* contains some remarks upon the objectionable nature of Hindoo marriages, in the course of which it is said, with respect to the Coolin Brahmins, that "conscious their alliance is strongly solicited by all without reference to their age or circumstances, they never remain constant to their wives; they go on marrying as many times as they find opportunities; their wives sometimes exceed a score or two in number. We know personally a man that married fifteen wives without hesitation. We have heard of one who wanted a school-book to read, and being unable to afford buying it, entered into a contract of marriage, and supplied himself with it by the fee he received for his marriage. Whenever any Coolin Brahmin feels inclined to provide himself with any article and is unable to pay for it, he marries purposely to satisfy his inclination. The natural consequences may be better guessed than expressed. Be these pernicious

laws enjoined and recommended by what is called Hindooism or not, we are certain they are observed with religious feelings. We know that a breach of them is looked upon as a crime, and brings shame and disgrace upon the breakers. How depraved must be this system! It encourages what morality would positively check—buying and selling of matrimonial union. Can any rational being defend this monstrous creed? Is it not the duty of one that undertakes the education of the natives to root out from their minds prejudices in favour of it? We shrink with horror at the corruptions of men, The Goths and Vandals were not so degraded. They bartered not thus their loves for paltry money.”

A Hindu correspondent, in a succeeding paper, gives the following account of the absurd ceremonies at his own marriage:—

“As I returned from school one day, my brother asked if I had taken leave from the school for a week or two. I answered in the negative, and said I knew of no reason why I should take leave. ‘No reason!’ cried my brother, ‘why, is not your marriage a sufficient one?’—‘My marriage!’ said I, in surprise. ‘Yes; this day week has been fixed for your marriage.’ Astonished that all this had been done without my knowing, I began to remonstrate; but there was no remedy. They had settled in writing, and given the pledge to conclude the ceremony. The next day I was rubbed with turmeric and oil, that my beauty would be increased. For four or five days before the marriage I was in this condition, and was made to dine at more than two dozen of places each day, where I was invited to eat for the last time in the capacity of a bachelor. I had with me all this time a pair of nut-crackers, which was to be my arms in opposing the charms of the fair devils, who might all be captivated with my beauty, and who, therefore, might be inclined to decoy me into labyrinths and windings. The day of marriage comes; I was made to bathe at a place encircled with a line of thread, and having four branches of a plantain tree fixed as the limits of my bath, I was obliged to fast the whole day, and was, through extreme pain, tempted to call marriage a curse and not a blessing to man. The evening approached; I was dressed in red, and had a long cap made of light wood on my head. I marched and got into my palankeen; the palankeen went slowly, and all our friends and guests walked by my sides to the place, which I was taught to consider as the house of my father-in-law. I was led into the *mujlish*. The moment I sat down, I was obliged to cut a little nut into two parts with the nut-cracker, which was my shield against the

charms of the fair devils. This being a night of joy, several of my brothers-in-law to be, were throwing brick-bats, brick-dust, and other materials against me, and the persons who came with me, and thereby expressing their pleasant humours. One of these stones broke down my long cap: this enraged my soldiers (for the persons that came with me were so called), and they returned this courtesy by discharging small bricks and stones. Thus the two armies—one mine, the other my wife’s to be—in their joyous humour, fought with some violence, and did not stop till several were actually hnumbed by the strokes. About this time I was conducted into the inner department of the house. What a severe ceremony I had at this time to perform! I was made to stand at a place surrounded on every side by the women of the house, who were also in a joyous humour. Starving, shaking with cold, for this was in winter, and my body was actually made bare, fearing every moment the force of the joy in which the women around me were, without my army to defend me, I was in a dreadful situation. I could scarcely stand, when one of my fair opponents, more cheerful than the rest, pulled my ear; I took up my hand to defend it, when a second pulled my other ear; not long after a third gave me a strong blow upon my neck.

“From the extreme severities inflicted upon me I became desperately angry, and began with both my hands to strike all around me, and thereby put them to flight. My mother-in-law now came to conclude the ceremony, during which a female child of about three years of age, was brought on a wooden board and made to revolve seven times around me. This child, I heard afterwards, was my wife.”

NATIVE SIGNATURES.

A “Hindu” states the following grievance, which is some obstacle in the way of the introduction of the English language amongst the natives:—

“Living, as I do, in this populous and commercial city, and being a man whose transactions in business are of various kinds, I am required by this circumstance to give my signature occasionally to various papers, all which I do in English, not, as many of your readers will suppose, for the sake of fashion, but of convenience. It is not long ago that I went into the general treasury, to get the interest due on a government security, or Company’s paper; but objections, of which I could not conceive the least idea, nor even dream, were started up as to my signature in English; and, I regret to say, by individuals of no ordinary understanding! The officers on business required me to sign the paper in Bengalee, which I, at first, would not do, under the plea of inconve-

nience; and, moreover, I explained to them that there was no difference between a Bengalee or an English signature, provided it be written by the same hand. All my opposition and arguments were spent in the air, and the payment of the interest deferred, till at length they compelled me to sign myself in Bengalee.

"Another case of similar nature, and of no less interest than the one before adverted to, often occurs to us, as men of business, which I beg to bring to the notice of the public. A check or note begins in the following manner: 'Pay to (let us, for perspicuity's sake, say) Ramsunker.' Now, if Ramsunker be a native of respectability and influence the blank space, where the individual's name is only written, is filled up with 'Baboo Ramsunker,' for no other reason, I believe, than that Ramsunker is a man of honour; but Ramsunker, in endorsing the paper, is required, nay obliged, to sign, 'Baboo Ramsunker,' although the word *Baboo*, attached to the individual's name, is quite useless in signature, and he cannot write it without feeling a kind of shame. It rather indicates pride on the part of Ramsunker to write himself 'Baboo.' Suppose, for instance, it were John Philip, Esq., instead of Baboo Ramsunker, would then that individual sign himself John Philip, Esq.? I believe he would not do so."

DEFENCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN A NATIVE PAPER.

The *Reformer*, a Hindu paper, contains a series of letters in defence of Christianity, which the native editor has been candid and liberal enough to admit into his columns.

DACOITY.

The following account of a dacoity is furnished *literatim*, by a native from Beerbhoom:—

"It was in the night of 30th of December last, a gang of robbers, consisting of about 150 men, well armed with swords, spears, &c., at ten o'clock P.M., made a sudden attack upon the kacherry of rajah Binoreylaul, at Daccaberry, a village in this district. Having had a previous notice that naib, or the head manager of the state, collecting a sum of 10,000 rupees, deposited in the kacherry. They were not wrong; he actually did so; but fortunately transmitted nearly the whole amount that morning to the collector of this zillah, and had kept only 500 or 600 rupees with him. The house is brick-built, and well guarded with a party of burkundazes, two elephants, camels, and four horses, &c. Notwithstanding that, the robbers encountered and met with no resistance whatever; they wounded twenty-four people, who, being terrified

at their sight, abandoning the house by flight, and killed one who had the audacity to speak to their face, that he knew them though they painted their faces black and white. Afterwards they plundered every thing, namely, the cash and some jewels of gold and silver, which a boy wore about him, the naib's son; all the time exclaiming, with dreadful voice—'roope kanhah,' or 'naib kedir,' who fortunately saved himself by escaping. They found some *cherrah* and *moorkay*, which was kept for the feast of bramins, or Braminbhojun; made a good repast with sour milk, which was also there. They destroyed a couple of peacocks and parrots, which were in the house. I cannot comprehend the reason of doing their this last piece of inhumanity, because the poor creatures, if left alive, would never turn their *goindas*, or informers.

"During my stay here I heard the robberies took place in two three villages, but none surpassed the above in tragical actions. Upon my looking for the cause of these, the respectable villagers, who gave me to understand that have very small crop from their fields this year, and that they are compelled to part with a lowest price to supply the immediate demands of their zemindars for the rent of their lands. They have reason to realize the rents quickly, because they are allowed a very short interval to make over their kist or pay in instalment the revenue to the government. Moreover, they have made it their new rule over their poor ryots to pay the battah of the old coins, which is current all over this country. On this account the people are being much reduced to destitute circumstances and, led by evil genius, commit these unlawful actions—to supply their wants.

"While the robbers were in their act, the ringleader or the head man of them sat on the seat of the naib, leaning his back upon the *tuckia*, or great pillow, all the time used the *goorgoory*, or silver hooka, and *paundaun*, or beetle-pot, of the naib, and commanding his comrades to do the outrages, and one of them held a chettah over his head."

RUNJEE SING.

The *Jami Jehan Numa*, of January 18th, gives reason to conclude that the "Lion of Lahore" is preparing an army against Peshawur, to compel the governor of that province and the Eusofsyas to pay the tribute due from them. It likewise states that "the maharajah expressed a desire to retire from active life, if he could select two able ministers to superintend the affairs of his state."

RESIDENCYSHIP OF DELHI.

We understand that the appointment of resident at the court of Delhi is abolished,

and that the duties will in future be conducted by an assistant. We hear that Mr. Martin, the late resident, has been offered the same appointment at Ajmere or Rajpootanah, as he may please; but it is probable he will be shortly called to a higher situation.—*Beng. Chron. Jan. 17.*

GWALIOR.

The maharajah (Sindia) and the bae, felt some uneasiness, under the circumstance of the resident proceeding to Etawah, without first attending the court, as was expected, and the vakeel sent to the Governor General's camp, having returned from Delhi without accomplishing the object of his mission, and moreover at Rao Juturmook's continuing indisposed, and Atmaram Pundit not being a favourite with the British authorities. On the subject of the disturbances of Boondulahs, a communication from Col. J. stated, that as soon as the army under his command reach the marauders, they take refuge in the British territories, or in the possessions of independent rajahs, and every attempt to chastise those disturbers of peace is frustrated. If the British authorities and independent rajahs would assist him the disturbers could be easily rooted out. The colonel's letter was forwarded to Rao Juturmook, and letters of remonstrance were despatched to the independent rajahs.—*Native Papers.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DUEL AT JAULNAH.

A letter from Jaulnah states, that the trial of Lieut. Boddam, of the 2d Light Cavalry, for the murder of Lieut. Baillie, of the Horse Artillery, is concluded. No evidence having been adduced against Lieut. Boddam, he must, consequently, have been acquitted. The duel, which was the cause of the trial, our correspondent assures us, "is known to have been a fair one, and Lieut. Boddam the injured party."—*Beng. Hurk.*

DISTURBANCE IN MYSORE.

There has, we hear, been some disturbance in Mysore, occasioned by the commissioner, Mr. Lushington, having discharged some part of the irregular force.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS CLUB.

A project is on foot at this presidency, patronized by the Governor and Commander-in-chief, and the most influential members of society, for the establishment of a club similar to the Bengal Club. The

entrance donation is only 70 rupees a month, instead of 200, as in Bengal, and even that smaller amount is payable by instalments of two rupees per month. It is hoped, by this means, to secure the unanimous support of the services.

PHILANTHROPICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first report of the committee of this institution (established in 1829, for the improvement of the descendants of Europeans in India,*) has been published.

It details the measures taken to carry the objects of the association into effect. The Neilgherry Hills were at first thought of, as a suitable spot, but the Shevaroy Hills, in the Salem collectorate, were fixed upon, and there are several individuals located there as agriculturists under the auspices of the Society. At Osoor also, in the Burhamaul country, two persons are settled as farmers, and grants of land having been obtained for them, there is every reason to hope they will succeed. Apprentices have been attached to every settler, and by this arrangement it is calculated that an efficient body of practical farmers will be raised. The sum originally advanced to each settler was 1,000 rupees, it has however since been reduced to 700 rupees. An intention was entertained of establishing inns on the road to Bangalore, by settling individuals at the principal stations, who would also attend to agricultural pursuits; but it has not yet been adopted. Soon after the formation of the Philanthropic Association, the Apprenticing Society was incorporated with it, and the committee have appointed a competent person to superintend that establishment. The lads are employed in the construction of camp furniture, &c., and it is intended to instruct them in other useful trades. An attempt was made by the committee to establish a farm in the neighbourhood of Madras, but it did not succeed. Doubts having existed as to the right of descendants of Europeans holding grants of land, a reference on the subject was made to government, and from the reply received it appears that the restriction is removed. The committee have had several zemindari under their consideration, but have not yet extended their operation to any one, being desirous at present of confining their attention to the Shevaroy and Nilgherry Hills.

Large contributions in aid of the funds of the institution have been received from Hyderabad and Masulipatam, and it is intended to form establishments at both these places.

From an abstract of the receipts and disbursements, it appears that there has been received 92,500 rupees, and expended 18,445 rupees, leaving a balance of 14,055 rupees in hand.

* See vol. II. N. S. p. 12.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Considering the many very obvious advantages this route possesses over the ordinary passage to England round the Cape, we are surprised it is not more generally adopted. Now that a steamer (the *Hugh Lindsay*) is established, the passage up the Red Sea may be calculated upon almost to a certainty. At Cosseir, travellers experience very little difficulty in obtaining camels and donkeys to convey them across the desert, and, according to some accounts, this passage across is a mere bugbear: it may easily be accomplished in four days. From Khennah boats are always procurable to convey persons down the Nile, and when at Alexandria, we believe, no difficulty occurs in obtaining a passage to Malta or to England.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 4.*

PETITION OF THE EAST-INDIANS.

At a general meeting of East-Indians, on the 23d December, a petition to the British Parliament, similar in effect to that prepared by the same class at Calcutta, was agreed to be adopted and forwarded to the Calcutta East-Indian Committee, for transmission to England.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISIT OF THE EARL OF CLARE TO THE GUICOWAR.

In his journey to Ajmere, to meet the Governor General, the Earl of Clare paid a visit to Maharaja Seejee Rao Guicowar Bahadoor, at Baroda. His Lordship's party had halted at Jaumboo Shur, about forty miles from Baroda. On the 21st November, the maharaja despatched an officer of rank, with a regiment of artillery, to compliment the Governor of Bombay, and to attend him to Baroda. On his Lordship's arrival within two or three miles of the city, he was met by the maharaja, with a large body of troops, elephants; &c., and accompanied by chiefs and persons of rank. The Governor and the maharaja saluted each other and conversed together: his Lordship and retinue were then conducted to their tents, the maharaja returning to Baroda. On the evening of the 26th, the Earl, by invitation, visited the maharaja, and was received by him at the outer gate of the palace, and conducted into the hall, or durbar, where is the musnud, and which was richly furnished. After nautches, &c. his Lordship departed, the maharaja presenting him with a *sirpaich* of precious stones, necklace, dress, an elephant, &c. On the 28th, the maharaja returned the visit, and

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was received with suitable ceremony, presents, &c. On the 30th, the Earl resumed his journey to Ajmere.

MR. ROMER.

The day previous to this gentleman's embarkation for England, the principal native inhabitants waited upon him to present an address as a mark of their esteem for him. Mr. Romer was, at first, averse to receiving an address, and endeavoured to prevail upon his native friends to drop their intention; in which, however, he did not succeed.

On the 7th January, a large body of native gentlemen proceeded to Mr. Romer's house, by appointment, and after an introductory speech by Jugonath Sunnersett, Bomanjee Hormasjee read the following address, which was signed by upwards of 600 of the most respectable native gentlemen:—

“ To the Hon. John Romer, Esq., Member of Council, &c. &c. &c.

“ Bombay.

“ Hon. Sir:— It is as your sincere well-wishers, devoted friends, and grateful servants, that we, the undersigned native inhabitants of Bombay, approach you, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of profound respect and esteem your private character has gained for you in our hearts, and of bearing our humble testimony to your public virtue.

“ Your career in India has been distinguished by wisdom and energy, mildness and integrity; your intelligence has extended to even the minutest branches of the complicated system of an Indian government, and your most zealous exertions have been used for our public as well as personal interests and prosperity. As commercial men, also, we feel deeply grateful, as by the considerate and patient attention you have bestowed upon all matters submitted for your consideration, commerce has been fostered and encouraged; you have even gone so far, although engaged upon matters which consumed your time and wearied the energies of your mind, as yourself personally to assist in ameliorating and amending regulations, that pressed too heavily upon the commercial interests of this port.

“ It is, therefore, Hon. Sir, with no common feelings that we now address you; pleasure and regret are so mingled in our breasts, that we find it difficult to adequately express the unfeigned respect, esteem, and admiration we entertain for you. We rejoice that you are about to be restored to that country from which you have been so long separated, and of which you are so conspicuous an ornament; but we regret, and that with a poignancy it would be vain attempting to describe, that we are about, in you, to lose one of our

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warmest friends and most active benefactors. This regret we can only partially alleviate by uniting in sincere and earnest wishes, that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health, and the unclouded happiness your eminent virtues and the proud consideration of the benefits you have conferred on your fellow-creatures in this distant land must insure you, and by assuring you that we shall ever be inspired by those feelings, which could alone have been created by your urbanity, consideration, and kindness.

"In order that the remembrance of these sentiments may be perpetuated, permit us to request your acceptance in England of a service of plate, value £1,500, which our friends Messrs. Inglis, Forbess, and Co., will have the gratifying task of presenting to you, to descend as an heirloom in your family, and thereby preserve to your latest posterity the fame of so eminent an ancestor, and the deep gratitude of those, who beg to subscribe themselves

"Your most faithful and obedient servants."

Mr. Romer made a suitable reply.

Fiamjee Cowasjee then stepped forward, and stated that he had been requested to inform Mr. Romer that the inhabitants of Surat (at which place Mr. R. had been judge and magistrate, and agent for the Governor) had transmitted an address, which was read by Cussetjee Jamsetjee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Periodical literature seems advancing amongst the natives of this side of India, as well as at Calcutta. Till towards the close of last year, there was but one native paper, the *Sumachar*, published weekly, in Guzerattee; upon the appearance of a competitor, the *Sumachar* commenced its career as a daily paper. We now find that a third native paper, the *Bombay Durpun*, was started on the 6th January, to be published twice a month in Maratha and English. The prospectus states the motive of the publishers to be "a desire to encourage amongst their countrymen the pursuit of English literature, and to open a field for free and public discussion on points connected with the prosperity of the country and the happiness of its inhabitants."

SCINDIA.

The time of the young rajah is, as usual, occupied in studies and in company of courtiers and tutors, and that of Beja Bae in managing state affairs and hearing books of her religion. Agreeably to a suggestion of the resident, Raojee Purtika was directed to attend durbar on Monday, to hear the orders of the Gover-

nor General and report them to the bae. It having come to the knowledge of the bae, that the collector of Choonda was impertinent to the British authorities, he was directed to be immediately dismissed from his situation and sent to the resident to be dealt with according to his pleasure, and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, warning all officers against such offence, on pain of meeting a similar fate. *Bombay Durpun*, Jan. 6.

LIBEL CASE.

The following particulars, given by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, refer to a case of libel, which excited much curiosity and interest, in the Supreme Court, but of which no report is given in either of the papers.

"It appeared in evidence that a number of young men, employed in a public office here, had determined to give a 'fancy hall;' and with such exuberance of spirits had they entered into it, that the only temptation necessary to hiring all others, to whom this intelligence was to be communicated, into their own ideas, seemed to be to send round a sheet of foolscap paper, headed 'hurra for a fancy hall,' with a column for the names of subscribers, and another for the amount of the subscription. This paper was handed up, according to the expression of one of the witnesses, to the defendant, who, in what they considered a very unseemly manner, wrote a remark across the paper, which unfortunately (or perhaps rather fortunately) for the young men, put a stop to the fancy ball, and considerably hurt some of their feelings; though out of seven original prosecutors (one having voluntarily withdrawn himself), the other six did not take the remark as applicable to themselves, or as at all injuring them in any way, but they prosecuted the defendant! The counsel for the defendant, when it came to his turn to address the jury in favour of his client, mentioned that he was not the first legal gentleman who had been applied to, to advocate the cause—the first having recommended that they should decide it by a reference to two 'Penang lawyers;' but this advice had been equally refused by both parties. He went on, at considerable length, to ridicule the idea of such amusements taking place amongst people of the prosecutors' station in life, in times of such retrenchment, and of their animosity against the defendant for a remark which none of them took to himself; and in reference to some part of the evidence, which spoke of the defendant having, in answer to a request for an apology, said that his only apology would be 'a pistol and twelve paces,' mentioned that this remark had proceeded not from the defendant but from his companion, who certainly was not 'parfaît amour.'"

Ceylon.

GRANTS OF LAND.

The following "government advertisement" appears in the *Colombo Journal*, of January 21:—

The Right Hon. the Governor and Council being desirous to hold out every encouragement to natives of India, who may be desirous to obtain grants of waste lands to enable them to settle in the colony, have directed that the conditions on which grants of land will be made to them, be published for general information.

Any native of India applying for a grant of land will be required to satisfy government, that he brings with him the means of subsistence until the land be brought into cultivation.

The quantity of land granted will not exceed twelve acres of low, or thirty acres of high land, unless the applicant can shew that he possesses sufficient property to enable him to cultivate a greater extent.

Land so granted will be exempted from all duty to government for a certain number of years, not exceeding eight (depending on the nature of the soil and the situation) to be fixed by the collector of the district; the share payable to government is one-tenth of the produce, after the termination of that period.

Government will retain the right to resume any part of the land which may not have been brought into cultivation at the termination of the period of eight years from the date of the grant.

The fact of such non-cultivation to be ascertained by reference to a jury.

Colombo, January 20, 1832.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

The new Governor has published the following extract from the minutes of a council held 13th December 1831:—

"Whereas it is expedient to lay down some rule as to the course to be pursued in bringing legislative enactments before the Governor in Council, in order to secure due deliberation and inquiry, while at the same time opportunity may be afforded to all concerned of becoming acquainted with the proposed law, and of offering observations upon it if they shall think fit.

"It is resolved, that the council will pass no legislative enactment until the same shall have been read at two different meetings of his Majesty's council, to be held on separate days; that, immediately after the first reading, a draft of the proposed law shall be published in the *Government Gazette*; and that the second reading shall not take place within less than one calendar month after the date of such publication. And it is resolved, that any objection or commentary upon such

proposed law, which shall be sent to the secretary to council signed by the party, shall by him be laid before the council, and that such letters shall be filed and a precis thereof entered in the minutes of the council."

TREASURY NOTES.

A proclamation of December 19th, directs that treasury notes of £50 each shall, on being presented at the general treasury, or at any of the cutcherries, be exchanged for other notes or for specie, as may be most convenient to government until the first day of April next ensuing; after which date all notes of the value of £50 each, bearing date before this proclamation, will be withdrawn from circulation, and declared to be no longer lawfully current in this colony.

THE PRESS.

At the commencement of the year, the supplement of the *Ceylon Gazette*, devoted to European and Indian news, was converted into a new paper, under the title of the *Colombo Journal*. The announcement states:—

"Although the words 'published by authority' have disappeared from our columns, it is not intended that the *Colombo Journal* is to be carried on altogether independent of government control; although no article will be rejected if temperately and moderately written, on the ground that it may advocate views at variance with those entertained by the existing government. The paper, in short, though no longer published 'by authority,' will still be 'under authority,' and this power will be chiefly exercised in preventing the insertion of any improper or unwarranted attacks either upon the government or individuals, which may be calculated to gratify feelings of malignity rather than to promote public interests. Fair discussion will always be permitted, and to those correspondents, who may point out any existing abuses, or suggest any remedy for them, we shall feel ourselves peculiarly indebted."

It is further observed: "nothing is more desirable than that information should be afforded to the public in England, as well as in India, of the actual state of Ceylon, and in disproof of the extraordinary charges, which from very unexpected quarters are sometimes brought against this colony. It is notorious that the judicious introduction of capital into Ceylon is all that is wanting to bring the industry of its inhabitants into full development, and thereby to accelerate its prosperity at an inconceivably rapid rate. This desirable object cannot be effected as long as misrepresentations from the public press induce capitalists to believe that risks

are to be incurred from bad laws and a bad administration of them, which should in prudence dissuade those who might otherwise be so inclined from settling here."

Madagascar.

Letters from this island, received at the Cape of Good Hope, state that the queen's authority is firmly established, the country in profound peace, and the people as much attached to the English as ever. The queen has declared herself as favourable to the schools, and as zealous for the mental improvement of the people as her predecessor Radama, and is even more disposed than he was to promote the views of the teachers in explaining and enforcing the principles of the Christian faith. She has sanctioned the introduction of the system of infant schools, which are superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson.

By recent advices from this island, it appears that intestine war has again broken out there.

Malacca.

NANING.

We learn by letters from Malacca, of a late date, that the Malays continue to commit acts of aggression, which do not bespeak any desire for a speedy reconciliation with the British. On the 28th ult. some Chinese proceeding to Naning (as spies, it is said, of which the Malays got notice,) were fired at near the place where Lieut. White was killed, and one of them was shot dead on the spot, the remainder speedily returned to the town. The coolies, &c. lately employed in clearing the jungle from either side of the road leading to Naning, have not been able to proceed beyond Rumbier, the boundary of our possessions, as they were continually exposed to the fire of the Malays. We have not heard what measures the government are about to adopt to punish or subdue the Nainingites.—*Sing. Chron. Dec. 15.*

St. Helena.

CAPTAIN ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

"St. Helena, 28th April 1832.

"A very pretty monument has been just placed in the town church here to the memory of the late Captain Armstrong, of the St. Helena artillery. The deceased was a most worthy man and excellent officer, and the monument has been erected by the officers and soldiers of the corps in which he passed the last nineteen years of his life."

New Guinea.

A narrative of a trading visit to the great bay of New Guinea, by the brig *Johanna Maria*, Capt. R. Tower, in the year 1830, which appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of January 19th, contains the following details of the treachery of the natives.

"8th May 1830, at Ansoose, off Jobie, a considerable island in the bay, lat. 2° S. The people of this place, though it is so near Koorceering (where the natives were friendly), are treacherous. The brig touched all along the south side of Jobie, trading while under weigh. She then steered to the eastward for Coordoo (or Geelvink's East Point of the charts), a small village on the east point of the great bay, where she anchored three miles from shore on the 16th. Some large canoes came off, with twenty men in each, the most frightful-looking savages ever seen. They had a piece of wood, about six inches long, inserted through the cartilage of the nose, and their hair frizzled out to an enormous extent. They appeared as if they had never seen a vessel before or any European. They advanced to the ship with the greatest caution, stopping at intervals, simultaneously, to view her. With great difficulty Capt. Tower got one near enough by waving, to enable him to throw a few common beads into the canoe; by so doing, several fell overboard, which they dived for and regained before they reached the bottom. It was some time before they were induced to board, and when they did so, they shewed the greatest surprise at every thing, and tried to steal whatever they could unperceived. They were very partial to spirits, and would drink to any extent if offered them. A picul of tri-pang, two catties of tortoiseshell, and some sweet potatoes, were obtained from them, all for the value of about half-a-rupee's worth of common blue beads, which article was immediately made an ornament to their huge combs. Here the rajah of Myfori was found, who had come with two prows for sago. He spoke a few Malay words, and said the people of the brig might trust themselves on shore for water. The captain sent the long-boat with the gunner, who returned in three hours, and gave a favourable account of the natives, at the same time recommending the boat to be sent ashore at night to haul the seine which was on board. Permission was given him at two p.m. to take the boat and six men, with a Chinaman, to trade; but on their reaching the beach they were immediately seized. The Chinaman's head was cut off, and all the rest were severely wounded with arrows. The savages made a ceremony of the murder of the Chinaman, dancing round the body in circles, and at intervals discharging arrows into it with savage shouts. This Capt. Tower

was informed of, after the escape of the survivors. Guns were fired as signals to the boat all night, and after several hours, Capt. Tower, becoming anxious for the safety of his men, got ready and armed a whale-boat. He pulled along the beach without perceiving any object; he then supposed the noise of the nine-pounders had frightened the natives into the interior, but not perceiving any traces of the boat he became alarmed, and thought it better to return on board and wait for high-water to scour the beach again. Having got the vessel ready for a start, and well prepared for an attack, he again pulled towards shore, and kept along within a few yards of the houses on the beach, with the same result as before. The boat's-crew, being now as anxious as the captain for the safety of their companions, proposed that one should go on shore to inspect the houses, if the bodies or clothes of the sufferers were there. Capt. Tower told the men they might please themselves as to going, but he would not order them, having some presentiment of intended mischief; one man, however, started and got to a house, out of which there was something red hanging, which appeared like a shirt. This, no doubt, was a decoy; for on the man holding it up, and saying, in Malay, '*bukan kameja—tikar*; it is not a shirt—a mat,' we saw him fall, pierced with several arrows, the savages having risen from the grass behind the house. The man got up and defended himself with a *goluk*, with which he had armed himself on leaving the boat, but he again fell completely exhausted. Capt. Tower describes the scene as the most awful he ever experienced: the great stillness which previously existed, and which was followed by the dreadful yell of the savages, accompanied by a flight of poisoned arrows aimed at the people in the boat, completely unnerved him, so much so that he had hardly power to raise a musket, which, however, would not go off. He had fortunately kept the boat's-head from the shore, and gave orders to pull out, when the aftermost man fell wounded with a couple of arrows, which were immediately plucked out. The savages rushed into the water to lay hold of the boat, which, however, was out of their depth, but they continued to discharge their arrows until the boat was out of reach. The last the captain saw of these monsters, they were singing and dancing round their victim.

"The brig immediately returned to Ansoose, and it was well she was expeditious, for, as it was ascertained afterwards, the savages of Coordoo had made great preparations for an attack."

sides frightening wild-boars, and bringing down snipe by the dozen in the morning before breakfast; but my feat extraordinary, on which I found my claims to admiration in the eyes of posterity, was killing an alligator, which has been the scourge of a village for one or two years past; taking off cows and horses without making any inquiries for the owner; and, in one instance, marching off with an Indian, who attempted to argue with him while crossing a river. As an alligator had never been taken at Jala Jala (the place where I was residing), and my host had never even seen one of any considerable size, I readily engaged him in the enterprize, and hearing that the alligator had killed a fine horse, and taken him into a small river, we proceeded to the spot on the other side of the plantation, and placed very strong nets, three deep, across the mouth of the stream. We then sent Indians, in boats, to drive him from his lurking-place at the bottom of the river, which they did with long poles; and the battle commenced according to the most approved system of modern tactics.

"His first movement was to make for the lake; but finding the entrance closed he ascended the river, and, being repeatedly driven down, endeavoured to escape by land. I gave him his first wound just behind the fore-leg, as he came out of the river within a few feet of me; and, immediately after, two more balls in the neck (if he can be said to have a neck) and body. Being driven back on my side he made for the other, where my companion received him with two more balls. He then rushed to the mouth of the river, forced his way through two of the nets, but got entangled, and a most active warfare commenced with guns and lances, during which he shewed himself true game, and managed his tail and teeth with amazing grace and agility. His movements were somewhat impeded, however, by having dined on nearly the whole of a horse, three entire legs of which we found in him, besides a large quantity of stones, some of them weighing several pounds. We finally managed, with the assistance of every man, woman, and child that could be mustered, to drag him on shore, and despatched him with spears and bullets.

"He measured twenty feet in length and eleven in circumference. The head weighed 275 pounds, and we estimated his entire weight at nearly 3,000 pounds.

"Manilla, 14th Oct. 1831."

Persia.

Spanish India.

ALLIGATOR HUNT AT MANILLA.

"I hunted deer with much success, be-

We have lately seen a letter from a gentleman in Persia, mentioning the establishment of a lithographic press at Sheeraz.

A native of that place, called Mirza Ahmed, who was for some time employed as a *khoosh nuwees* in the government lithographic establishment, under Capt. Jervis, at Bombay, is the enterprising individual who has introduced this valuable improvement into Persia. He has already printed a few of the smaller elementary works usually made use of in the schools of that country, and has commenced printing the *Koran*, the first sheet of which has been forwarded here as a specimen. The characters are extremely distinct and beautifully cut, and are embellished by a chaste and elegant border of blue and gold, giving the whole an appearance which would do credit to the taste and execution of an European artist. As a proof of the spirit with which the work is carried on, it is only necessary to say, that the sum of 500 tomanas, or about 3,500 rupees, has been given to a celebrated Persian writer, who is to furnish the copy and, we suppose, correct the proof sheets.

We do not doubt that the introduction of this invention, which is perhaps better suited for the oriental character than typographical printing, will eventually be regarded as an important era in the history of the country; and were we disposed to anticipate, what revolutions, what changes, and what benefits might we not predict from it? We would advise the shah, after the fashion of the Madras government, to establish a censor forthwith.—*Bombay Gaz.*

Egypt.

NOTICES OF THE INHABITANTS.

The Mahomedans in the cities are, in general more to be trusted than the Christians; and, as they are the predominant party, they show less of the spirit of slavery; and fraud and cunning are less to be found among them. They may be divided into—the learned, the merchants, shopkeepers, craftsmen, and the servile class. The peasants cultivate the earth, and are the most wretched, neglected, and ignorant of the people.

The Bedouins are a well-shaped, spare, tall, fine-looking race of people, who generally enjoy good health. They are contented with the few things which they are enabled to procure by their flocks of camels, sheep, and goats. In their wandering life, they remove from place to place at different times of the year, to procure pasture for their large flocks. Freedom they prefer to a more commodious life without it; and it was not till after many trials that the pacha succeeded in inducing a large number of them partly to settle themselves in villages, to cultivate the earth, and partly to serve him as guards of the frontier, allowing them many privi-

leges which the other Egyptians do not enjoy. They have preserved the genuine Arabic character.

The different sects of Christians pursue different courses of life.

The Copts, or the remnant of the old Egyptians, consider themselves almost exclusively as the clerks and accountants of the pacha. They are a stupid, perfidious, and unclean people. Brandy is almost their god; and even their priests are more or less given up to drunkenness.

The Syrians, who are generally Greek Catholics, are merchants, accountants, and craftsmen. Some of them fill high stations in the service of the pacha, and have therefore great influence among the different Christian sects. They are, in general, a polite, voluptuous, light-minded, less perfidious, but more cunning people—the French of the east.

The Greeks are artisans, architects, shopkeepers, craftsmen, and coffee-men. With regard to their morals, they are nearly like the Syrians, only somewhat better educated.

The Armenians are the most respected and wealthy part of the oriental Christians in Egypt. They and the Jews are the bankers of that country. They are a grave, proud, and refined people; but, not less than the Greeks, given up to unnatural vices.

The Europeans, who flock hither together from Italy, France, Germany, England, and particularly from Malta, are, in respect to morality, I am sorry to say, with few exceptions, the scum and dishonour of Europe in Egypt.

The Jews in Egypt are almost the same, in character and manner of living, as in Europe.

The religious state of the people may readily be inferred from what has been already mentioned respecting them. They consist of two classes—Mahomedans and Christians. Out of a population of four or five millions, the Copts, the descendants and representatives of the original Christian population of Egypt, are estimated at not more than 200,000.

The Mahomedans in this part of the world are as far departed from the simple precepts of their *Koran*, as the oriental Christians in general, and the Roman Catholics, from the bright and shining light of the Gospel: both have lost the basis of their religion, and are wandering about in the mazes of their numberless traditions and fables: true Mahomedans, therefore, do not exist in Egypt. They may be divided into:—

Superstitious Mahomedans. — These, living in the fear of God, as far as they know Him by the precepts of their religion, which they keep with a remarkable strictness, are, in general, I must confess, superior to the Christians there; being a

more pious and trusty people than the Christians are in their dealings. Yea, there are a few among them, who, whatever may be their motives for it, may, by their exemplary course of life, even astonish a true Christian. These are not to be met with among the higher classes and learned of the people, but among merchants and shopkeepers, and a very small number among the peasantry and Bedouins.

Ignorant and careless Mahomedans.—These are, in general, to be found among the lower classes of those who live in cities, and the peasantry, and Bedouins, Berberas, and Nubians. They are almost destitute of religious instruction, and scarcely know by heart a few prayers, and the first Sura, or Key of the *Koran*, and even that without knowing the signification of the words. They look upon their sheiks, their religious leaders, as the possessors of their religion; and if they observe some outward forms, making their prayers now and then, and their sheiks repeat some parts of the *Koran* when they die, they think that they do enough, and will enjoy their part of the pleasure of Paradise; “for God,” they say, “is great and merciful.” They will flatter, at least outwardly, every one, and do any thing, for a Mahomedan, Jew, or Christian, if they can only get some money by it to satisfy their wants, or the pleasures and lusts of their low sphere of life.

Sceptical and infidel Mahomedans.—This party is formed of the superior classes of the nation, as the governor and the learned. Though they keep up a shadow of the outward forms of their religion through fear of the people, and though the leaders of the Mahomedans particularly press upon them all the rigour of the forms of their religion, yet they live, openly or secretly, in perfect infidelity. I observed that many of the Berberas and Nubians, who come to Egypt and serve there as servants, especially at Cairo or Alexandria, in the houses of Europeans, are sceptics, and careless as to their religion: and I heard some say, that they cared very little about Mahomed and his religion, and that they had been forced to it by the scimitar.

The Mahomedans receive religious instruction in their schools. This, in general, only consists, among the lower classes of the people, in learning by heart some prayers and the first Sura of the *Koran*, some religious sentiments, and the different postures of the body during prayer. To the last all possible attention is paid.

Fatalism is still very common among the first and second classes of the people. However disadvantageous to morality and religion, in many respects, this system is; still it is to be pleasing to see with what love and care they treat not only their friends, but in general their fellow-believers, dur-

ing the most contagious and mortal diseases; while many Christians, being destitute of true Christian love, often in such cases leave their friends, who die for want of proper treatment. What the Christians did in Egypt in the first centuries, during visitations and dreadful calamities of this kind, by true Christian love, to the astonishment of the surrounding heathen, this the Mahomedans do, in some degree, by the influence of fatalism.

Among all the different denominations of the oriental Christians, as Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Greek Catholics, Armenian Catholics, Roman Catholics, Syrians, and Copts, we have not yet met with one truly converted man. They may be divided into three classes, viz. the superstitious, sceptic, and infidel. I shall not dwell on these different denominations, except the Coptic, as they much resemble the Roman Catholics in Europe, with this difference that they stand far lower in education, and are still less instructed in religious principles.

The Copts form the greater part of the Christians in Egypt, and live dispersed in cities and villages throughout the whole country. There are, with few exceptions, no sceptics among them; but they are generally superstitious, ignorant, and careless in the highest degree. Education, and particularly religious education, is not at all to be met with among them; and they live therefore without any true religious principles.

As it is said in Europe of the Jews, that it is no sin among them to cheat a Christian, so it is said in the east of the Copts, that if a Copt can cheat any one that does not belong to his party, they do not count it a sin. I once heard a Copt say, that as they were the original possessors of Egypt, it was no sin in them to take something of what had been taken from them.

They very much resemble the Jews. They still retain circumcision, not only of the male but of the female sex. In their fastings in general, and particularly during Lent, they are very strict. Many a Copt would rather die than eat any thing prepared in a vessel used for common food, or any prohibited thing; and if sick, he would rather relinquish the physician than live according to his prescriptions, if they are contrary to the rules of his fastings; but brantly they are permitted to drink at all seasons, in which they indulge copiously, and which they do not purchase because every one is his own distiller.

The Copts have one advantage over the other oriental Christians, in that they are not prohibited the reading of the Holy Scriptures; but by far the greatest number of them have, to the present time, derived very little advantage from this privilege; for what blessing can a man expect to re-

It is reported that Colonel Lockett is to be transferred to Indore, and that Mr. Martin from Delhi will be fixed in Rajpootana as a kind of proconsul, having his head-quarters either at Ajmere or Neemuch.—*India Gaz. Feb. 14.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Newspapers are now declining as fast as they increased. A paper named the *Shashtra Prukash* was first closed; then the *Sar-sungruha* stopped after being published a few days; and now the *Rutnakur* has ceased from the present month. Three papers then have come to an end before the expiry of a year; and we thence conclude that all the new papers will meet the same fate.—*Durpun, Feb. 4.*

HINDU CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM.

The *India Gazette* contains an announcement from a correspondent, that Dyalchund Goopt, son of Baboo Ram Mohun Goopt, a Caeshito, a family of respectability, was baptized at the Catholic church at Baituckianah, being christened Anthony Joaquim. This conversion is stated to be the result of fifteen years' study and reflection; he was at length confirmed in his belief in the Catholic faith by perusing the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Gandolphy, a Catholic polemical writer in England.

MISSION TO RUNJEET SINGH—GEOGRAPHY OF THE PUNJAB.

Captain Wade, it appears, has again been despatched on a special mission to Runjeet Sing, in connexion with Colonel Pottinger's to Sind, &c. By a letter, dated the 25th ult. in camp, on the left bank of the Ravi (the third river of the Punjab, and the Hydroates of Alexander's historians), near Lahore, we learn that Captain Wade had deviated from the usual route to the Sikh capital. Futch Singh Aloowaliah, the sirdar of Kapoozt, hela, having invited the gentlemen of the mission to pass a few days in sporting with him along the banks of the Biah (or Beyah, fourth river of the Punjab, the Hyphasis of Alexander), they followed the course of the latter river to the point where it unites with the Sutlej. On approaching, they became deeply interested in making inquiries for some trace of Alexander's altars, supposed by Rennell to have been erected somewhere in the vicinity of that spot. They were, however, disappointed, and found nothing to confirm the speculations of that geographer on the subject. The main stream of the Hyphasis flows beneath its right bank, which is described as high and precipitous; and as large masses of the bank are constantly falling into the bed of the river, from the effect of the periodical rains, &c. it is very probable, that, if these altars were

really raised in the situation affirmed by Rennell, they have, in the waste of ages, been carried away by the encroachments of the stream. By Mr. Elphinstone's map, the relative positions of Ferozepoor, and the junction of the Biah and Sutlej, do not appear to be correctly laid down. In the map, Ferozepoor is placed opposite to the confluence, instead of which the two rivers unite at Hereeke, about twenty-five miles above Ferozepoor. At Hereeke there is a ferry of great resort, by which the commerce of the Punjab with Western India is at present conducted. It is nearly equidistant (about forty miles) from the populous cities of Lahore and Amritsir, and on the most direct road to Delhi from those capitals. Opposite to Ferozepoor, the combined stream is about thirty miles distant from Lahore. After examining these interesting spots, the party took leave of their host, the sirdar, and proceeded in a north-westerly direction to Lahore, passing through the district of Manjina, the indigenous soil of the Sikhs.

At Soosingh, where they arrived on the 22d ult., they were surprised about eleven p.m. by a violent earthquake. This phenomenon is not unfrequent in the Punjab, and the city of Lahore exhibits many traces of its occurrence, in the rents and dilapidations which several of its lofty buildings present. The violence of the one alluded to alarmed the natives much, and many quitted their houses in consequence. Such an ominous occurrence, happening as the party of foreigners approached, will, we doubt not, have furnished matter for speculation to the maharajah's astrologers. His highness quitted the palace of Lahore on the 23d January, on his annual hunting excursion, in which he usually engages at this time of the year, and was encamped within fifteen miles N.E. of his capital, on the left bank of the Ravi. Agreeably to his invitation, the party diverged from the direct route to join his camp, where they arrived on the 25th, and had the satisfaction of meeting Lieut. Burnes and Mr. Gerard, who quitted Lodiana a few days previously on their way to Central Asia. The maharajah had intimated his intention of receiving Capt. Wade the next day (26th). The object of his visit appeared to excite a strong sensation at his court, ignorant as his people all were of the communications which he had to make.—*Gov. Gaz. Feb. 13.*

NEW COIN.

Our readers are aware that a new coinage has just been issued from the mint, embracing in it much beauty and convenience. The addition to the circulation of the country of the smaller fraction of the pie, by which the existing piece is divided into three portable and convenient parts, consisting of standard coin, instead

of the bulky and inconvenient cowrie, will be felt very advantageously. It seems that native cunning has begun to work upon this foundation of a new and unknown coinage. It is pretended that the new rupee is four pice less in real value than the old, and if a transfer to any extent could be effected on this supposition, it would, no doubt, be found profitable to the authors of such reports, which have in reality no truth in them, as the new rupee is, upon much better authority than the hazy report, known to us to be of the precise value of the old,—*East-Indian*.

DACOITIES.

The papers of this presidency contain various accounts and rumours of dacoity, which seems on the increase in some districts, where it keeps the natives in perpetual alarm. An account of one at Mirzapore, on the 29th January, contains a curious appendage:—

“On the evening of the above date, at between seven and eight, as a native banker, named Gooneyloll, was sitting in his office, surrounded by his gomastahs and other servants, arranging, as is customary with them, the accounts of the day, a number of men, well armed and with drawn swords, rushed in and commenced cutting right and left, till they had completely cleared the place; they then very deliberately went to work with the implements they were abundantly provided with, forced open the door where the cash was kept, and loaded their comrades with the spoils. While this was transacting in one house, another party had effected an entrance into that of his brother next door, where a like scene was acted; and although it must have occupied a very considerable time, and happened in the very heart of the town, and in the immediate vicinity of several thannas, strange to say, not one of the attacking party was either hurt or taken; and they marched out with their booty, amounting to between 60,000 and 70,000 rupees, without the slightest molestation, leaving two persons dead, and a number badly wounded. Among the latter was the banker himself, who received four severe cuts from the tulwars of these marauders: their numbers was estimated at from 140 to 150. I shall not trust myself with any comments upon this transaction, but leave every one to form his own opinion.

“I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning what took place a few days since in the court, as it shows the very slight estimation in which the dispenser of justice is held by the natives. There was some criminal trial, in which a bramin was concerned, going on, when not thinking the new sheristadar brought here by the — acted quite impartially, he very

coolly took off his shoes and threw them at his head, to the no small terror of the rest of the omrah, as they did not know but they might probably come in for a share of his resentment. The consequence was a scene of confusion and noise quite ludicrous, and altogether inconsistent with the dignity and decorum of the place.”

Bombay.

DISTURBANCES NEAR POONA.

We understand that a very large detachment, composed of regular and irregular troops, has been employed for many months in the country around Poona in suppressing a disturbance among the tribe of Ramoossies.

It appears, that the notorious Ramoossy chief, Oomial Naik, who, some years ago, kept that part of the country in such a very disturbed state, burning, plundering and levying contributions from the villages, killing and murdering in cool blood not only the inhabitants, but our own Sepoys, and who was by some arrangement pacified, and employed with a large establishment in the police of the district, broke out again last year into open rebellion; setting the power of Government at defiance, trusting to the natural strength of the hilly country with which he was so well acquainted, to his own activity and that of his followers, and to the name and influence which he had established, that he could do whatever he pleased with impunity, and baffle all the efforts that might be made to seize him; however, his usual good fortune did not attend him on the present occasion, for he was apprehended about the middle of December and executed at Poona on the 3d of the present month.

We republished from the Bombay papers, some time in November, a paragraph alluding to the proceedings of the troops in the Poona district, and that an officer had been selected by Government to superintend the operations against the insurgents. We have been informed, that Captain Mackintosh, commanding the Ahmednuggur Local Battalion is the officer referred to, and who has brought the service to such a successful termination.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 23.*

Mauritius.

At a general meeting, which took place at Port Lewis on the 2d November last, M. D'Epinau rendered a detailed account of his mission to England.

On the 7th February, M. D'Epinau had an interview with Lord Goderich,

and another on the 17th of April. On the latter occasion, the minister stated that he considered it proper to concede the following points:—1. The establishment of a legislative council in the colony; 2. The abolition of the censorship; 3. The admission of the colonists to public employments without any preference than that of merit; 4. The abolition of every monopoly; 5. The abrogation of the 29th article of the Arrêté dated the 13th Pluviose of the year 11; 6. The creation of a good police, especially in the country; 7. A law to repress the sale of spirituous liquors.

On the eve of quitting England, M. D'Epinay solicited a further audience of Lord Goderich, who renewed all the promises he had previously made; adding that, with respect to the liberty of the press, he judged it proper to grant it only with restrictive laws, on which he was now engaged; and that with respect to the legislative council, he did not believe it possible to form it by general suffrage, but that his instructions would strongly recommend to his Excellency the Governor to choose the members from among the most distinguished persons, the most respectable in reference to manners and character, and the most influential by their social position. The deputy, with respect to the college, proposed a new plan which had the approbation of his Lordship, and suggested also that the legislative council, at first formed, according to the decision of the minister, by the choice of the Government, should be afterwards renewed by the suffrages of the colonists (*par la voie d'élection*). He also prevailed on Mr. Irving, a Member of Parliament, to become the agent of the Mauritius, and Mr. Henry to act as the legal adviser and advocate of the colonists. Three influential journals had agreed to take up the cause of the Mauritius, and M. D'Epinay also placed himself in communication with the leaders of the West India interest.

Letters from the island, of April 1st, represent that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the expectation of the Order in Council respecting the slaves. The Governor is stated to have declared to a deputation of the planters that, if the feeling of the Colonists was unanimously opposed to the Order, he would not enforce it should it arrive.

Bourbon.

A private letter from the Mauritius, dated 21st November, asks, "Have you heard any thing in Calcutta, of the Island of Bourbon being in a state of re-

volution, or nearly so? The Frenchmen were for sending the governor off the island by force. How they have ended this misunderstanding I know not."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Papers to the 6th February contain little matter of interest.

A report is given of the proceedings of a public meeting held by the sheriff at Paramatta on the 18th January, respecting the obnoxious land-regulations. It had been adjourned from the 28th November, when a petition to the King was moved and seconded; but the consideration of it was adjourned till the arrival of Governor Bourke. Mr. Wentworth, with reference to a government notice of the 9th January, which extended the period of payment of all debts due to the crown for purchase of lands for three years, proposed the adjournment of the matter *sine die*; but an amendment was moved and carried, that the meeting be adjourned till that day six months.

The votes and proceedings of the legislative council are now published in the papers, being furnished to all of them by order of government. The first council, under Governor Bourke, was held on the 19th January.

The want of rain was severely felt in some parts of the colony. In Goulburn Plains and the vicinity, the country was parched up from intense heat; cattle as well as crops were perishing for want of moisture.

Improvements continue to be making at Sydney. A new custom-house is about to be built; the market is to be reconstructed, or greatly altered, and water is now conveyed to the town by pipes. Governor Bourke, after surveying the public edifices, had commenced a survey of those of private individuals, "for the purpose of making himself fully acquainted with the commercial state of the colony, previous to adopting certain measures for improving the commerce of Australia."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The blacks, it appears, have been secured without violence. All the Oyster Bay and Big River tribes, the most sanguinary on the island, surrendered to Mr. Robinson, who went on an embassy of conciliation to them. On the 14th January, Mr. Robinson made his triumphant entry into Hobart's Town with a body of blacks, who, after an interview with the governor, were shipped off for Great Island, there to form a black colony.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Dec. 20, 1831.—With a view to equalize the duties devolving on the Superintending Surgeons of the Cawnpore and Allahabad circles, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the stations of Pertaubghur and of Sultanpore, in Oude, be transferred from the Cawnpore to the Allahabad circle of superintendence.

OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOY.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1832.—With reference to the extract of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 3d Dec. 1828, published in G.O. of the 15th May 1829, regulating the number of officers allowed to be absent from any one regiment on staff employ, it is hereby notified to the three presidencies, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, that the Hon. Court have determined, in accordance with the views of the Supreme Government, that, when it becomes necessary, that officers, one or more, should be restored to their corps, otherwise than by promotion under the provisions of G.O. of the 17th Aug. 1827, such officers shall be those last withdrawn for staff duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Jan. 1, 1832. Mr. H. Walters, session judge of zillah Agra.

Mr. J. Dunsmure, ditto ditto of Allahabad.

Mr. H. S. Oldfield, ditto ditto of Cawnpore.

Mr. B. Tayler, ditto ditto of Futtehpore.

Mr. E. J. Harrington, ditto ditto of Ghazepore.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, ditto ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, ditto ditto of Meerut.

Mr. E. J. Smith, ditto ditto of Moradabad.

Mr. H. Graham, ditto ditto of Seharunpore.

Mr. F. Millett, ditto ditto of Beerbhoom.

Mr. G. J. Morris, ditto ditto of Behar.

Mr. C. Harding, ditto ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. Millett, ditto ditto of Burdwan.

Mr. T. A. Shaw, ditto ditto of Chittagong.

Mr. C. Phillips, ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. W. Dent, ditto ditto of Jungle Mehaula.

Mr. A. Dick, ditto ditto of Midnapore.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, ditto ditto of Nuddeah.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, ditto ditto of Sarun.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. J. Campbell, ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. T. J. Dashwood, ditto ditto of Tirhoot.

10. The Hon. R. Forbes, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. D. C. McLeod, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Behar.

Mr. T. Bruce, ditto ditto to joint ditto and ditto of Balasore.

Mr. B. J. Colvin, ditto ditto to magistrate and collector of southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. E. Smyth, ditto ditto to magistrate and collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Baugulpore.

Mr. F. Cardew, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Hidgelec.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Juanpore.

Mr. W. H. Martin, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Jungle Mehaula.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. C. Grant, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of northern division of Moradabad.

Mr. H. M. Elliot, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. A. Fraser, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Mo-zuffernuggur.

Mr. T. C. Scott, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Rajeshahye.

Mr. T. J. C. Powden, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Seharunpore.

Mr. W. St. Q. Quintin, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Sarun.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. S. S. Brown, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Su-hewan.

Mr. W. A. Iaw, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. H. B. Harrington, assistant to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. J. Muir, assistant to secretary to Branch Sudder Board of Revenue, at Allahabad.

Mr. G. F. Houlton, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. H. B. Beresford, an assistant under ditto ditto of 14th or Moorsheadabad division.

13. Mr. W. Monckton, session judge of zillah Etawah.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, magistrate of zillah Bareilly.

17. Mr. J. C. Brown, session judge of zillah Cuttack.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, magistrate of Agra.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Meerut.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, ditto of southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. T. J. Turner, ditto of Seharunpore.

Mr. R. Hunter, ditto of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. D. Pringle, joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. E. Pellew, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. R. D. Garrett, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Backergunge.

24. Mr. R. H. Tulloh, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, magistrate and collector of Muttra.

Mr. W. H. Tyler, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Muttra.

Mr. M. A. Speirs, ditto ditto at Allahabad.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott, ditto ditto at ditto.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, ditto ditto at Mynpooree.

31. Mr. T. P. B. Blacoe, civil and session judge of zillah Bareilly.

Mr. W. R. Young, magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Feb. 7. Mr. H. J. Middleton, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. H. E. James, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

14. Mr. W. J. Conolly, magistrate and collector at Mynpoore.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Etawah.

Mr. G. H. Smith, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut.

Mr. B. Tayler, civil and session judge of Jaunpore.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, ditto ditto of Futtehpore.

Mr. A. Smelt, magistrate and collector at Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. A. Pringle, session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. Steer, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. J. Bennett, an assistant under ditto ditto of 2d or Agra division.

Political Department.

Jan. 23. Lieut. A. Bogle, 2d regt. N.I., a junior assistant to agent to Governor General on North-east Frontier.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 13, 1832.—54th N.I. Capt. Wm. Cunningham to be major, and Lieut. A. J. Anstruther to be capt. of a comp., from 6th Jan. 1832, in suc. to T. Young dec.—Supermum. Lieut. G. D. Dawes brought on effective strength of regt.

67th N.I. Lieut. Geo. Hodge to be capt. of a comp., from 10th Jan. 1832, v. J. Smith retired.—Supermum. Lieut. F. C. Minchin brought on effective strength of regt.

Col. R. H. Sale, H.M. 13th Foot, to be commandant of fortress of Agra, v. Brigadier Fagan posted to Rohilkund district.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon app. to medical duties of civil station in northern division of Moirabad, v. Hodges.

Assist. Surg. Gavin Turnbull transf. from civil station of Hameerpore to that of Jaunpore, v. Lightfoot resigned; and Assist. Surg. James Stokes, officiating as civil assist. surg. at Hameerpore, permanently attached to that station.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 22, 1831.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien to join and do duty with 48th N.I.; date 15th Dec.

Cadet J. H. Fergusson, at his own request, to continue to do duty with 34th N.I.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I., app. to corps of pioneers, in room of Lieut. Alston app. adj. to 27th N.I.

Dec. 24.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. B. Webster, 48th, to assume medical charge of 53d N.I., and on its arrival at Dacca, to join and do duty with 64th regt.; dates 12th and 18th Dec.

Surg. I. Jackson removed from 26th to 32d N.I. Assist. Surg. D. MacNab app. to 3d N.I.

3d N.I. There being no properly qualified officer in regt., Ens. C. R. Browne, 6th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders.

Fort William, Jan. 20, 1832.—Maj. Wm. Curphy, regt. of artil., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. Jas. Higginson, 58th N.I., to be paymaster at presidency and to King's troops, v. Maling dec.

Veterinary Surg. Wm. Lindsay removed from stud department and placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 24, 1831.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. G. P. Brooke

to act as adj. to left wing of 68th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 13th Dec.

3d N.I. Ens. T. Bell to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Woodward app. a sub-assist. com. gen.

Dec. 26 and 27.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet W. Stiles to do duty with 34th N.I.; date 13th Dec.—Lieut. N. A. Parker to act as adj. to a detachment of four comps. of 58th N.I.; date 6th Dec.—Assist. Surg. C. Madden and A. M. Macdonald to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum; Assist. Surg. A. Crighton to place himself under superintend. surge n at Benares; Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson to place himself under orders of ditto at Berhampore; and Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; all date 19th Dec.—Ens. T. Brodie, 1st N.I., to act as adj. to Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Egerton; date 1st Dec.

Ens. Angus Paterson, 56th Madras N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Smith commanding Savour division of army.

Dec. 28, 29, and 30.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Major J. Pereira, from 3d, posted to 1st bat., and to assume charge of it at Mhow; Major W. Curphy, from 1st, posted to 3d bat.; and Cadet G. T. Salmon to do duty with 2d comp. 6th bat. at Neemuch.

Assist. Surg. H. Clark app. to 61st N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon app. to 5th L.C.

Jan. 1, 1832.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. Laughton, 2d L.C., to take medical charge of Nusseeree Bat., v. Gerard detached on special duty; date 15th Dec.

Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop removed from right wing Europ. regt., and posted to 49th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. C. H. Baines, removed from latter and posted to former.

The following officers are app. to do duty at depot at Landour, during ensuing season, and to join depot before 1st April:—Major Hutton, 11th L. Drags., to command; Capt. Sperling, 10th Lancers; Capt. Bulkeley, 81st Foot; Capt. J. S. Pitts, Europ. regt.; Capt. O. Baker, 2d comp.; d bat. artillery; Capt. P. Brown, 20th N.I.; Lieut. H. Timings, 2d tr. 2d big. horse artillery; Lieut. L. C. Fagan, Europ. regt.; Lieut. W. S. Menten, 60th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. Cox, 62d N.I.

Cadet H. D. Van Hornigh to continue to do duty with 43d N.I.

Lieut. Col. H. E. G. Cooper removed from 48th N.I., and posted to left wing Europ. regt.; and Lieut. Col. J. Cragie removed from latter and posted to former.

10th L.C. There being no properly qualified officer in regt., Cornet G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast.

The following division order confirmed.—Assist. Surg. A. Reid to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of circle; date 27th Dec.

Capt. and Brigade Major P. La Touche posted to Nusseerabad.

Fort William, Jan. 30.—Capt. John Byrne, of H.M. 31st Foot, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor General, from 10th Jan. 1832, v. Higginson.

Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 6th L.C., to be 2d in command of Ramghur battalion.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. G. H. M. Dabry, 68th N.I., deputy judge advocate general, to be assistant secretary to Government in military department, v. Capt. Taylor, who has resigned app. in consequence of ill health.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 6.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. C. G. Deuniss from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery; Capt. H. C. Baker from 1st tr. 2d brig. to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery; Capt. G. Twemlow from 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery to 2d comp. 3d bat.; Capt. O. Baker from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

Surg. J. Johnstone to join and do duty with 64th N.I. at Dinapore, until relieved by Surg. Wardrop.

Lieut. E. S. S. Waring, 6th, to do duty with 4th L.C., until 15th July 1832.

Lieut. C. W. Haig, 5th, to do duty with 55th N.I. at Benares until 1st Nov. 1832.

Jan. 7.—The following regimental and detachment orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Mitchell to act as adj. to 32d N.I., and Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to take medical charge of regt., until arrival of Assist. Surg. Davidson; dates 17th and 18th Dec. 1832.—Lieut. J. Marshall to act as adj. to left wing of 61st N.I.; date 15th Dec. 1831.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie removed from 50th to 31st N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. Cock (new prom.) posted to 32d N.I.—Lieut. Col. G. Moore (new prom.) posted to 50th N.I.

Surg. J. Morton (new prom.) posted to 70th N.I.—Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths, from 70th, posted to 16th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, from 16th, posted to 70th ditto.

Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson to be adj. and qu. mast. to 3d brigade horse artillery, v. Pennington, permitted to resign app.

Lieut. T. F. Tait, 29th N.I., adj. of Assam Light Inf., to be adj. to 4th local horse, v. Hamilton app. to Governor General's body guard, (the app. of Cornet C. Wollaston to be adj. being cancelled.)

Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, 10th, to do duty with 63d N.I.

The following district and other orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Jervis, 5th N.I., to act as major of brigade to Hapootana field force; date 10th Nov. 1831.—Lieut. J. L. Taylor to act as adj. to 26th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Lynch; date 16th Dec. 1831.—Lieut. J. S. Browne, 66th N.I., to take charge of Mugh Sebundy corps; date 30th Nov. 1831.

The undermentioned officers directed to join and do duty at stations specified opposite their respective names:—2d Lieuts. R. Smyth with artillery at Allahabad; V. Eyre with foot artillery at Cawnpore; J. L. C. Richardson with artillery at Agra; M. Mackenzie with horse artillery at Meerut.—Acting 2d Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson with foot artillery at Kurnaul.—Cadets C. Hogge and F. L. Goodwin with horse artillery at Meerut; W. Timbrell, W. Bair, and W. Paley with artillery at Agra; W. K. Warner, C. Stewart, C. Boulton, and J. D. B. Ellis with foot artillery at Cawnpore; H. Apperley with artill. at Allahabad.

2d Lieut. K. J. White, of artill., to be aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. White, commanding Benares division, from 24th Nov. 1831.

Assist. Surg. T. Gluders to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at Dinapore, until further orders.

Capt. W. E. Hay, a brigade major on estab., posted to Agra.

21st N.I. Lieut. Henry Spottswoode to be adj., v. J. Munro decr.

Lieut. the Hon. P. C. Sinclair, of 70th, to do duty with 53d N.I. at Dacca, until Nov. 1832.

The following station and other orders confirmed:—Cadet A. Sanders to do duty with 60th N.I.; date 28th Dec. 1831.—Cadets W. W. Steer, J. Macbarnet, and J. C. Phillips to do duty with 72d N.I.; date 3d Jan. 1832.—Lieut. J. F. May, 42d N.I., to be station staff at Berhampore; date 3d Jan.—Lieut. H. Spottswoode to act as adj. to 21st N.I.; date 21st Dec. 1831.—Assist. Surg. J. Esdale to assume medical charge of civil station of Futtulpoor, during absence of Assist. Surg. Warlow; date 26th Dec. 1831.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Litter removed from 14th to 54th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. W. Swinton from 54th to 14th ditto.

Capt. F. Angelo, a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., posted to Dinapore and Benares divisions.

Lieut. J. King, of Europ. regt., to do duty with 72d N.I. at Berhampore, until 16th Nov. 1832.

51st N.I. Lieut. C. Dickson to be adj. v. Roberts.

Fort William, Feb. 6.—Capt. Wm. Turner, 54th N.I., an assist. adj. gen. of army, to be deputy paymaster at Muttra, v. Christie, prom. to a majority.

Capt. H. D. Henderson, officiating 1st assistant, to officiate as deputy military auditor general; and Capt. J. Pyne, 32d N.I., to officiate as 1st assistant military auditor general, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7.—Assist. Surg. A. Drummond app. to 55th N.I.

Jan. 19 and 23.—The following appointments made on Personal Staff of his Excellency Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief:—Lieut. Col. Churchill to be military secretary; Lieut. R. Fawkes, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to continue as Persian interpreter; and Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., of His Majesty's service, to be surgeon; all to have effect from 10th Jan. 1832, the date of embarkation of Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood to afford medical aid to troops, cavalry, infantry, and pioneers, forming escort of Commander-in-chief.

Jan. 25.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to proceed to Landour, and to assume medical charge of depot, v. Fisher app. to Hill Rangers; date 20th Dec. 1831.

Ens. F. W. Burkingyoung, of 5th, to do duty with 34th N.I. at Barrackpore, until 15th Sept. 1832.

Fort William, Feb. 13.—Regt. of Artillery, Capt. Jonathan Scott to be major, and 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thos. Nicoll to be capt., from 28th Jan. 1832, in suc. to W. Curphy retired.—Supermum. 1st Lieut. C. S. Reid brought on effective strength of regt.

55th N.I. Capt. Andrew Hervey to be major, and Lieut. Robert Taylor to be capt. of a company, from 31st Jan. 1832, in suc. to J. Pearson retired.—Supermum. Lieut. D. Robinson brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 9th or Bundicund division of public works, during absence of Capt. Carter.

Major John Campbell, 50th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on the pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. John Jackson app. to medical duties of civil station of Rungpore, v. Morton prom.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 27 and 29.—The following detachment and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as adj. to right wing of 50th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 19th Jan.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell to proceed to Azinghar to relieve Assist. Surg. J. Daventry; date 8th Jan.—Assist. Surg. A. Kerr to do duty with H.M. 11th Light Drags.; date 16th Jan.—Assist. Surg. J. Davidson app. to 60th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. O. H. McCheyne to take medical charge of a detachment of His Majesty's troops proceeding to Upper Provinces; and Assist. Surg. W. Shireff to do duty with H.M. 3d Regt. or Buffs, v. McCheyne; date 19th Jan.—Assist. Surg. W. Spencer, of 15th regt., directed to join his corps, and Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to remain in charge of medical duties at Bijnour; date 31st Dec.—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt to do duty with H.M. 26th Foot; date 22d Dec.—Lieut. and Adj. J. K. McCausland, of Mysoree Bat., to assume charge of 8th comp. of pioneers, on departure of Lieut. and Adj. Alston; date 3d Jan.

Cadet of Inf. H. J. Mitchell permitted, at his own request, to do duty with 17th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 13. Lieut. W. McD. Hopper, 57th N.I.—2d. Surg. J. J. Paterson.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—Jan. 13. Capt. G. N. Prole, 3d N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—Lieut. Col. W. H. Kemm, 50th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. John Ward, 5th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Jas. Campbell, 13th N.I., for one year, on ditto.—2d. Maj. Jas. Watkins, 62d N.I., on ditto.—Cadet E. W. Michell, artill., for health.—Assist. Surg. Isaac Davidson, for health.—23. Assist. Surg. Jas. Hardie, for health, from 6th Sept. 1830 (to proceed from Singapore).—Assist. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop, for one year, on private

affairs.—Lieut. Thos. P. Ellis, 62d N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Scott, for health.—26. Lieut. H. Moore, 34th N.I., for health.—Feb. 6. Capt. Thos. Lamb, 12th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. H. White, invalid estab., for health.—13. Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N.I., for health.—Cornet Geo. Murray, 8th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. A. M. McK. Minto, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 20. Superintendent. Surg. R. Limond, acting 3d member of medical board, for one year, for health (eventually to Europe).—Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 3d L.C., for two years, for health.—28. Lieut. J. H. Smith, 62d N.I., for two years for health (also to New South Wales).—Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. P. T. Conyn, 33d N.I., for fifteen months, for health (also to ditto).

To New South Wales.—Feb. 6. Lieut. Andrew Charlton, 74th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Isle of France.—Feb. 13. Ens. W. P. Robins, 16th N.I., for eight months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

Jan. 19. *Charlotte*, Lothross, from Boston.—20. *Nova Douado*, De Luz, from Macao and Penang.—22. *Bayannais*, Vantom, from Havre, Manila, and Singapore.—Feb. 1. *Mandarin*, Cook, from Salem (America).—5. *Roberts*, Kennedy, from Mauritius; and *Kimonth*, Warren, from London, Sydney, and Hobart Town.—11. *Jean*, Finkay, from Greenock; *Clementine*, Delalea, from Bordeaux; and *Brisa*, Cleveland, from Boston.—12. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from Liverpool.—13. *Diederick*, Townsend, (late Taylor), from Batavia and Singapore.—17. *Herculan*, Battersby, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 21. *Thetis*, Boothby, for Bombay.—23. French ship of war *Madagascar*, Duporte, for Bourbon; and *Carvon*, Wilson, for Bombay.—Feb. 4. *Eliza*, Sutton, for London.—6. *Kilbeth*, Dupeyron, for Bordeaux.—12. H. C. (h. S. Orient, White, for London.—17. *Camden*, Fulcher, for London; and *Juhana*, Tarbutt, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. G. S. Pasley, of a son.

6. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Raymond, of a son.

18. At Meerut, Mrs. J. T. Hodgson, of a daughter.

Jan. 6, 1832. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Bond, H. C. Bengal marine, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of Adam F. Smith, Esq., of a son.

17. At Agra, the lady of Capt. W. Turner, assist. adj. gen. of the army, of a daughter.

22. At Futtyghur, the lady of Major Chas. Hay Campbell, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.

23. At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Emmer, of a son.

25. At Benares, the lady of Wm. Dyer, Esq., surgeon, 55th N.I., of a son.

26. At Moradabad, the lady of E. J. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

28. At Chittagong, the lady of George Grugh, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Foolwarrie Factory, near Dinapore, Mrs. John Kelso, of a son.

— At Purneah, the lady of B. R. Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Isaac Lemon, of a daughter.

31. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Allan Stewart, H.M. 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Leggett, of a daughter (since dead).

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. Timms, of a son.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of G. J. Howard, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of William Montgomerie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Hansi, the lady of Capt. Ramsay, 24th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Scott, Esq., of the firm of Currie and Co., of a daughter.

3. At Sealdia, Mrs. Ingels, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fison, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. R. A. J. Roe, of a son.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. Francis Smyth, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a daughter.

— At Meerpoore, Commercially, Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. D. Syers, 19th N.I., of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a daughter.

9. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swiney, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Simon Gomes, of a son.

11. At Chunar, the lady of Officiating Garrison Surg. A. K. Lindessy, of a daughter.

13. At Baugundee, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. Temple, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Reed, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Spence, of a daughter.

Lately. At Jaun Bazar, Mrs. A. P. Durand, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9. At Bareilly, Lieut. John H. Wakefield, 17th N.I., to Miss Maria Suffolk.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Pascal Siquira, school-master, to Miss Charlotte Mary Henniss.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Roger to Mrs. Martha Johannis.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Grieff to Miss Theodora Gome.

Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert McCarthy to Miss Rosa Thomas, of Kadderpore.

4. At Calcutta, Richard Bird, Esq., to Miss Sarah Edwards Henify.

6. At Calcutta, John Ricketts, Esq., to Miss Grace Eleanor Lathrop.

8. At Calcutta, Capt. F. C. Palmer, H.C. pension establishment, to Miss Anne Eliz. Burrows.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Rathus Avlet Ter Arratoon to Maram, daughter of Mr. Chhatoor Ter Joseph Stephause.

16. At Calcutta, Lieut. P. G. Beers, H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs, to Miss Matilda Hodgkinson.

DEATHS.

Dec. 24. At Patna, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughry, aged 17.

Jan. 5, 1832. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert DeMallow, aged 40.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. A. Gordon, aged 20.

13. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Young, assistant in the office of the adjutant general of the army, aged 23.

16. At sea, Capt. P. Murray, commander of the ship *Roberts*.

— At Deyrah, in the Dhoon, Eliza Hutton, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Young, aged 3 years.

18. At Dinapore, on her way from Allahabad to Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 50th N.I., aged 26.

25. At Futch Gurh, Charles Bathurst, Esq.

26. At Chittagong, Mrs. Julia Vaz, wife of Mr. D. Vaz, head assistant in the office of the collector of customs, aged 30.

31. At Calcutta, Eliza Jones, daughter of the late Mr. N. Jones Eyebur, aged 7 years.

Feb. 1. At Cawnpore, Mr. P. Crassa, of the firm of D. Nuthall and Co., of Calcutta, tailors, &c., ag. d. 24.

2. At Calcutta, James Daniel King, Esq., aged 29.

4. At Sulkeah, Alexander, son of Mr. James Montgomery, ship-builder, aged 27.

9. At Calcutta, Ann, wife of Mr. George Potter, nurseryman, Botanical Gardens, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Nicholas Lambrose.

15. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. David Thomson, aged 21.

Lately. At Tipperah, Thos. H. Pillans, Esq., civil service, son of Jas. Pillans, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Madras.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.****SUPERINTENDING SURGEON SCOT.**

Fort St. George, Jan. 31, 1832.—Superintending Surgeon Scot having obtained permission to return to Europe, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in recording his opinion of the services rendered by that gentleman to the Company, during a period of nearly thirty years. After serving with every branch of the army on garrison, field, and foreign service for eighteen years, Mr. Scot was selected to hold the office of secretary to the Medical Board, and in that situation his labours, persevering, and able exertions were considered to have been highly creditable to himself and of great public utility, and accordingly obtained for him the approbation of the Board, the Government, and the Hon. the Court of Directors.

While employed as secretary to the Medical Board, Mr. Scot, besides collating and condensing with great labour, in an able and perspicuous report, all the most valuable information on the records of the board respecting cholera, discharged also the duties of superintendent general of vaccination, and was greatly instrumental in extending the benefits of vaccination amongst the natives, by his vigilant attention to the department, and the care with which he sought to make the object and advantages of the institution generally understood and appreciated.

In the medical store department, while secretary to the Medical Board, and subsequently as superintending surgeon, Mr. Scot has rendered important services to the public; and it is to his indefatigable zeal and the many valuable rules introduced by him with a view to promote the comfort of the sick and to establish order, regularity, and economy in the hospital supplies, and to his temper and judgment in the exercise of the superintending office, that the state of efficiency to which the hospitals of the presidency division have been brought is mainly to be ascribed.

His highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar has expressed to government his sense of Mr. Scot's kind attention and valuable services as physician at the durbar of his highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic, his readiness to afford gratuitously his able assistance to the dependents of his highness, and his highly praiseworthy conduct in abstaining from all interference in matters unconnected with his professional duties.

CHARGE OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Superintending Engineer,
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gineers of Divisions, with exception of the presidency, where the Chief Engineer is, by regulation, vested with that office, are to be considered as charged with the superintendence of all fortifications or places of defence, within the limits of the divisions to which they are attached. They will accordingly be held responsible for the due preservation and cleanliness of all such works, whether maintained in a partial or efficient repair, and that no encroachments are made on the works, or materials removed, without the authority of government.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the troops in Travancore and the station of Ootacamund to be within the limits of the southern division of the army.

COURT MARTIAL.**CAPT. MACLEAN.**

Head-Quarters, Madras, Jan. 2, 1832.
—At a General Court Martial holden at Fort St. George, on the 19th Dec. 1831, and continued by adjournments to the 30th of the same month, Capt. Allen Thomas Maclean, of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, *vi.*:

Charge.—"For conduct highly unofficerlike and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—"For having, when called on repeatedly by my order, between the 1st and 4th of Sept. 1831, at Bangalore, to give a satisfactory explanation, and to deny unequivocally certain assertions which appeared in the *Bombay Oriental Sporting Magazine* for May last, of a nature highly prejudicial to his, the said Capt. Maclean's character as an officer and a gentleman, pertinaciously evaded my order by requesting, in an unauthorized manner, that the correspondence on the subject should be laid before the Major General commanding the division, thereby evincing contempt and disobedience to my authority as his immediate commanding officer.

2d Instance.—"For having, at Bangalore, spoken of me and of my acts, as his commanding officer, in a disrespectful and contemptuous manner in the presence of and to the following officers of the regiment, at the following periods:—

1. "To Capt. Crossley, on or about the 25th of March 1830.

2. "To Capt. Hake, between the periods of the 23d of Aug. 1829, and 30th of July 1831.

3. "In the presence of Capt. Wetherall and the officers and men of the second (U)

squadron of the regiment, when paraded as an escort to the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras, on or about the 28th of April 1831.

4. "To Lieut. Collins, acting adjutant, on or about the 26th of July 1831, at the evening lines of the regiment.

5. "To Cornet and Act. Adj. Floyd, between the periods of the 30th of April and the 24th of July 1831, at line hours of the regiment.

"All tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

"The whole of such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) "J. F. PATERSON, Lieut. Col.

"Com. H. M. 13th L.D.

"Bangalore, 8th Oct. 1831."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.

"The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. Allan Thomas Maclean, of H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion.

Finding on First Instance of Charge.—

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Finding on the Second Instance of Charge.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second instance of the charge.

"And the court doth most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner.

"The court cannot close its proceedings without remarking on the nature of the charges, which the court consider frivolous and vexatious and not originating in a desire to promote the good of the service."

Approved and Confirmed.—The prisoner, Capt. Maclean, to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Madras, 31st Dec. 1831. Lieut. Gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 7. G. Tyler, Esq., to act as secretary and treasurer to Government Bank.

G. D. Drury, Esq., to be one of commissioners for government of Mysore.

J. Chulow, Esq., to act as sub-treasurer of Government Bank.

T. R. Wheatley, Esq., to be secretary to Government in revenue and judicial departments.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to act as a cashier of Government Bank.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

C. E. Macdonald, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as Malayalam translator to Government.

10. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

Robert Eden, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be first assistant to secretary to Government in revenue and judicial departments.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to be head assistant to

principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

17. E. Smalley, Esq., to act as senior member of Board of Revenue.

C. Roberts, Esq., to act as second member of Board of Revenue.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to act as collector of Madras.

W. D. Davis, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

R. Eden, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

R. Gardner, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madras.

J. H. Cochrane, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

21. S. Scott, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Feb. 14. A. R. McDonell, Esq., second member of board of revenue, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, to ditto, for one year.

21. G. H. Skelton, Esq., to England, for recovery of his health.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 27. The Rev. J. Wright, A.B., to be chaplain at Bangalore, v. the Rev. W. Malkin, A.B.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 25, 1832.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to command Bangalore, v. Smith permitted to proceed to Europe, but to retain charge of presidency division of army during indisposition of Major Gen. Andrew M'Dowell.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, 4th N.I., to command Vellore, v. Taylor.

Capt. R. Gordon, 26th N.I., to be paymaster at Bellary, v. Fitzgibbon, whose app. to that office is cancelled.

Capt. W. Justice, 5th N.I., to be paymaster at Trichinopoly, v. Bird, prom.

Lieut. Edw. Gaitskell, inv. estab., to have charge of native pensioners at Chingleput, v. Capt. N. I. De Bergeon dec.

Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, H.M. 41st regt., to be military secretary to Commander-in-chief, from 1st Jan. 1832, v. Lieut. Col. Lindsey dec.

Lieut. G. J. Fitzgerald, H.M. 26th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, from 1st Jan. 1832, until further orders, v. Lieut. Col. Lindsey dec.

Lieut. J. W. Strettell, 1st L.C., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

Jan. 27.—Assist. Surg. Thos. O'Neill to act as superintendent of dispensary during absence of Assist. Surg. Dalmahoy on sick cert.

Ens. John Merritt, 41st N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Macdonald prom.

Acting Ens. A. M. Molyneux to be ens., from 18th Jan. 1832, to complete estab.

Jan. 31.—Assist. Surgs. Alex. Wight and Thos. White permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 11, 1832.—Assist. Surgs. G. M. Watson and M. F. Anderson to do duty with H. M. 41st regt.; and John Drever, with H. M. 62d ditto.

Jan. 12.—Lieut. Wm. Cross, 38th, doing duty with 22d N.I., directed to rejoin his regt.

Jan. 13.—Mr. N. L. McLeod (late a Lieut.), pen-

don estab., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cuddalore.

Jan. 18.—The following orders confirmed: Lieut. E. Peel to act as adj. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., during indisposition of Ens. Jones; date 21st Oct. 1831.—Lieut. H. Briggs, 2d L.C., to take charge of a detachment of artillery during its march to St. Thomas's Mount, and Assist. Surg. Cheape to afford medical aid to detachment; date 27th Dec. 1831.—Assist. Surg. Davidson to relieve Assist. Surg. McKenna doing duty with a detachment of 11 M., 53th Foot on route to Bellary; date 1st Jan. 1832.—Lieut. Lys to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 45th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Woodfall on sick cert.; date 6th Jan. 1832.

2d-Lieut. A. C. Pears removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery.

Jan. 19.—Ens. C. D. Babington posted to 31st N.I., at Bellary.

Acting 2d-Lieut. J. W. Rundall, of engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners.

Jan. 20.—Major J. N. Abdy removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, and Major T. H. J. Hockley from 3d to 2d bat. ditto.

Jan. 21.—The undermentioned cadets, recently arrived and admitted on estab., app. to do duty as specified opposite their names:—Acting Cornet Jonathan Fowler, riding school at Bangalore.—Acting 2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad, 3d bat. artillery.—Acting Ensigns P. T. Snow, and C. Lamb, 3d L.Inf.; and G. A. Marshall, 35th regt.

Jan. 23.—Assist. Surg. James Kellie removed from 5th to 8th L.C.

Fort St. George, Jan. 31.—14th N.I. Ens. Gregory Haines to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

25th N.I. Ens. H. J. Nicholls to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

32d N.I. Lieut. H. M. Pritchard to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

40th N.I. Lieut. John Bates to be adj. to corps.

50th N.I. Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

52d N.I. Lieut. Henry Bower to be adj. to corps.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 25.—Ens. A. M. Molynaux posted to 46th N.I., at Penang.

Jan. 26.—The undermentioned orders confirmed:—Surg. Geldies to afford medical aid to general staff, details, and lock hospital, and to have charge of medical stores at Kamptee, until relieved; date 30th Nov. 1831.—Assist. Surg. Stokes to take medical charge of 34th L. Inf. until relieved; date ditto.—Surg. W. H. Richards to take medical charge of detail of dismounted horse artillery at Arcot, until further orders; date 11th Dec. 1831.—Ens. Bevan to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 39th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Maclean; date 6th Jan. 1832.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall to do duty with H.M. 54th regt.; date 7th Jan.—Lieut. E. N. Freeman to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 42d N.I., until further orders; date 8th Jan.—Surg. White to take medical charge of 43d N.I., until relieved; date 10th Jan.—Ens. A. Barker to act as adj. to Madras Europ. regt., during absence of Lieut. Duke on duty; date 15th Jan.

Jan. 27.—Lieut. J. R. Arrow, 15th, to do duty with 52d N.I.; and Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th, to do duty with 27th N.I.; both till further orders.

Jan. 28.—Ens. T. Osborne, 40th, doing duty with 23d L.Inf., directed to rejoin his corps.

Assist. Surg. J. Kellie, 8th L.C., to afford medical aid to head-quarters of corps of sappers and miners, until further orders.

Fort St. George, Feb. 3.—Superintending Surg. S. M. Stephenson removed from Mysore to presidency division of army.

Superintending Surg. J. Underwood removed from Malabar and Canara to Mysore division of army.

Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Surg. R. Sladen to act as superintend. surg., v. Cuddy on furl. to England, and posted to provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Feb. 7.—Ens. Wm. Jones, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps.

Lieut. Tudor Lavie, of artil., to act as assist. secretary to Military Board.

Assist. Surg. Robert Cole to act as garrison assist. surg. of Fort St. George, during employment of Assist. Surg. T. O'Neill on other duty.

Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass to act as assay master, during absence of Assist. Surg. Dalmahoy.

Feb. 10.—6th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. W. Coates to be lieut., v. Cole dec.; date of com. 3d Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. Sampson Gompertz to be ens. from 3d Feb. 1832, to complete estab.

12th N.I. Sen. Capt. C. F. Smith to be major, Sen. Lieut. Thos. Rooke to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Geo. Freese to be lieut., v. Roberts dec.; date of coms. 3d Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. Edw. Dacre Roper to be ens. from 3d Feb. 1831, to complete estab.

36th N.I. Sen. Capt. G. K. Babington to be major, Sen. Lieut. G. H. Kellett to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Hollis to be lieut., v. Murcott dec.; date of coms. 5th Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. Wm. P. Luscombe to be ensign, and Acting 2d-Lieut. W. W. Saunders, of engineers, to be 2d-lieut.; former from 5th and latter from 7th Feb. 1832, to complete estabs.

Col. Sir E. K. Williams, 11 M., 41st regt., to assume command of troops on Tennasserim coast until further orders, on departure of Col. Vigoreux, 11 M., 45th regt.

The services of Capt. Thos. Rooke placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Mr. Edw. Curling admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Surg. H. Atkinson to act as medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Sladen, app. to act as superintending surgeon in Malabar and Canara.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre to act as surg. to Lunatic Asylum, v. Atkinson.

Madras Europ. Regt. Lieut. T. A. Duke to be adj. to corps.

6th N.I. Lieut. F. A. Reid to be adj. to corps.

21st N.I. Lieut. W. Gray to be adj. to corps.

Feb. 14.—7th L.C. Sen. Lieut. G. H. Thomas to be capt., and Sen. Cornet Basil Blogg to be lieut., v. Street discharged; date of coms. 7th Feb. 1832.

Acting Cornet Thos. Smith to be cornet from 7th Feb. 1832, to complete estab.

The G.O.s of 23d Aug. and 1st Dec. 1831, placing services of Lieut. James Grant, 5th L.C., at disposal of Supreme Government, and appointing Capt. Arch. Douglas, 49th N.I., to be an aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, cancelled.

Capt. W. N. Pace, 52d N.I., to have charge of Invalids, &c. of Hon. Company's service returning to England on ship *Wellington*.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 1.—Lieut. H. Marshall, 33d regt., app. to corps of pioneers, during absence of Lieut. Minto on foreign service with his regt.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. Woodfall, 47th, to do duty with 45th regt., until further orders.

Feb. 3.—The undermentioned order confirmed:—Ens. Glass to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 49th N.I., until further orders; date 1th Jan.

Feb. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant posted to 35th N.I.—Ens. Sampson Gompertz posted to 10th N.I. at Palamcottah.—Ens. E. D. Roper posted to 12th N.I. at Jaulnah.—Ens. W. P. Luscombe posted to 36th N.I.

Feb. 13.—Col. J. Welsh removed from 47th to 8th N.I., and A. Monia from 31h to 47th do.

Lieut. Col. J. Scott removed from 36th to 38th N.I., and A. Cooke from 38th to 36th do.

Lieut. T. E. Geils to act as adj. to horse brigade of artillery, during absence of Lieut. Burgoyne on sick cert., v. Lavie.

Lieut. T. H. Humphreys to be adj. to D troop of house artillery, v. Lavie.

Lieut. J. F. Elliott, 10th N.I., directed to rejoin his corps.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17.—3d L.C. Lieut. G. B. Arbutnot to be adj.

37th N.I. Lieut. Edw. Wardroper to be adj.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 25. Major J. N. Abdy, artillery.—Capt. Jos. Leggatt, 3d L. Inf.—Capt. Chas. Sninock, 5th N.I.—Capt. Jas. Bell, 28th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Stockwell, 28th do.—Capt. W. W. Baker, 32d N.I.—Lieut. J. R. Fennell, 10th N.I.—Lieut. C. G. T. Chauvel, 36th N.I.

FURLONGHS

To Europe.—Jan. 6. Lieut. Col. Paterson, H.M. 13th L. Drags., for health.—7. Superintending Surg. W. Scott, for health.—Kns. F. Hendersou, 10th N.I., for health.—Capt. W. N. Pace, 32d N.I.—Capt. G. H. Sotheby, 34th L.I.—31. Maj. Sir Henry Willock, 8th L.C., from date of his application, 1st Sept. 1851.—Feb. 2. Lieut. J. Deane, 30th N.I.—14. Lieut. Geo. Woodfall, 45th N.I., for health.—17. Capt. H. Gould, 38th N.I.—21. Lieut. J. F. Elliott, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Pace, 30th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 30. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Penang.—Feb. 5. *Waterloo*, Addison, from Calcutta; and *Caledonia*, Symers, from Mauritius.—6. *Jessie Laure*, Audibert, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—8. *Hercules*, Wilson, from Canton and Penang; and *Malvina*, Eyles, from Calcutta.—10. *Wellington*, Evans, from Malacca.—11. *Antoinette*, Perrot, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—17. *Pilgrim*, Bischle, from Philadelphia.—19. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Calcutta.—21. *Sesostria*, Liddell, from London and Madeira.—23. *Georgiana*, Laud, from Philadelphia.—24. *Lady McNaghten*, Faith, from Penang.

Departures.

Feb. 1. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for London.—2. *Alfred*, Flint, for London.—10. *Jessie Laure*, Audibert, for Pondicherry.—11. *Malvina*, Eyles, for London; *Resolution*, Jellicoe, *Argyle*, Stavers, *Nerubadu*, Patrick, and *Sandown*, Adams, all for Moulineux (with troops); and *Caledonia*, Symers, for Calcutta.—12. *Waterloo*, Addison, for London.—19. *Antoinette*, Perrot, for Pondicherry.—25. *Wellington*, Evans, for London; and *Zenobia*, Owen, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. At Moulineux, the lady of Lieut. Nott, 19th regt., of a daughter.

Jan. 19, 1852. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Willocks, of a son.

20. At Poonamallee, the lady of Dr. A. B. Morgan, of H.M. 55th regt., of a son.

21. At Cannanore, the wife of Mr. Peter Fernandez, of a son.

22. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Humphreys, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of John Moorat, Esq., of a son.

25. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. W. J. Yonge, of H.M. 46th Regt., of a son and heir.

— At Madras, Mrs. Robert Franck, of a daughter.

26. At Madras, the lady of Major Hitchens, of a son.

28. At Colimbatore, the lady of J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

29. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. H. W. Lardner, 50th regt., of a daughter.

Feb. 16. At Ootacamund, Nellocherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 27. At Madras, Mr. Joseph De Reys, only son of Capt. M. J. De Reys, late commander of the H.C. transport ship *Hydros*, to Clementina,

only daughter of Mr. Apothecary Wm. Thompson, H.C. service.

Feb. 1. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Knymayer, of the Carnatic ordnance artificers, to Miss F. Saunders.

4. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. George Grantham, 43d regt. Madras N.I., to Maria Louisa Lambe, only daughter of the late Major John Lambe, of this establishment, and of the Baroness De Kutzleben.

6. At Madras, Capt. Wm. Cunningham, 44th regt. N.I., deputy assistant adj. gen. centre division, to Anne, only daughter of Major Andrew Hervey, 68th regt. N.I.

8. At Bangalore, Mr. Thomas Avery, troop quarter-master horse artillery, to Mrs. Julia Wardle.

23. At Madras, Major Leggett, of the Madras Light Infantry, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Baker, of Montague-place, Russell-square, London.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. Capt. Andrew Gray, 28th regt. N.I.

22. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Atkinson, aged 35, attached to the assessment and coroner's departments.

23. At Masulipatam, after a severe and protracted illness, the lady of Colonel Pereira, commanding the station.

— At Kamptee, Lieut. James F. Kellett, 22d regt. N.I., aged 23.

29. At Wallajahbad, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, aged 50, widow of the late Mr. T. Taylor.

30. In Black Town, Mrs. Joana da Costa, aged 94.

31. At Marmalong, Mrs. Magdalene Gure, aged 67, mother of the late Mrs. Durnford.

Feb. 2. At Madras, Lieut. Chas. Jas. Cole, 6th regt. N.I., assistant secretary, Military Board, aged 28.

— At Masulipatam, Major A. Roberts, 12th regt. N.I.

4. At French Rocks, near Seringapatam, Major R. Murcott, 36th regt. N.I.

— At Vepery, Mrs. Laurence, aged 45.

6. At St. Thomas's Mount, 2d Lieut. M. A. Birdwood, engineers.

7. At Puzeswaukum, aged 42, Jacobina Petenella, wife of Mr. Christian Ignatio, head draftsman of the deputy surveyor general's office.

10. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Harriet Dixon, widow of the late Capt. Dixon, 19th regt. N.I.

16. At Bellary, Surg. J. Wilson, 1st regt. L.C.

18. At Laulpett, acting 2d Lieut. Wm. Douglas, of the engineers.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLONGHS TO EGYPT.—SALARIES OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 5, 1852.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts of a letter from the Hon. the Court the Court of Directors, dated 20th July 1831, be published in General Orders, to take effect from the 30th Nov. last, the day of their receipt.

["A steam communication being about to be established between Bombay and the Red Sea, Government recommend that officers proceeding to Egypt for the recovery of their health may not be deprived of the advantages attendant upon proceeding to other places within the Company's charter. It is stated that this will indirectly tend to promote the establishment of steam navigation between India and England.—Letter dated 3d Dec. 1829."]]

Par. 7. "We agree to this recommendation."

["Further representation regarding the salaries of the Members of the Medical Board and of superintending surgeons.—Letter dated 3d Dec. 1829."]]

Par. 13. "We shall not object to the superintending surgeons at your presidency being put on the same footing in respect to allowances as the superintending surgeons attached to the Madras establishment.

14th. "We therefore authorise you to grant to superintending surgeons a consolidated allowance of 1,575 rupees per month and the difference between captain's and major's full batta when employed on actual field service.

15th. "We do not think it necessary to make any further alteration in the Orders conveyed to you in our military letter dated 15th April 1829, respecting the allowances of our medical officers."

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 21, 1832.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the oaths as second member in Council of Bombay, and his seat as Acting President in Council, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs, that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Bombay do obey Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., and that all returns be made to him as Commander-in-chief accordingly.

MILITARY TREASURE CHESTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 28, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of a military treasure chest at each of the undermentioned stations, viz. Kolapore; Kulladghee.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 17, 1832.—The Regulations regarding regimental schools, published under date 7th Feb. 1829, are extended to the Guzerat provincial battalion.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1832.—In order to complete the establishment of the brigadiers sanctioned for this presidency by the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the station of Deesa a brigade command of the first class from the 1st ult.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 26. Mr J. G. Blane to be assistant magistrate for town of Belgaum and adjoining districts,

and superintendent of post-office at that station.

Mr. W. Richardson to return from Dharwar to his station at Poona and resume charge of his duties.

Feb. 13. Mr. J. Burnett to be acting second assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

15. Mr. W. Dent to be third assistant to collector in Candesh, v. Courtney whose app. has been cancelled.

17. Mr. E. H. Briggs to be assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. Stagg to be assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. R. Keays is attached to office of principal collector of Surat.

Mr. W. H. Harrison is attached to office of principal collector at Dharwar.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 22. Mr. W. E. Frere to take charge of duties of register to courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudlary Adawlat, on embarkation of Mr. R. T. Webb for European sick certificate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 3, 1832.—Capt. M. Stack, 3d L.C., to take charge of invalids of Hon. Company's service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Raglan*.

Lieut. J. Bishop, of engineers, to join detachment of that corps employed on Nagotana Road.

Jan. 5.—Col. W. Gilbert app. temporarily to general staff of Hon. Company's army, with rank of brigadier general, from 6th Sept. 1831, date of decease of Brig. Gen. Kennedy.—Brig. Gen. Gilbert to have command of southern division of army.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. Tyndall to act as adj. to 23d N.I., during period Lieut. Long may be in charge of regt.—Lieut. Col. J. B. Duisterville, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Sattara from 21st Dec. 1831.

Jan. 6.—Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign command of detachments in sequestered districts south of Baroda.

Jan. 7.—Capt. R. Ord, 24th N.I., to be junior officer in charge of Invalids of Hon. Company's service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Raglan*.

Jan. 9.—Lieut. H. Stamford to be adj. to 4th troop horse brigade, v. Brett proceeding to Europe.

Jan. 12.—Assist. Surg. Anderson permitted, at his own request, to resign situations of deputy medical storekeeper and assist. garrison surgeon.

Jan. 13.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. R. Hudson to act as adj. to 2d Gr. N.I.

Jan. 16.—Capt. A. Mackworth, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Gilbert, commanding southern division of army.

Jan. 16.—Ens. C. S. Mant, 6th N.I., to be acting barrack-master of Bombay.

Jan. 20.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. C. H. Brown to act as adj. to detachment of 23d N.I. stationed at Broach, on the departure of Lieut. Le Messurier on sick cert.

Lieut. J. Carr, inv. estab., permitted to resign his app. as paymaster of pensioners in southern Concan, for purpose of assuming command of Fort of Sion.

Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, inv. estab., to be paymaster of pensioners in southern Concan.

Jan. 21.—Major Gen. J. S. Barnes, C.B., to resume command of Poona division of army; Col. H. Sullivan, H.M. 6th Foot, to resume command of Poona brigade; and Col. T. Willshire, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to assume command of garrison of Bombay—all consequent on arrival from England of Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, new Commander-in-chief.

The following appointments made on personal staff of Commander-in-chief until pleasure of Commander-in-chief in India is known:—Major

A. S. H. Mountain, H.M. 26th regt., to be military secretary; Lieut. W. Pottinger, H.M. 6th regt., to be Persian interpreter; Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 6th regt., to be aide-de-camp; and Ens. Halkett, H.M. 3d or Queen's Royals, to be extra aide-de-camp.

Ens. Janverlu, 4th regt. of Jersey militia, to be an extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. G. Rowley, fort adj. of Bombay, to be an extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Jan. 25.—Capt. J. H. Irwin, 19th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, 3d L.C., to assume command of troops at Hajcote from 31st May 1831, as senior officer at station.—Lieut. G. C. G. Munro to act as adj. to detachment of 16th N.I. stationed at Broach from 5th Jan.

Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 6th regt., to be acting military secretary to Commander-in-chief, until arrival of Major Mountain.—Capt. J. Bonamy to be private secretary to Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, as Acting President of Council.

Jan. 31.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I., to act as brigade major to troops in Konkun, until arrival of Capt. Aitchison.—Ens. R. J. Holmes, 26th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, during absence of Lieut. Wilson on sick cert.

Feb. 3.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. C. I. Westley, 20th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing of 3d L.C., during absence of Ens. Ash on leave.

Feb. 6.—Ens. C. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. Regt., to act as paymaster of Poona division, during absence of Capt. Morris.

Capt. N. Campbell, 11th N.I., to command detachments in sequestered districts south of Baroda.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. W. Long, 8th N.I., to command Sebundy corps at Poona.

Feb. 8.—Cadets of Infantry A. J. Hodgson, P. E. Warburton, and J. H. Hendley admitted on establishment.—Messrs. J. H. Peart, W. I. Ferrar, and David Ritchie admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Feb. 10.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. T. G. Fraser, right wing Europ. regt., to act as fort adjutant at Aseerghur, during absence of Lieut. Tapp on sick cert.—Capt. J. R. Woodhouse and Lieut. H. Hart, 6th N.I., former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to that regt. from 18th Jan.—Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Europ. regt., to act as interp., and Cornet P. G. Dallas to act as qu. mast. to 3d L.C. from 20th Jan., during absence of Lieut. Outley on leave.—Lieut. H. H. Hobson to act as adj. to 20th N.I. from 17th Jan., during absence of Lieut. Long on leave.—Capt. B. Spencer to act as interp. and Lieut. J. W. Cunningham as qu. mast. to 25th N.I., from 16th Jan., during absence of Lieut. Willoughby on leave.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. Holland, 23d N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Feb. 13.—19th N.I. Lieut. John Swanson to be capt., and Ens. J. Macdonell to be lieut., in suc. to Irwin invalided; date of rank 26th Jan. 1832.—Supermum. Ens. J. Tait admitted on effective strength from same date, v. Macdonell prom.

Lieut. J. Bishop, of engineers, to superintend construction of a line of road, via Chans, between Ahmednuggur and Serour.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. Col. S. Powell (having returned from Neelgherries) to assume his duties as adj. gen. of army, from 10th Feb.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. H. Jackson, invalid estab., to be paymaster of pensioners in northern Concan from 1st Jan. 1832.

Lieut. P. T. French, 23d N.I., to succeed Major Ovens, as agent for Bluebs in Candesh.

Major C. B. James, 1st-assist. com. gen. of Poona division of army, and Capt. H. C. Holland 1st-assist. com. gen. at presidency, permitted to exchange situations.

Feb. 20.—Capt. Cathcart, 10th N.I., to assume command of fortress of Aseerghur, on departure of Capt. Worthy from station; date of order 29th Jan.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. T. Clibborn, 1st Gr. N.I.—Lieut. H. J. Parkin-son, 23d N.I.—Lieut. R. Fullerton, 25th N.I.—Lieut. C. Blood, artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 3. Lieut. J. Penny, 1st L.C., for health.—10. Capt. C. C. Massey, 7th N.I., for health.—16. Cornet C. L. J. Dupre, 2d L.C., for health.—Lieut. F. J. Pontardent, horse artill., for health.—17. Assist. Surg. B. Rooke, 15th N.I., for health.—20. Capt. W. Massie, regt. of artill., for health.—26. Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse, 3d L.C., for health.—Ens. R. Phillips, Europ. regt., for health.—Lieut. T. Tarleton, horse artill., for health.—27. Major White, 19th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. C. P. Livingstone, for twelve months, for health.—Feb. 8. The Rev. A. Goode, for health.—18. Ens. A. H. O. Matthews, 15th N.I., for health.—30. Lieut. W. Macan, 6th N.I., cantonment adj. at Belgaum, for health.

To Sea.—Feb. 18. Dr. Kane, civil surgeon and surgeon to native general hospital, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 20. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from London and Cochín.—21. *Three Brothers*, Cunningham, from Bourbon.—Feb. 1. *Columbia*, Kirkwood, from Liverpool and Madeira.—10. *Theodulus*, Todd, from Liverpool, and H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, from Persian Gulf, Bushire, and Bassadore.—13. *Deux Soeurs*, Donzelle, from Bourbon.—20. *Kilmontone*, Hadley, from China, &c.—21. *Eliza Ann*, Poulsen, from Madras.—24. *Navarin*, Guerlu, from Bourbon; and *Pussier*, Miller, from Greenock.—28. *Triumph*, Green, from London (off the Malabar coast).

Departures.

Jan. 21. *Eleanor*, Carruthers, for London.—28. *Victory*, Bliet, for London.—29. *Charlotte*, Pica-neau, for Allepy and Bordeaux.—Feb. 1. *Minerva*, Kall, for Cochín.—2. *Virginia*, Hinkley, for Calcutta.—22. *Dromgun*, McKenzie, for Calcutta.—26. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for London.

Freight to London and Liverpool (Feb. 25).—£7. 10s. to £8.

In the Harbour (Feb. 25).

H.C. brigs of war—*Nautilus* and *Euphrates*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6. At Bombay, in the fort, Mrs. Jeffries, of a son.
20. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Arch. Graham, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
22. At the Breach Lodge, the lady of J. L. Johnson, Esq., of a son.
27. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Holland, assist. com. gen., of a son.
29. At Belgaum, Mrs. J. F. Lafond, of a son.
31. At Broach, the lady of John Birdwood, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Feb. 5. At Bombay, the lady of Major Fred. Hickey, commanding marine bat., of a son.
8. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Col. Pierce, of a daughter.
9. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Watson, artillery, of a daughter.
12. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Stirling, commanding 17th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Girgaum, Mrs. Robert White, of a son.
13. In the fort, Mrs. M. De Quadros, of a son.
20. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Barr, of a son.
— At Bombay, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a daughter.
22. At Bombay, the lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of a son.
Lately. At Kirkee, Mrs. H. Carroll, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 21. At Belgaum, C. Birdwood, Esq., Lieut. 11th C. 2d regt. Bombay N.I., to Lydia Juliana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of the London Missionary Society.

25. At Bombay, Lieut. Willoughby, Bombay artillery, to Emilie, eldest daughter of Thomas Pym Weekes, Esq., medical establishment.

31. At Poonah, R. Hartley Kennedy, M.D., staff surgeon, Belgaum, &c., to Isabel, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Vallant, H.M. 40th regt.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Poonah, Lieut. Quease, H.M. 40th regt. of Foot.

Jan. 7, 1832. On board the *Sir Edward Paget*, off Cannanore, James John, eldest son of John Vibart, Esq., C.S., aged 4 years.

17. At the parsonage, Dapooly, Jessie, wife of the Rev. James Mitchell, of the Scottish mission, Bankote, aged 34.

26. At Aknikote, Maria Sarah, wife of Lieut. Fitzherbert Williams, 2d Gr. Regt., aged 21.

— At Colabah, Mr. John S. Clephane, aged 35.

Feb. 3. At Bombay, Thomas Sedgwick, jun., Esq., in his 26th year.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 8. At Colombo, Lieut. Morgan, H.M. 97th regt., to Coriella Mary, youngest daughter of James Titterton, Esq., apothecary to the forces.

DEATH.

Latest. The Rev. Thomas Ireland, military chaplain of this colony.

Penang.

BIRTH.

Nov. 26. Mrs. M. Julien, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 16. Capt. Thos. R. C. Mantell, 49th regt. Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Mantell, rector of Frensham, Surrey.

19. Edward Frederick Barlow, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, son of Sir George Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Jan. 5. The lady of Lieut. A. J. Begbie, of artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. Marcus A. Borgen, Esq., harbour-master at Rhio, to Charlotte Jemima, relict of the late R. J. Cuthbertson, Esq.

9. W. R. George, Esq., to Elizabeth Caroline, relict of the late John Campbell Burton, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

Jan. 5. On the passage from Batavia to Singapore, in the Straits of Dryan, Capt. D. R. Taylor, commander of the Dutch bark *Dierikha*. He was murdered by his crew, named Ignaceo Francisco, a Manilla man.

St. Helena.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

St. Helena, 26th April 1832.—The Go-

vernor and Council deem it necessary to publish, for general information, the following extracts from the Hon. Court of Directors' general letter, dated 25th January 1832:

Par. 31. "We have deemed it right to take into our serious consideration the expediency of adopting further measures, with a view to the more rapid extermination of slavery on your island.

Par. 32. We remark that in the year 1818, the proprietors of slaves were induced to adopt a unanimous resolution, declaring free all children of slaves born subsequently to the 25th December in that year. So soon, therefore, as the generation which then existed shall have passed away, slavery at St. Helena will altogether cease.

Par. 33. The condition, however, of the existing slaves has been repeatedly under your consideration, and our views regarding it were fully explained in a despatch, dated the 19th December 1826. The opinions expressed in that despatch may be thus briefly stated.

The speedy and entire abolition of slavery is essential to the welfare of the island. Emancipation should be secured the moment the slave understands and appreciates the blessing, and the means of instruction should be steadfastly and zealously pursued at the cost of government. Humanity, however, should not interfere with substantial justice, and the proprietor should be secured the value of his slave whenever declared free. This value to be fixed, not arbitrarily, but by a disinterested committee.

Par. 34. In cases of good character, we authorize you to advance on loan to the slave without interest, the price of his freedom.

Par. 35. In a despatch, dated 1st January 1828, you communicated your proceedings and proposals in consequence of our orders, and the following is a brief summary of the result.

Par. 36. A valuation of the slaves has been made by a committee appointed for the purpose. It comprises 869 slaves valued at £37,639.

Par. 37. You proposed to afford emancipation in the course of five years to the whole of the slave population, excepting only a very few dissolute and worthless members of it, by pecuniary advances from us on loan to the slave.

Par. 38. You further proposed to effect the emancipation by dividing the slaves into classes according to their character and valuation, and by emancipating a proportion of each class every year; the selection to be by lot.

Par. 39. Governor Walker's opinion was, that if we acquiesced in these proposals, the maximum risk of loss would not exceed £10,000, and this opinion is certainly borne out by the gratifying fact

that, since the receipt of our orders of the 19th December 1826, the freedom of 124 slaves had been obtained by means of Company's loans, amounting in the aggregate to £5,550, whereof upwards of £1,900 had already been repaid by the manumitted persons. Governor Walker observed that the desire for freedom was so strong and general, that every shilling which a slave could earn or obtain was hoarded with a view to the eventual acquisition of that blessing.

Par. 40. Upon a review of all these circumstances, we have come to the resolution to adopt your proposals, and we accordingly authorize and direct you to proceed without delay to divide the slaves into classes, and to purchase the manumission of one-fifth every year, the purchase-money to be considered as a loan to the slave, repayable by instalments without interest."

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

April 19, 1832.—The following paragraphs from the Hon. Court's letter, dated 25th Jan. 1832, are hereby published:—

Par. 91. "Lieut. Greene is entitled to rank over Lieut. Marriott in virtue of the precedence which he obtained at our military seminary at Addiscombe.

96. "We authorize you to grant horse allowance to Capt. Thorne, as it appears the use of a horse is indispensable to the efficient discharge of his public duty.

101. "We approve of your general orders limiting Capt. O. Beale's leave of absence to 31st March 1832. In the event of his failing to return by that time, you will place him on the retired list, with the full pay of his rank, agreeably to the communication contained in our dispatch dated 19th Jan. 1831; and in that case the promotion consequent upon his retirement is to have effect from the 1st April 1831, the date when Capt. Beale ceased to draw island allowances.

"Lieut. S. F. Armstrong is allowed to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

April 27, 1832.—In reference to the General Orders of the 19th April 1832, Capt. Spiller and Lieut. J. Mason will severally take rank from 1st May 1831, and Capt. McMahon and Lieut. Thos. Knipe from 26th Nov. 1831.

The following extract from the Hon. Court of Directors' general letter, dated 25th Jan. 1832, is hereby published:—

"We cannot consent to a separation of the superintendence of the Military Institution from that of the Observatory, in order that the charge of the former may be entrusted to Lieut. Pritchard and a separate salary assigned to him on that account.

"We do not indeed doubt that those institutions might advantageously occupy all the time and talents of two officers, but we should not feel ourselves justified in sanctioning, during a period of financial pressure and expense, which, experience has shown, may be avoided without inconvenience, though probably with some sacrifice of advantage in a scientific object."

In consequence of this communication Lieut. Johnson will resume the charge of the military institution, Lieut. Pritchard will join his corps, and Lieut. Melliss will resume the charge of the roads.

New South Wales.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bills under consideration. A bill for regulating the constitution of juries, and for the trial of issues, in certain cases, in the supreme court. A bill for regulating foreign attachment, and for the better security of creditors. A bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for preventing persons from clandestinely leaving the colony. A bill to amend the act for the general regulation of the customs. A bill to provide for the payment of the salaries of the governor and judges out of the customs of the colony. A bill for the better regulation of the merchant-seamen in the colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

January 9th. His excellency the Governor, having taken into consideration, in council, the large amount of arrears due by individuals for lands purchased from the crown, which are required to be wholly paid up by the 30th June next, and having reason to believe that the strict enforcement of the regulations would be attended with serious inconvenience, has been pleased to order a further extension of time, provided security be given for the payment of the said arrears, in three equal instalments, on the 31st March 1832, 1833, and 1834 respectively.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 9. Mr. R. Smith, clerk to the bench of magistrates and deputy postmaster.

16. Rev. Robert Forest, head master of grammar school, Paramatta.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 17. At Sydney, Captain Fowler, of the *Elizabeth*, to Miss Cartwright.

DEATH.

Jan. 11. At Sydney, Dr. Martindale, of the 7th regt. He was sitting at dinner, when he was seized with the cramp, and instantly expired.

Van Diemen's Land.

BIRTH.

Jan. 8. The lady of D. R. Furtado, Esq., of a daughter.

New Zealand.

DEATH.

Recently. Capt. David, of the *Nelson* whaler.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The minutes of the last court having been read, the *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) said :—"I have to acquaint the court, that this is a general quarterly court of proprietors, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the last half year. The court of directors have come to a resolution on this subject, which shall now be read."

The clerk then read the resolution, as follows :—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 19th of June 1832, resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the General Court to be held to-morrow to declare a dividend of 54 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the half year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next."

The *Chairman* then moved that this proposition be agreed to.

The motion was seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.), and carried unanimously.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BYE-LAWS.

Mr. *Twining*.—"I have the honour to present to the court the report of the committee of bye-laws."

The report was then read, and was as follows :—

The Committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's bye-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following Report.

"It is with satisfaction that, at the close of their investigation, the Committee find themselves enabled to report to the General Court, that the Bye-Laws appear to have been duly observed and executed during the past year. The instructions which it was stated in your Committee's Report of May last had been dispatched by the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, have had the desired effect; the accounts necessary for the preparation of the general state of the Company's affairs having been transmitted to this country in sufficient time to allow of that document being laid before the Quarterly Court in December last, agreeably to the requisition of the Bye-Law, cap. i. sec. 5.

(Signed)

"RD. TWINING,
"WM. WARD,
"ROBT. WILLIAMS,
"J. H. TRITTON,
"A. W. ROBERTS,
"JAS. SHAW,
"P. HEATLY,
"WILLM. BURNIE,
"BEN. BARNARD,
"JOHN HODGSON."

East-India House, the
3d May 1832.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE OF BYE-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that it is ordained by sec. v. cap. 3. of the bye-laws, that, at the quarterly-general court, held in the month of June, fifteen persons shall be appointed to inspect the bye-laws."

On the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman*, the following gentlemen, who composed the bye-laws committee last year, were unanimously re-elected :—

R. Twining, Esq.	Sir H. Strachley, Bt.
P. Heatly, Esq.	J. Darby, Esq.
B. Williams, Esq.	J. H. Tritton, Esq.
J. Carstairs, Esq.	Wm. Burnie, Esq.
Sir J. Shaw, Bart.	J. Hodgson, Esq.
Wm. Ward, Esq.	Sir J. N. Reid,
A. W. Roberts, Esq.	J. Woodhouse, Esq.
B. Barnard, Esq.	

The *Chairman* said, that as there was no other business then before the court, he would now move that it adjourn.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that before that question was put to the court, he was anxious to take the opportunity of saying a few words. It was now the duty of every proprietor, who had the interest of the Company at heart, to exert himself in forwarding those interests, which he could not do more effectually, than by exposing the fallacy and injustice of the attacks which were made upon the Company by those who, under the pretence of putting down monopoly, would, in defiance of common justice and common sense, destroy those rights which belonged to the proprietors, and which they were bound to exercise to the best advantage they could. The members of that Company must, like other public bodies, expect to feel some of the effects of that spirit of innovation which was gone abroad, and which was spreading its influence, in defiance alike of common justice and common sense. There were persons who now made an outcry against the Company (who divided 54 per cent.), because they thought that the proprietors ought to be satisfied with four per cent. Would those individuals be satisfied with such a return for their own capital? He trusted, however, that the directors, who had shewn themselves so active in discharging the trust committed to them, would be firm and vigilant on the present occasion, and would not truckle to any body of men, in the house or out of it.—What, he would say, could be more absurd than the charge of monopoly now brought against the Company? Had not the public derived the advantage of what was called the monopoly of the Com-

(X)

pany? Could any individual exertion have ever achieved so much for the benefit of the public as the Company had done under what was called its monopoly? It was the fashion now to cry out against monopoly, and to keep out of view all the advantages which the public had derived from it. Thus we had heard complaints of the monopoly of Covent-Garden Theatre; but did those who raised this outcry recollect that but for this monopoly, as it was called, the public would not have the advantage of seeing such excellent actors as they saw on that stage? The public were day after day told of the disadvantage to them, which must follow the renewal of the Company's Charter. These statements were sent forth by editors of five or six newspapers, whose proprietors were the greatest monopolists of the day. These editors however would hear, or let the public hear through their journals, only one side of the question, as they did on the Reform Bill, when they would attend only to those who were its advocates. So that, while they declaimed about fairness and impartiality, nothing could be less fair or impartial than their own conduct. But could any thing be more absurd than to hear those editors and proprietors of newspapers talk of monopoly, who, he repeated, were themselves the greatest monopolists of the day! Would they sacrifice their monopolies for the sake of the public interest? Nothing of the kind; but, on the contrary, he believed they would rather sacrifice the interest of the public to their monopolies. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) He saw by the papers that some of those editors were very angry that the Bank Charter was travelling, or likely to travel, so rapidly through the House of Commons. Here was another specimen of the liberality and justice of those monopolizing editors and owners of newspapers; here was another instance of the gratitude which they would have the public shew to those by whom it had been so well served and so much benefited. Did those gentlemen recollect, that to the Bank the public were indebted for most important benefits? All these things were forgotten, or wilfully kept out of sight, in order to make way for that innovating spirit to which he had before alluded. Would those editors, who were so loud against the monopolies of the East-India Company and the Bank, be satisfied with a return of four per cent. upon the capital they had embarked in their monopolies? He rather thought they would not. Before he sat down, he was anxious to call the attention of the Court, particularly to those members of it who constituted the Court of Directors, to the situation of their marine officers. The Directors were, he would admit, dis-

posed to be liberal to the servants of the Company, and, with that conviction on his mind, he would beg to recommend to them to do a little more for their marine officers than they had already done. If they could effect this only by doing a little less for those luxurious men in the civil service, who were enabled to roll in splendour in their carriages, he thought they were bound to do it. He was the nephew of an officer who had sailed eleven voyages in the service of the Company, but who might have afterwards died a pauper if he had not had the good fortune to have some property left to him by some of his family. This was not the mode in which their laborious and hard-working marine officers should be provided for. Of all the servants of the Company, the marine officers were, he thought, the most deserving of liberal payment and provision. He was unwilling to trespass farther on the time of the Court; but he could not conclude without advertent to a circumstance which had recently occurred, and at which every Englishman, who had the honour of his country at heart, must feel indignant. He alluded to the wanton and cowardly attack made on his Grace the Duke of Wellington a few days ago. (*Low applause followed the mention of his Grace's name.*) He was quite convinced that they were not Englishmen who were guilty of this cowardly and brutal attack. No: he was sure the whole thing was the work of foreigners, who were envious of the fame of one who had conquered him who was otherwise the conqueror of the world. His Grace, it was said, was unpopular because he was not a friend to popular institutions. He was, as all good men and sincere lovers of their country ought to be, the sincere and steady supporter of its constitution in church and state. He was a firm supporter of real liberty; but he was an enemy to revolutionary principles and revolutionary measures. To hear the stuff and nonsense which was sent forth in some of the daily papers, one would be led to suppose that we were living under an Algerine despotism, not under a free constitutional government. The honourable proprietor, after expressing his regret at seeing so thin a Court on the present occasion, proceeded to advert to the generosity and liberality of the Company towards its servants. The same liberality ought to be extended to the proprietors generally, who ought to receive dividends fully proportioned to the amount of the profits. It was the interest of the Company, that all its servants should be independent; that on any occasion they might not have to urge as an excuse for any unfair actions, like the apothecary in Shakespeare—

"My poverty and not my will consents."

The honourable proprietor next adverted to the Reform Bill, which he contended had not been carried by the good sense of the people, but by such tactics in the cabinet as the Duke of Wellington would use in the field. To that noble Duke, by the way, the country was more indebted than to all the members of the Reform Cabinet put together. The honourable proprietor next adverted to the firm, and manly, and independent stand which he hoped the members of the Company who had seats in the House of Commons would make for the common interests of the body to which they belonged. He trusted that nothing would prevent them from looking after those interests which were entrusted to their care. The fact was, that the proprietors could now get as much, if not more, for their capital in the public funds than they did from the Company. In conclusion, the honourable proprietor adverted to the writings of Mr. Burke in reference to many of the events that were now passing. Most of those events, he observed, had occurred as that great statesman had predicted.

Mr. *Rigby* said that he would not at that moment take up the time of the Court, by enquiring how far many of the observations of the honourable proprietor, who had just sat down, were relevant to any of the matters before the Court; but there was one point introduced by him which, at any time, and particularly at the present moment, could not be deemed irrelevant in any public assembly of Englishmen. He alluded to the name of the Duke of Wellington. (*Hear, hear.*) If that name were not received with acclamation in every assembly in which it was pronounced, it was certain that in every respectable meeting of Englishmen, it could not be received otherwise than with respect and gratitude. We owed much to the skill and bravery of that most able general; every thing that we valued of property in the country we owed to him; and he trusted that not a man, with any claim to respectability, could be found in the country who would not be ready to acknowledge the obligation. He was glad to perceive, in an article in the "*Times*" of yesterday, that a just tribute was paid to the merits of that distinguished hero. He hoped that no public body of men would be deficient in the expression of the obligations of the country to him, particularly after the disgraceful attack which had recently been made on his Grace. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

(*The Court then adjourned*)

East-India House, June 26.

ATTACK ON HIS MAJESTY.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leaden-

hall-street, "to consider of an address to his Majesty on the daring outrage recently directed against his Majesty's person."

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) said, "Gentlemen, I am to acquaint the court, that it is specially summoned for the purpose of considering an address to his Majesty on the daring attack which has lately been made on his person. The moment the information reached us, it was thought right to call a special court of directors on the occasion. The court, in consequence, met on Thursday last; and it was then unanimously resolved by them to summon the court of proprietors, in the confident hope that the proprietors would go with us in proposing and agreeing to an address to his Majesty on this occasion. The address which the court of directors has prepared for your consideration, and which they now submit, with confidence, for your approbation, shall now be read to you."

The address was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most Gracious Sovereign:—

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in General Court assembled, humbly beg leave to approach the Throne with an expression of our deep abhorrence of the late daring and atrocious attack upon your Majesty's sacred person, and of our sincere congratulations on your escape from the danger to which your Majesty was exposed.

"Permit us, Sir, at the same time, to renew the strongest assurances of the fervent and devoted attachment of the East-India Company to your Majesty's person, family, and government. We humbly pray, that it may please the Almighty to preserve your Majesty, and to grant that you may enjoy a long and prosperous reign upon the throne of these realms.

"East-India House,

"27th June 1832."

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the address now read be adopted by the court of proprietors."

The *Deputy Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining*—I hope, before the question is put, that I may, on the part of the gentlemen on this side of the bar, make an allusion to the address which has proceeded from the court of directors. I trust that I may be permitted to express my concurrence, and the concurrence of my brother proprietors, in that address, which, I am well convinced, combines sentiments perfectly in accordance with those which are entertained by us all. (*Hear, hear.*) Having said thus much, it is not necessary for me to enlarge farther on the subject; because I think that, on this question, such a general unanimity

of feeling prevailed, as renders comment superfluous. I shall therefore conclude, with barely expressing the satisfaction I feel at the complete unanimity with which this address has been received.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Astell.—I also must congratulate the court on the unanimity which prevails on this subject; and, following the example of the hon. proprietor, I shall abstain from making any remarks, because none, in fact, are required. I shall therefore, merely move, "That the chairman, deputy chairman, and such of the directors and proprietors as can make it convenient to attend, do present the address to his Majesty." It should be observed, that a levee will be held to-morrow, at which the address may be presented.

Sir P. Laurie seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman then moved the question of adjournment.

Mr. Twining.—Before that motion is formally submitted to the court, I hope I shall be excused if I intrude for a few moments more on this occasion. After what has passed this day, I hope I shall be permitted to submit to the proprietors a vote of thanks expressive of our approbation of the course which has been pursued on this occasion by the court of directors. (*Hear, hear!*)—If this proposition meet with the sanction of the court, I shall, without farther preface, hand up my motion. It is at all times a matter of very great grati-

fication to the court of proprietors, when they can go hand-in-hand with the executive body; and certainly, on no occasion could they feel more satisfaction than they experienced on the present. I beg leave to hand up the following resolution:

"That the thanks of this court be given to the chairman, deputy-chairman, and court of directors, for having convened this court on the present occasion; thereby affording us an opportunity of expressing our unabated loyalty and attachment to his Majesty and the Royal Family."

Sir P. Laurie seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Poynder was anxious, before the court separated, to ask a question. He was aware that it was not regular to take this course, at a court specially convened for a particular purpose. He should do no more than put the question, which related to a subject that had been previously discussed; and he hoped the court would allow him that indulgence.

The Chairman said, he believed the hon. proprietor was quite out of order. The court was assembled for a special purpose, and no other subject could be entertained. After the court had adjourned, he would be happy to communicate with the hon. proprietor.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said he should take the course which the hon. chairman had prescribed, and wait till the court had broken up.

The court then, on the motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 55.)

29th April 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq. re-examination continued.—Q. In answer to a former question, you stated, that in calculating the prime cost of the tea, you included freight, insurance, and interest on the outward investment; do you also include any mercantile profit on that investment?—I thought I had explained to the Committee, that we took on the one side what we expended in sterling, and on the other side what that expenditure produced to us, and that gives the value of the tale. Of course, if there is a difference forming profit or forming loss, it would come into the computation of the advantage or disadvantage of the several modes of remittance to China. Q. In taking that expenditure you charge the amount of interest and the amount of

freight; do you also credit that account with a certain rate of profit which you think you should make upon the sale?—A. No, we take the actual result of the transaction. Q. So that in that case, supposing there is a loss, that loss is charged upon the price of the teas?—A. It affects the value of the tale. Q. Are you aware that there is every year a very large export of silver, foreign and native, from China to India, and that this money may be had by the Company for bills on England or India to any extent?—I am aware that there is a considerable export of bullion to India; but I am not aware that money may be had for bills on England or India to any extent. Q. You mean to say that you have no means of ascertaining whether money may be had by the Company for bills on India or England

to any extent?—*A.* So far as my recollection serves me, I think that when there has been a large amount of bullion sent from Canton to India, the supercargoes have occasionally felt great difficulty in negotiating bills upon the Court for a considerable sum. *Q.* But not bills upon India?—*A.* I am not aware that they have felt much difficulty in negotiating bills upon India. *Q.* In what way has that difficulty arisen; has it arisen in their not obtaining bills at the exchange they have opened the treasury at, or have they advertised for tenders of bills and not obtained them?—*A.* Having opened the treasury at a fixed rate of exchange, they have, so far as I can remember, been compelled to raise the rate, and after all not succeeded in obtaining so much as they wished. *Q.* Did not that arise from their raising the exchange after perhaps the bullion had been sent away?—*A.* It probably arose in a great measure from the depressed state of the money market in India, and of the opium trade at Canton. There can be little doubt they might have increased the supply if they had offered extravagant rates. *Q.* Can you state at what period that took place, and what was the rate of exchange originally offered, and the rate of exchange to which the Company's factory advanced their bid afterwards, and for what sum it was?—*A.* I am not prepared at present with these particulars; but I will obtain them for the information of the Committee. *Q.* Are you aware that the Americans have ever met with any difficulty in using their credits on England?—*A.* I never heard till lately that they had adopted that method. *Q.* Since they have done so have you heard of any difficulty?—*A.* I have seen nothing upon that subject but what is recorded in the evidence given to this Committee. *Q.* It has been stated in evidence to this Committee, that the public could be supplied with the same quantity of teas as are sold at the Company's sales for the sum of £1,500,000 less than the Company receive; do you agree to that, or can you give any reasons for differing from that calculation?—*A.* I trust that in answering that question I may be allowed to premise, that as the calculations upon that subject, which have been submitted to this Committee, have reference to a trade in tea altogether different from that which the law has prescribed for the conduct of the East-India Company, the result of those calculations must be totally fallacious, when viewed as a test of the past management of a public trust; and if the result of the calculations in question be intended as a hypothetical view of the future, it strikes me that it can be of little value, unless it be determined by Parliament, that the system under which the

Company now administer their combined trust may be dispensed with. Independent, however, of these considerations, it appears to me, upon an examination of the calculations, that one fallacy attends most of them. Mr. Bates, Mr. Thornley, and Mr. Rickards (in his second statement), take the valuation of the tale according to the rate of exchange at the period of unusual depression; making the tale, according to Mr. Bates, 5s. 5½d.; according to Mr. Thornley, 5s. 6½d.; and according to Mr. Rickards, 5s. 6½d. These rates are all lower than any at which the Company have been drawn upon, and they are also lower than any which I have seen quoted. I hold in my hand the Canton price-current of April 1829 (and which is the latest period to which a rate could be applied to the transactions to which these calculations refer), which quotes the exchange upon London from 4s. to 4s. 2d. the dollar; whilst these gentlemen compute the tale by a supposed late rate of exchange, they compute the Company's charge for tea at the prices realized in periods during most of which the exchange value of the tale was infinitely higher. I think the Committee will see that, in order to make a fair comparison, the valuation of the tale, and the price of the tea, should have reference to the same periods. Besides this general objection to all these computations, I find that with respect to that submitted by Mr. Bates, he is mistaken arithmetically. Mr. Bates selects contract congo tea, estimates its price in China at 29 taels per pecul, and states its cost in sterling at 13½d. a lb. Now, after making the deduction which Mr. Bates allows and states that he has himself made for wastage, and reckoning the tale at the lowest rate of exchange which has been assumed, viz. 5s. 5½d., the cost in sterling, instead of being 13½d. is 14½d., to which adding 3d. per lb. for freight, 7½ per cent. for charges, and 10 per cent. for profit, those being the rates stated by Mr. Bates, the price per pound is 20'03d. instead of 18'86d. The whole quantity of tea sold by the Company in 1829-30, was 27,455,063 lbs. weight. If that quantity of contract congo, the tea selected by Mr. Bates, were sold at the price assumed by Mr. Bates, as now corrected, it would produce £2,291,353

And at the average price realized for such teas at the Company's sales in 1829-30..... 3,238,781

The difference being 947,428

Which is, even upon Mr. Bates's data, one-third less than the amount which he has stated is overpaid by the public under the present system. Of this sum of £947,428, £350,280 results from the biddings at the Company's sales beyond

the price at which the Company offered to sell the tea; so that the real excess of the Company's charge beyond that assumed by Mr. Bates is reduced to £597,148, whereof one-third is ascribable to the difference in exchange, and most of the remainder to the items of freight and interest, the Company's charges of which are necessarily in excess of those which a private merchant would incur, owing to the laws which regulate their shipping, and make it obligatory upon them to have a large stock of tea on hand. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to trouble the Committee with any similar details respecting the calculations upon this subject by Mr. Thornley and Mr. Rickards, many of the objections just stated being equally applicable to them. Mr. Thornley states the excess of charge to the public for tea to be £1,727,934. This is in 1828-9. Applying the same principles to 1829-30, the excess in that year, according to Mr. Thornley's data, is £1,680,478; but Mr. Thornley assumes the average sale price realized by the Company upon all de-

scriptions of tea at 2s. 8-06d. per pound, whereas in 1829-30 it was only 2s. 2-55d. The difference between these two sums on 27,455,063 lbs., the quantity sold, is £630,322. So that Mr. Thornley's excess of charge is brought down one-third below his estimate. It will be further observed that Mr. Thornley has made no allowance whatever for interest on the capital employed, or for wastage. Mr. Rickards computes the prime cost for the tea in the coin of China, very far below what is taken either by Mr. Bates or Mr. Thornley, and so far below what is actually paid by the Company, that I cannot imagine that the Company could have obtained teas at the prices computed by Mr. Rickards without a deterioration in quality. Mr. Rickards attempts to show the cost to the public under the present system to be much greater than that implied in the computations of either of the other gentlemen; but this arises from Mr. Rickards having included what he conceives to be excess of tea duty paid to the state.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14.

Claims of British Subjects on Native Princes in India.—Sir John Malcolm, in moving for copy of any correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors since May 1831, on the subject of pecuniary claims of British subjects on the native princes of India, or of natives subject to the East-India Company, entered into some details respecting loans to natives by British subjects, and their injurious effects. He observed, that few persons had had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the effects of such loans than himself, for the last fifty years; which was a mode of gaining wealth so tempting, that individuals engaged in them in defiance of the law. The effect of the practice was to bring individuals into collision with the government abroad, and to soil the national character. The native princes were prompt to form connexions with Europeans through such loans; they were indifferent to the terms, till, by the interposition of the British authorities, they were compelled to pay them, and this was effected only by exactions on their subjects. The mischievous tendency of these loans was pointed out by a committee of the House in 1772, previous to which the Court of Directors had taken every means to remedy the evil, but without effect. By the act of 1797, such loans were declared illegal. A few years after-

wards, when the Carnatic came into the possession of the Company, the debts of that country devolved upon them, and upon the investigation of claims to the amount of £30,404,919, the commissioners rejected claims to no less a sum than £27,718,770. Many such claims, the gallant member observed, lay dormant now in every part of India. It was, at times, the practice for native princes to give bonds as presents. The object of his motion was to show the impropriety of admitting such claims without a full and minute consideration, for which a committee of that House was not competent.

Mr. R. Grant (in the absence of Mr. C. Grant) recommended the gallant member to withdraw his motion. Whenever any specific motion respecting such cases as were referred to was brought forward it should receive the utmost attention; but he did not see how these claims could be shut out from the House. The correspondence respecting the case of the Zemindar of Nozced was printed; that relating to Mr. Hutchinson's case was before the committee; and as the other two cases, those of Hyderabad and Arcot, were pending, he should object to the production of the correspondence respecting them.

Mr. Astell wished that there should be no obstacle to giving information, and thought that though the correspondence in the two last cases was still going on, enough had occurred to put the House

in possession of the facts. The Court of Directors had always set their face against claims from alleged loans to native princes; and he regretted the facilities afforded to individuals to prosecute such claims in that House. Claims, which the Court of Directors saw no reason to entertain, the Board of Control of the present day had urged them to consider. The reply of the Court was, that as guardians of the purse of the people of India, who must not be taxed to pay fictitious loans, they could not entertain them.

Mr. R. Grant protested against any insinuation that certain claims had been countenanced by the India Board. If the House required the correspondence in an incomplete state, he could not help it.

Sir R. Peel concurred with Sir John Malcolm in thinking, that a committee appointed by this House, at the instance of members who bring forward claims of this nature, was not a fit tribunal for deciding such cases; and he trusted that the charter would not be renewed without providing some more proper tribunal for considering such claims. The policy of encouraging individuals to prefer pecuniary claims against the native princes of India was most questionable. Nothing was more calculated to shake the Company's authority than calling them to act as intermediate agents between British subjects and the native princes.

Sir C. Forbes.—The hon. Baronet talked of discouraging such claims; it was discouragement enough to have to contend with the East-India Company. He (Sir C. F.) thought it a *prima facie* evidence of a just claim, when a man entered the lists against the Company. Objections were constantly raised to the validity of claims against the native princes, even when they admitted them. In 1800, one of the rajahs, whose case had been referred to, acknowledged the validity of the claims against him, and wished to discharge them, yet the Court of Directors interfered to prevent him, in order that they might put the rajah's revenues into their own pocket. The interests of the natives of India were not regarded by the Company, who sought only their own aggrandizement, and the gratification of their ambition. He had no objection to a special tribunal being appointed to investigate claims of this nature; but he hoped the House would never be shut against such claims.

Mr. Hyde Villiers observed, that the inconveniences referred to by Sir R. Peel had pressed upon the notice of the India Board, and the president of that Board would be prepared, at a proper time, to propose some measure for the establishment of a competent tribunal for the investigation of such claims.

The motion was withdrawn.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, June 23.

Rite of Suttee.—The argument on the appeal of certain of his Majesty's Hindu subjects, inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, &c. against the Regulation XVII. of 1829, passed for abolishing the practice of burning widows, commenced this day, before a Council composed of the Lord President (Marquess of Lansdown), the Lord Chancellor, Marquess Wellesley, Earl Amherst, Lord John Russell, Sir Jas. Graham, Sir E. D. East, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Charles Grant.

Dr. Lushington, for the appellants, argued that this question, involving a rite held sacred by Hindus, must be tried, not according to Christian principles, but by the laws and customs of Hindustan; that the abolition of the rite was an infringement of the stipulation that the Hindus should be left in peaceful enjoyment of their religious customs and usages; that by the 37 Geo. III. c. 142, it was declared, that nothing done in consequence of the rule of caste should be held a crime, although it be not justifiable by the law of England, and that the suttee rite was in consequence of the rule of caste. The learned civilian contended, that the Hindu law supported the usage; that if intolerance began there was no limit to it; that idolatry was as great an offence to Christianity as suttees; and that persecution tended to defeat its own object.

After hearing Mr. Drinkwater on the same side, the Council adjourned the further hearing of the case till the 30th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF A DIRECTOR.

On the 27th June, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director in the room of Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Richard Jenkins, Esq.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Mr. Macaulay and Mr. R. Gordon have been appointed Commissioners of the India Board, in the room of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Sir Jas. Macdonald.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

On the 13th June, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., took the usual oath, on being appointed Governor of Fort St. George.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The anniversary dinner of the Society

took place on the 21st June, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, the President, in the Chair. The evening passed in social hilarity.

M. ABEL-REMUSAT.

It is with deep regret we have seen announced the death of this distinguished orientalist, who may be numbered amongst the ablest and most successful cultivators of Eastern literature. He was pre-eminent for his knowledge of the Chinese language, and he had applied his great skill in that and various other oriental tongues to the investigation of some of the most abstruse and profound topics connected with the religion, the philosophy, and the science of the Eastern nations. We refrain from attempting a longer notice of M. Rémusat and of his literary labours, in the full persuasion that his fellow labourers in the field of oriental learning in France, will not suffer the literary world long to want a biography of their Chinese professor, which shall be worthy of the subject.

M. Rémusat was in the 64th year of his age. He died, after a short illness, of cancer in the stomach.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES (SERVING IN THE EAST.)

13th Light Drago. (at Madras). Cornet J. C. Campbell to be lieut. by purch., v. Walker, whose prom. has not taken place (16 Mar. 32).

16th Light Drago. (in Bengal). Cornet T. F. Melk to be lieut. by purch., v. Cotton prom. in 2d West-India Regt., and Mildmay Clerk to be cornet by purch., v. Melk (4 and 5 May 32); Assist. Surg. J. S. Chapman, from 31st F., to be assist. surg., v. Murray, who exch. (10 Nov. 31).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. G. S. Gilland to be capt., v. Girdlestone, dec. (20 Aug. 31); Ens. and Adj. Jas. Moore to have rank of lieut. (20 do.); Ens. Jas. Stirling to be lieut., v. Gilland prom. (21 do.); Ens. J. H. Mathews, from h.p. unattached, to be ens., v. Stirling (13 Apr. 32); St. Geo. H. Stock to be ens. by purch., v. Mathews app. to 34th regt. (20 Apr. 32); Capt. C. F. Holmes, from 20th F., to be capt., v. Hon. Fred. Cavendish, who exch. (21 Nov. 31).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Blair to be lieut. v. Hanna, dec. (9 Nov. 31); Wm. J. Hamilton to be ens. v. Blair (6 Apr. 32); Capt. Rich. Barron, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., paying diff., v. Malcolm, app. to 60th regt., and Ens. and Adj. Wm. White to have rank of lieut. both 20 Apr. 32.—Ens. Jas. Speedy to be lieut., v. Walker dec. (23 May); H. N. McGrath to be Ens., v. Speedy (1 June).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. T. Griffiths to be capt., v. Hogg dec. (1 Sept. 31); Lieut. P. Patterson to be capt., v. Everest prom. (23 Dec.); Ens. W. F. Jekyll to be lieut., v. Griffiths (1 Sept.); Ens. W. Maude to be lieut. by purch., v. Jekyll, whose prom. by purchase has not taken place (13 Apr. 32); Ens. A. Barry, from 14th regt., to be ens., v. Grady, who exch. (12 do.); Spencer Richardson to be ens. v. Maude (13 do.).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. Darlot to be lieut., v. Thomas dec. (9 Aug. 31); R. G. Burslem to be ens., v. Darlot prom. (13 Apr. 32); Lieut. R. Pattison to be capt., v. Aitken dec. (30 Oct. 31); Ens. J. H. Fenwick to be lieut., v. Pattison (30 do.); S. J. C. Irving to be ens., v. Fenwick (13 May 32).

17th Foot (in New South Wales). Assist. Surg. Wm. Newton to be surg., v. Martindale dec. (8 June 32).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. Hon. Fred. Ca-

vendish, from 2d F., to be capt., v. Holmes, who exch. (21 Nov. 31).

26th Foot (in Bengal). J. T. Bouchier to be ens. by purch., v. Wilson, prom. in 39th Regt. (4 May 32).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Col. C. H. Churchhill, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut.-col. v. Peddie app. to 72d Regt. (20 Apr. 32).—Assist. Surg. D. Murray, from 16th Drago., to be assist. surg., v. Chapman, who exch. (10 Nov. 31).

38th Foot (in Bengal). J. R. Stawell to be Ens. by purch., v. Ironside app. to 33d F., (25 May 32).

30th Foot (in N.S. Wales). W. G. Scott to be ens. by purch., v. Wilkins app. to Rifle Brigade (30 Mar. 32).—Maj. D. Macpherson to be lieut.-col.; Capt. F. C. Crotty to be major, v. Macpherson; and Capt. H. Mansell, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Crotty (all 1 Apr. 32); Lieut. R. Robertson, from h.p. 56th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. T. F. Sinclair, from h.p. 44th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. J. Stewart, from h.p. 45th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. H. F. Stokes, late 30th F., to be lieut., and reinstated in his rank in army from 1 Aug. 1825; Lieut. C. D. O'Connell, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. (all 1 Apr. 32); Ens. W. K. Child to be lieut. (2 do.); Ens. John Farmer to be lieut. (3 do.); Ens. Fred. Dunbar to be lieut. (4 do.); Ens. W. T. N. Champ, from 63d F., to be lieut. (5 do.); Ens. F. W. H. McLeod, from 91st F., to be ens., v. Scott, who exch. (2 do.); Ens. C. L. Stretch, from h.p. 11th F., to be ens., v. Child (2 do.); R. D. Werge to be ens., v. Farmer (3 do.); R. Tinley to be ens., v. Dunbar (4 do.); Lieut. A. E. Glynn, from h.p. 44th Regt., to be lieut., repaying diff. he received when he exch. to h.p. (1 Apr. 32).—Ens. John Mardonald, from 34th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Connell, who retires (4 May 32); Ens. W. F. P. Wilson, from 20th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Robertson, who retires (5 do.); Lieut. Hon. J. Sinclair, from h.p., to be lieut., v. Champ, app. to 63d F. (18 May 32).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. F. White to be lieut., v. Queale dec. (10 Nov. 31); H. T. Bowen to be ens., v. White (10 May 32).—Lieut. Col. A. H. Dickson, from 64th F., to be lieut.-col., v. Kirkwood who exch. (25 do.); Serj. Maj. Patrick Walsh to be qt. mast., v. Hales dec. (8 Jan.).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. John Lawrie to be lieut. by purch., v. Hamilton who retires; and H. Downes to be Ens. by purch., v. Laurie (both 8 June 32).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. R. Leighton to be lieut. by purch., v. McQueen prom.; and A. Hogg to be Ens. by purch., v. Leighton (both 1 June 32).

46th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. A. O'N. Lyster, from 63d F., to be lieut., v. Day, who exch. (15 July 31).—Assist. Surg. D. Lister, from 57th F., to be assist. surg., v. Cowen app. to 48th F. (11 May 32).—Capt. J. H. Anstruther, from 76th F., to be capt., v. Varlo who exch. (8 June).

40th Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. A. H. Cowen, from 46th F., to be assist. surg., v. Gibson dec. (11 May 32).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. C. Rochfort to be lieut., v. Henderson dec. (13 Oct. 31); Jas. Ramsay to be ens., v. Rochfort (18 May 32).

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. S. Philips, from h.p. unattached, to be ens., v. D'Este, app. to 30th F. (27 Apr. 32).

53th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. R. N. Boyes to be capt., v. Nicholson dec. (9 Aug. 31); Ens. F. J. Dixon to be lieut. by purch., v. Kreffing, who retires (12 Apr. 32); Edw. Warren to be ens. by purch., v. Dixon prom. (26 Apr. 32); Fred. Holder to be ens. by purch., v. Daubeney prom. (27 do.).—Lieut. Geo. Goodall to be capt., v. Elligood dec. (18 May 32); Ens. C. B. Daubeney to be lieut., v. Boyes prom. (9 Aug. 31); Ens. F. J. Dixon to be lieut. by purch., v. Cary prom. (6 Jan. 32); Ens. J. B. Rose, from 50th F., to be lieut., v. Goodall (18 May).—Capt. Collin Campbell, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Goodhall who exch. (8 June).

57th Foot (at Madras). John Mockler to be Ens., v. Evans, whose app. has not taken place (25 May 32).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. E. D. Day, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. Lyster, who exch. (15 July 31).—Lieut. J. G. Rawstorne, from h.p. Chasseurs Britanniques, to be lieut., v. R. R. Williams who exch. (1 June 32); Ens. H. W. Har-

sard, from 1st West India Regt. to be Ens., v. Brown app. to Royal Newfoundland Vet. Comp. (1 do.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 31. H. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from Bengal 29th Jan., and Cape 5th April; *Sophia*, Thornhill, from Bengal 7th Jan., and Madras 1st Feb.; and H. C. Ch. S. *Hooghly*, Reeves, from New South Wales and China; all at Gravesend.—31. H. C. S. *Duke of York*, Locke, from China 19th Jan. and Cape 8th April; *Alfred*, Flint, from Madras 2d Feb.; H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from Bengal 12th Jan., and Madras 28th do.; *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 25th Jan., and Madras 11th Feb.; *Victory*, Biden, from Bombay 29th Jan.; *David Queen*, Andrews, from Van Diemen's Land 19th Jan.; and *Fame*, Richardson, from Mauritius 29th Feb.; all at Deal.—31. *Amanda*, Wyllie, from Cape 23d March; off Dover.—31. St. George, late Wills, from Bengal 7th Jan. and Cape 6th April; at Bristol.—June 1. *Norden*, Muller, from China 9th Jan., and Cape 21st March; at Cowes.—3. *Guinear*, Bulley, from Manila 1st Feb.; *Esmerald*, Melville, from Manila 6th Jan., and Singapore 17th do.; and *Admiral Cockburn*, Kemp, from South Seas (Bay of Islands 12th Jan.); all at Gravesend.—3. *Jones*, Ropes, from Batavia 29th Jan.; at Cowes.—3. *Aurora*, Owen, from Singapore 27th Dec., and Cape 23d March; off Dartmouth.—4. *Colonel Young*, Thomas, from Singapore 18th Nov., and Batavia 1st Feb.; and *Resolution*, Walker, from Mauritius 2d Jan. and Cape 23d March; both at Deal.—4. *Cadogan*, Fewson, from Mauritius 23d Feb., and Cape 3d April; off Plymouth.—4. *Gorgona*, Thompson, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; off Penzance.—6. *James Colvin*, Maughan, from South Seas and Mauritius 5th March; off the Wight.—14. *Thulia*, Biden, from Bengal 3d Feb., and Cape 9th April; off Portsmouth.—16. H. C. S. *Margala*, of Hantly, Hine, from China 10th Jan., and Cape 7th April; at Deal.—16. *Lavinia*, Brooks, from Cape 4th April; at Deal.—16. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Ceylon 3d Feb., and Cape 4th April; off Hastings.—17. *Mary*, Jameson, from V. D. Land 20th Feb.; at Gravesend.—17. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 5th Feb., and Madras 25th do.; off Plymouth.—17. *John Hayes*, Worthington, from Bengal 29th Jan., and Cape 12th April; off Portland.—18. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from Singapore 7th Feb., and Cape 24th April; off Plymouth.—19. *Orynthia*, Johnson, from Singapore 14th Jan., and Batavia 10th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—19. *Cutler*, Boyd, from Sourabaya 11th Jan., and Cape 5th April; at Cowes.—*Abel Tasman*, from Batavia, off Dartmouth.—20. H. C. Ch. S. *Orient*, White, from Bengal 12th Feb. and Cape 24th April; off the Wight.—20. *Kair Ellen*, Debsden, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; at Gravesend.—20. *Eliza*, Weddell, from Van Diemen's Land 22d Jan.; *Surrey*, Veale, from ditto 31st Jan.; and *Filobela*, Stephenson, from ditto 16th Feb.; all off Dartmouth.—20. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Bengal 5th Feb.; at Liverpool.—21. *Camden*, Fulcher, from Bengal 22d Feb.; *Eliza*, Sutton, from Bengal 7th Feb.; and *Wellington*, Evans, from Madras 25th Feb., and Cape 23d April; all at Deal.—21. *Upton Castle*, Baggan, from Bombay 26th Feb.; and *Brucia*, Blair, from Singapore 15th Jan., and Batavia; both off Portsmouth.—21. *Margaretta*, Barcham, from Batavia 1st Feb.; at Cowes.—21. *Royal Swedien*, Thomson, from Mauritius 20th Feb., and Cape 3d April; off Swanage.—22. *Britannia*, Ramsay, from New South Wales 14th Feb.; at Liverpool.—23. *Eleanor*, Carruthers, from Bombay 22d Jan., and Cape 14th April; off the Start.—24. *Copernicus*, May, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Madras 19th Feb.; off Margate.

Departures.

May 25. *Atwick*, MacKay, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—27. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, for Dublin and New South Wales (convicts); from Deal.—28. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—28. *Abel Gower*, Smith, for Mauritius; and *Diana*, Maxwell, for Cape; both from Deal.—June 1. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras; from Deal.—2. *Voyager*, Anderson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—2. *Collingwood*, Snipe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Ellen*, Patterson, for Singapore; from Deal.—5. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 8. No. 31.

for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—6. *Soleary*, Proctor, for Manila; from Deal.—6. *Mary Ann Webb*, Hesse, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.—8. Arab (transport), Lowe, for Cape and Ceylon (with troops); from Cove of Cork.—8. H. C. Ch. S. *Bolton*, Aldham, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—10. H. C. Ch. S. *Barossa*, Wilson, for China and Quebec; from Deal.—10. *Marquis Hastings*, Clarkson, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—10. *Lavinia*, Gray, for New South Wales and V. D. Land; *Walter*, Faulk, for Java and Manila; *Robert Quayle*, Nickels, for Bombay; and *Marquet*, Watson, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—11. *Renown*, Henterson, for New South Wales; and *Australia*, Lobban, for Singapore; both from Deal.—12. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *Haidersfield*, Noske, for Bombay; and *Thomas Douglas*, Brown, for New South Wales; both from Liverpool.—13. *Pulsten*, Moulle, for Ascension and Mauritius; from Deal.—15. *London*, Wimble, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—16. *Planter*, Fraser, for New South Wales (with convicts) from Portsmouth.—16. *Hero of Malacca*, Richmond, for Bombay; *Pegasus*, Howlett, for New South Wales; and *Bretannia*, Bowden, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; all from Deal.—16. *Elara*, Gillespie, for Bombay; from Greenock.—16. *Bethaven*, Crawford, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—17. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hamsey, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *Atlas*, Hunt, for Mauritius; from Deal.—18. *Sardinia*, Smith, for New South Wales; from Liverpool.—19. *Hercules*, Vaughan, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—19. *James Sabdal*, Darby, for Cape and Bengal; and *Murley*, Douglas, for Ceylon; both from Portsmouth.—20. *Albion*, McLeod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. H. C. Ch. S. *Brotherbury*, Shuttler, for China and Quebec; from Deal.—24. *Child Harold*, Leach, for Bengal; from Deal.—25. H. C. Ch. S. *Majest*, Cromatie, for China and Malacca; and H. C. Ch. S. *Lepton*, Saunders, for Madras and Bengal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, from Bengal: Mrs. Toovey; Mrs. Todd and two Masters Todd; Mrs. Bell; Lieut. Col. Toovey, H. M. 62d Regt.; Lieut. F. B. Todd, Bengal N. L.; Lieut. Gavin, H. M. 16th Lancers; Masters F. Pegg and A. M. Turnbull.—From Madras: Mrs. Todd; Geo. Todd, Esq., Bengal C. S. Master and two Misses Todd; two Misses Hunter; five servants; one charter-party passenger.

Per *Alfred*, from Madras: Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Haines; Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Impey; Mr. Montgomerie, civil service; Mr. Moirat; Dr. Atkin, Madras medical establishment; Mr. Scott, ditto; Mr. Haines, ditto; Masters Scott, two Impey Boney, Chamber, Haines, and Godfrey; Misses Chamber, Haines, and Chamber; three servants.

Per H. C. S. *Duke of York*, from China: Charles Margribanks, Esq., late President of the English Factory at Canton; Mrs. Allport; Mrs. Boucatt.—From the Cape: Gen. Sir Geo. T. Walker, late Commander-in-chief at Madras; Lady Walker; Mrs. Walker; five children.

Per *Victory*, from Bombay: Mrs. Stubbs and four children; Mrs. Capt. Payne and three ditto; Mrs. Harrison and three ditto; Mrs. Hales and five ditto; Mrs. Woollier and child; Lieut. Col. Miles and three children; C. Whitehill, Esq.; Capt. Cornuck, H. M. 4th L. Drags; Capt. Bore, H. M. 40th Regt.; Capt. Massie; 7th B. N. L.; Capt. Lloyd, Bombay artillery; Capt. Morden, H. M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. Penny, 1st Bombay L. C.; Lieut. Woodhouse, 3d do.; Lieut. Johnston, Madras army; Lieut. Massie, Bombay artillery; Dr. Cahill, Bombay N. L.; Dr. Morring; Lieut. Holl, 4th Bombay N. L.; eight servants.

Per *Sophia*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Maj. Kyd; Mrs. Williamson; Mrs. Corbett; Dr. Caddy, Superintending surgeon; Wm. Turnbull, Esq.; Capt. G. Sotherby; Lieut. W. Hill; Miss Horsley; Masters Kyd, Williamson, and three Corbetts; three European servants.

Per *Blund*, from Bengal: Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Moxton; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Percival; Dr. Morton; Dr. Hayley; Capt. Smith; Capt. Trafford; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Egerton; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Cleverley; Mr. Howard; 11 children; three servants.

Per *Malcolm*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Col. Waters; Mrs. Benson; Walter Blackburn.

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Esq., Civil Service; J. T. G. Cooke, Esq., ditto; W. H. Benson, Esq., ditto; Capt. Jas. Craigie, 37th Regt.; Misses Mary and Isabella Rose; Miss Webster; G. W. Mitchell, Esq., artillery; Mr. Isaac Davidson, assist. surgeon; Rev. Mr. Malkin from Madras; Masters Ross, Steven, Josep, Brander, and two Benson.

Per Houghley, from New South Wales and China: Gen. Darling, late Governor of New South Wales, and family.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Burroughs; Miss Fagan; Miss Burroughs; Col. Christ Fagan, adj. gen. Beng. army; G. Lindsay, Esq.; Major R. L. Dickson, 15th N. L.; Major Jas. Wilkie, 8th N. L.; Major A. Wight, 23d N. L.; Major W. Curphy, artill.; Major W. Burroughs, 2d E. Regt.; Capt. H. White, 50th N. L.; Capt. Irvine, 3d N. L.; Master Wight; J. Teill, Esq., merchant.—From the Cape: Mrs. Bastard; Miss Bastard; Mrs. Bastard.—(The following were landed at the Cape from Bengal: Dr. Alex. and Mrs. Halliday; H. F. Travers, Esq.; Lieut. Allen.)

Per Aurora, from Singapore: The Rev. S. Kidd; Assist. Surg. Hardie; Mrs. Collard and two children.

Per Synnott, from Ceylon: Mrs. Duvergne; Mrs. Sibbald; Mrs. Matthews; Mrs. Samsonie; Major Duvergne; Dr. Sibbald; Dr. Henderson; Lieut. Jones; Rev. Mr. Clough; Mr. Trese; twelve children.

Per Royal Sovereign, from Mauritius: Capt. Walker; Mr. Dowson.

Per Caroline, from Mauritius: Mr. Lewis; Mrs. Lewis and family; Lieut. Low.

Per Thos., from Bengal: Mrs. Geo. Baillie; Mrs. Ford; Miss Baillie; Miss Ochterlony; Geo. Baillie, Esq., medical service; G. R. Campbell, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. J. Campbell, 13th N. L.; Lieut. F. C. Reeves, 9th N. L.; Misses Bogle, Jackson, two Maynard, and three Ford; Masters Baillie, Bogle, and two Farrington; Messrs. Milne, Armstrong, and Flinn; Mrs. Swecus and two children; six servants.—From the Cape: Mr. Van Cunningham; Mr. Buckle; Mr. MacCallum.—(The following were landed at the Cape from Bengal: Sir Charles and Lady D'Oyley; Miss MacLeod and Miss Rochester; Lieut. Smith, 62d N. L.)

Per H. C. S. Marquis of Huntley, from China and Cape: Mrs. Capt. J. Hine; Miss Petie; Lieut. Power, 51st N. L.; Ens. Collier, H. M. 79th Regt.; Master W. Hawkins.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Oriental, from Bengal: Mrs. Limond; Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Jardine; Mrs. Hodgson; two Misses Nicholson; Lieut. Col. Brown; Major Pearson; Major Hall; Lieut. Dyson; Lieut. Oldham; Lieut. Clifford; Lieut. Ellis; Lieut. Bush; Lieut. Hullings; Lieut. Moseley; Dr. Brown, 3d Buffs; Capt. Corby; 39 children; 10 servants.

Per Eliza, from Van Diemen's Land: Alfred Stephen, Esq., solicitor-general; Mrs. Stephen and three children; three servants to ditto; W. H. Hamilton, Esq.; Mrs. Hamilton and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Green and child; Dr. Brock, R. N.; W. G. Sams, Esq.; Miss Ricketts; Dr. Inches, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Timms.

Per Camden, from Bengal: Capt. Thos. Lamb, Bengal N. L.; Mrs. Lamb; Capt. H. Carter, Bengal N. L.; Mrs. Carter; Mr. W. J. Strickland, merchant; Mr. Alex. Minto, assist. surgeon; Master C. Barwell; two Masters Lamb; two Misses Carter; five servants.

Per Eliza, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. M. Childers, H. M. 11th L. Drags.; Major Baron Osten, 16th Lancers; Lieut. F. D. George, 11th L. Drags.; Major Watkins, Bengal artillery; Capt. Froie, ditto; Mr. Lloyd; Mr. R. McKenzie; Mrs. Grindall; Mrs. Trotter; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Froie; Mrs. Lloyd; Misses Dicks; two Martin, Lambert, Bruce, Froie, Newton, Wilson, and Tytler; Masters Newton, two Trotter, two Moore, and Martin; ten female servants.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Allan; two Misses Allan; Capt. and Mrs. Pace; two Misses and two Masters Pace; Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrove; two Misses Musgrove; Mrs. Stalker and child; Miss Waugh; Mr. Haig, civil service, and two children; Mr. Skelton, M. C. S.; Lieut. Woodfall; Lieut. Elliott; Lieut. Pace; Mr. Crawford.—(The following were left at the Cape: Mr. Mac Donnald, M. C. S.; Mrs. Mac Donnald; Master Mac Donnald; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and child; Capt. Denham, of the Royals; Lieut. Lindsay, Madras Army.)

Per H. C. Ch. S. Orient, from Bengal: Lady Hayes; Mrs. Col. Roberts; Mrs. Wright; Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, 2d Regt. L. C.; Lieut. Col. John Ward, 5th N. L.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Kemm, 5th N. L.; A. S. Annand, Esq.; Geo. Parbury, Esq.; Geo. A. Sheppard, Esq.; Misses Roberts, Ross, Jenkins, Littler, and Spiers; Masters Roberts, Browne, Grant, Ross, two Fitzgerald, and Laughington; six servants; &c.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Fitzgerald; Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 2d L. C.; two Masters Fitzgerald; three servants.)

Per Upton Castle, from Bombay: Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Rorison; Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Rowlandson; Mrs. Ewart; Miss Bredin; Miss Newham; Major White, 19th N. L.; Capt. Rorison, 13th N. L.; Capt. Gray, H. M. 30th Regt.; Capt. Caruthers, 2d Queen's Royals; Capt. Mac Can, 6th N. L.; Assist. Surg. Livingstone, N. L.; Mrs. Saunders; Ens. Layrd, 23d N. L.; Ens. Matthews, 15th N. L.; Misses Shakespear, Manson, Graham, Saunders, and Rorison; Master's Parry, Saunders, Rowlandson, Graham, and Rorison; nine servants.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Singapore: W. Spottiswoode, Esq.; Mrs. Mackay and three children.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Kennedy and three children; Miss Shepherd and two children; Mrs. Sniley; Miss Frazer; Lieut. Marshall, H. M. 31st Regt.; Lieut. Pierce, H. M. 26th Regt.; Lieuts. Raleigh and Jenner, Bengal Native Infantry; Thos. Ross, jun., Esq.—From the Cape: Mrs. Twentyman; Mrs. Medman; M. Carfax; Mr. Callaghan; several servants.—(The following passengers were landed at the Cape: Mrs. McDowall and four children; Dr. McDowall; Col. Kennedy, Bengal Native Inf.; Lieut. Hart, H. M. 40th Regt.—At St. Helena: Miss Rose; W. Pritchard, Esq.)

Expected.

Per Juliana, from Bengal: Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Douglas; Capt. Graham; Captain White; Capt. Douglas; Mr. Bayley; 13 children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Childie Harold, for Bengal: Mrs. Alex. Colvin; Miss Blagrove; Mrs. Rawson; Miss Hodder; Major Ross; Mr. Rawson; Mr. Rawson, jun.; Mr. Heythorne; Mr. Fox; Mr. Brewster.

Per Britannia, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Halkart and two Misses Halkart; two Masters Halkart; Capt. Bowden; Mr. Smith; Mr. Jermu; Mr. Chapman; Mr. Edwards; Mons. Mchattour, &c. &c.

Per Louisa, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Campbell; Miss Marquie; Miss Campbell; Miss Roberts; Mrs. Wintle; Dr. and Mrs. Dalrymple; Mr. Farquharson; Mr. Staples; Lieut. Campbell; Lieut. Ogilvie; Mr. and Mrs. Sh.w. and Miss Loveday; two female servants.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Bolton, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Thomson; Col. and Mrs. Becher; Capt. Ellis; Cornet Rose; Mr. Foulis; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Inglis; Mr. White; Capt. and Mrs. Thorpe; Capt. and Mrs. Wylie; Capt. Scott; Mrs. McNeill; Col. Foulis.

Per Lady Flora (to sail immediately) for Madras: Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Fred. Adam, new Governor of Madras; Lady Adam; Miss Adam, &c.; Dr. and Mrs. Downes; Capt. and Mrs. Barrow; Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Major Hodges; Col. Bell; Mr. Oakes; Capt. Ford; Capt. Underwood; Mr. Dumergue; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Beuzo; Capt. Hodge; Lieut. Bower; Lieut. Currie; Ens. Werge; Ens. Evatt; Mr. Dyke; several servants.

Per James Sibbald, for Bengal: The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Capt. Brace; Rev. Mr. Start; Rev. Mr. Bateman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Jemson; Mr. Leith; six Missionaries; Miss Wilson; Mrs. Start; Mrs. Brace, Mrs. Leith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. On board the *Morley* East-India ship, off the Isle of France, the lady of J. A. Douglas, Esq., R.N., Commander of that ship, of a daughter.

June 2. At 24, Park Crescent, London, the Marchioness of Hastings, of a son and heir.

4. The lady of J. R. Pidding, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Naval Service, of a daughter.

12. At Mount Radford Park, the lady of Lieut. Col. Denty, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, of a daughter.

14. At Margate, the lady of Capt. H. C. Cotton, Madras Engineers, of a daughter.

17. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of C. R. Hyndman, 11th Light Dragoons, of a son.

31. At Wells, Norfolk, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cassidy, 31st Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES

May 30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Charles, of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, to Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter, of Thos. Edmonstone, Esq., merchant.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Colin Mackenzie, Esq., 48th Regt. Madras N. I., fourth son of the late K. F. Mackenzie, Esq., formerly attorney-general in the Island of Grenada, to Adeline Maria, eldest daughter of James Pattie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

29. At Bath, Thos. C. Barrett, Esq., of the 65th Regt. Bengal N. I., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Benj. Hughes, Esq., of Wexford.

June 4. At St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, C. W. White, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Ann, only daughter of Mrs. Lawson, of Coleman Street.

5. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Lieut. Chas. John Bosanquet, R. N., son of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingeston-Court, Monmouthshire, to Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., of Broxbournebury, Herts.

13. At Paris, Alfred, Viscount Sutton de Clonard, eldest son of Count de Clonard, to Tierney Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Wallace, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

14. At Exeter, the Rev. John H. Underwood, vicar of Bosbury, in the County of Hereford, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major Dowell, of Southemhay-house, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

— At Bishopstington, Capt. J. W. Rowe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Native Infantry, to Harriet Meredith, daughter of James Bate, Esq., of the above place.

20. At Cambridge, John Stow, Esq., of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, and late of St. Mary-at-hill, London, to Maria Margaret Torranio, of Clapham, daughter of the late Capt. Hillary Harcourt Torranio, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras Engineers.

21. At Shurdington, Gloucestershire, Capt. Fredell, to Susanna Mary, second daughter of T. Smith, Esq., of that place.

— At Kingston, Hants, Charles Cyril Taylor, Esq., Major 20th Regt., to Nancy, eldest daughter of J. G. Burslem, Esq., of the Royal Laboratory, Portsea.

23. At St. Mary's, Islington, W. M. Coghlan, Esq., of the Bombay Artillery, to Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Capt. John Marshall, R. N.

— At St. John's, Hampstead, Robert Anderson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Alicia Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Cruttenden, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Capt. Robert Wallace, of the Madras Army, eldest son of the late John Wallace, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Anna, second daughter of W. H. Carter, Esq., of New Park, county Dublin.

— At Alford, Lincolnshire, G. Cantley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Olivia, third daughter of the Rev. J. Lister.

— At Llantwit Voidre, Glamorganshire, W. Llewellyn, Esq., lately returned from India, to Mrs. Prosser, Newbridge, third daughter of the late Meredith Davies, Esq., of Abernigh-house, Talgarth, Breconshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. Drowned at sea, on his passage to Bombay, aged 25 years, Lieut. Win. Geddes, Hon. E. I. Company service, son of the late John Geddes, Esq., Admore.

Feb. 10. At sea, on board the *Thalia*, on the passage from India, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Capt. Fred. Mackenzie, 64th regt. Bengal N. I.

March 2. At sea, on his passage home, on board the *Oriental*, Dr. Robert Linwood, of the Bengal medical establishment.

17. On board the *Victory*, on the passage from Bombay, Ens. R. Phillips, Bombay army.

April 4. On board the *Cumden*, on his passage from Cicutta to St. Helena, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Col. P. T. Conyn, of the 33d Regt. Bengal N. I., aged 52, having so lived his wife only a few months, leaving six children.

15. At Mountcharles, county Donegal, Lieut. Gen. John Hughes of Balkasack. He first entered the army in 1773, and served for seven years in the East Indies.

30. After leaving St. Helena, on his passage home from Calcutta, Capt. Richard Walls, of the ship *St. George*, aged 46.

May 10. Aged 60, Major Thomas Walksam Haswell, successively of the 25th and 31st Regts. of Foot. His only son, Summers Odell, was lost from the yard arm of the *Commodore Hoys*, at the mouth of the River Houghly in September 1825.

— At Bimseth, in his 71st year, John Caid, Esq., formerly of Madras.

21. At Sheep-House, Wren, Salop, aged 44, Major George Andrews Rigby, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay establishment.

22. At Southfield House, Strirling, George Houston Kellett, Esq., 36th Regt. Madras N. I.

23. At Rothsay, Lieut. Col. Patrick Henderson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

26. At his house, Ivy Cottage, Croydon, Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., one of the Directors of the East India Company.

29. In Brunswick Square, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Burder, author of the *Village Sermons*, Senior Minister of Peter-lane Chapel, and for many years gratuitous secretary to the London Missionary Society.

30. At his house in Langham-place, the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, M. P., for Knaresborough, and one of the Commissioners for India Affairs. He was formerly Recorder of Bombay, and lived ten years in India.

— At Paris, Lieut. Col. Robert Buchanan, of the Bombay establishment, aged 3.

31. At her residence on Hanu Common, in her 77th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, mother-in-law of Mr. Mackintosh, M. P., for Lynton. She lost her life by her clothes catching fire.

June 2. At Cheltenham, Sophia, wife of Robert Morris, Esq., and sister of the late Rev. Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta.

— At Edinburgh, John Craig, Esq., formerly commander of the H. C. ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*.

6. Capt. Andrew Thimblell Mason, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At his residence in Queen-square Place, Westminster, the celebrated jurist, philanthropist, and philosopher, Jeremy Bentham, in his 85th year.

9. At Cheltenham, aged 23, Lieut. George Edwin Cary, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and son of Colonel Cary of the Royal Artillery.

21. At Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 62 years, Capt. Hugh Reid: an upright, warm-hearted, and benevolent man. His loss is deeply deplored by his desolate widow and a numerous circle of friends.

— At Penzance, of a rapid decline, in the 23d year of his age, Charles John, son of Lieut. Col. C. W. Brooke, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

22. Albina Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Col. R. H. Hough, Military Auditor General, Bombay, aged 11 years.

25. At Brompton, Henry William Lewin, only child of Mr. Henry Isaacson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Naval Service, aged four years.

— Aged four years, Richard Chicheley, second surviving son of Charles Plowden, Esq., of York-street, Portman-square.

Lately. On his passage home from the East-Indies, in the ship *James Patterson*, John Kerr Halliday, Esq.

— At Bristol, Major Thomson, of H. M. 40th Regt. of Foot. He had served in India, and had suffered much from the climate.

— John Pond, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 60.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 600lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 9, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq... Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 4	@ 4 10
Bottles 100	11 0	12 0	— flat do.	4 4	4 12
Coals B. md.	0 9	—	— English, sq. do.	2 2	2 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	36 0	—	— flat do.	2 5	—
— Thick sheets do.	—	—	Bolt do.	2 3	2 8
— Old Gross do.	34 0	—	Sheet do.	3 8	3 14
— Bolt do.	36 0	38 0	Nails cwt.	8 0	15 0
— Tile do.	33 6	34 0	Hoops F. md.	3 0	—
— Nails, assort. do.	30 0	—	Kentledge cwt.	1 0	1 1
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	38 0	39 0	Lead, Pig F. md.	5 7	5 8
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Sheet do.	5 7	5 14
Copperas do.	1 8	1 12	Millinery 40 D.	—	—
Cottons, chintz do.	—	—	Shot, patent bag	—	—
— Muslins, assort. do.	—	—	Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 8	5 10
— Twist, Mule, mor.	—	—	Stationery 13 0	—	P. C.
— do.	—	—	Steel, English Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8	7 12
Cutlery 10 D.	—	—	— Swedish do.	9 4	10 0
Glass and Earthenware 23 D.	—	—	Tin Plates Sa. Rs. box	16 0	17 0
Hardware P. C.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	2 4	2 12
Hosiery P. C.	— 30 D.	—	— coarse 1 8	—	1 10
			Flannel 0 9	—	1 8

MADRAS, February 15, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@ 12	Iron Hoops candy	21	@ 23
Copper, Sheathing candy	300	355	— Nails do.	—	—
— Cakes do.	255	270	Lead, Pig do.	40	45
— Old do.	250	260	— Sheet do.	42	48
— Nails, assort. do.	210	220	Millinery 15	15 A.	—
Cottons, Chintz 20 A.	—	25 A.	Shot, patent 10	10	15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham 15 A.	—	30 A.	Spelter candy	32	35
— Longcloth 10 A.	—	20 A.	Stationery P. C.	—	5 D.
Cutlery P. C.	—	10 D.	Steel, English candy	80	87
Glass and Earthenware 15 A.	—	35 A.	— Swedish do.	105	130
Hardware 15 D.	—	20 D.	Tin Plates box	21	22
Hosiery 15 A.	—	20 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine P. C.	—	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq. candy	22	24	— coarse P. C.	—	—
— English sq. do.	21	23	Flannel 20 A.	—	—
— Flat and bolt do.	21	23			

BOMBAY, February 25, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	16	@	Iron, Swedish, bar. St. candy	50	@ 0
Bottles, pint doz.	1	—	— English, do. do.	35	0
Coals bushel	1	—	Hoops cwt.	6	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .. cwt.	60	—	— Nails do.	14	0
— 24-32 do.	61	—	Plates do.	7	0
— Thick sheets do.	62	—	Rod for bolts St. candy	33	0
— Slab do.	55	—	do. for nails do.	38	0
— Nails do.	54	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	9½	0
Cottons, Chintz do.	—	—	Sheet do.	10	0
— Longcloths do.	—	—	Millinery 20 D.	—	0
— Muslins do.	—	—	Shot, patent cwt.	14	0
— Other goods do.	—	—	Spelter do.	7½	0
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 lb	14	—	Stationery 5 A.	—	0
Cutlery, table 10 A.	—	—	Steel, Swedish tub	15	0
Glass and Earthenware 15 A.	—	—	Tin Plates box	18	0
Hardware 20 D.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine 7 A.	—	0
Hosiery—hose only 20 A.	—	—	— coarse 2 A.	—	0
			Flannel P. C.	—	—

CANTON, January 7, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	4.50	@ 5.50	Smalts pecul	12	@ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds. do.	3.50	4.50	Steel, Swedish, in kits. cwt.	5	— 6
— Muslins, 34 yds. do.	2.50	3	Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1.60	1.70
— Cambrics, 12 yds. do.	1.50	1.75	— Camlets pce.	17	19
— Bandannoes do.	1.50	2.50	Do. Dutch do.	42	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 30 pecul	33	38	— Long Ellis Dutch do.	7	8
Iron, Bar do.	2.75	0	Tin, Straits pecul	15.50	—
— Rod do.	3	3.50	Tin Plates box	7	7.50
Lead do.	4.60	0			

SINGAPORE, February 2, 1832.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11	@ 14	Cotton 11ks. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	6	@ 7
Bottles	100	4	—	do. do Pullicat	do.	3	— 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	— 41	Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	40	— 80
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	24	— 31		Hardware, assort.	N.D.	—	
Imit. Irish	35	do. 21	— 3	Iron, Swedish	pecul	5 1/2	— 6
Longcloths	32	do. —	—	English	do.	3 1/2	— 3 1/2
38 to 40	36-37	do. 6 1/2	— 7 1/2	Nails	do.	6	— 7
do. do.	38-40	do. 7	— 8	Lead, Pig	do.	5 1/2	— 6
do. do.	44	do. 7 1/2	— 9	Sheet	do.	6	— 6 1/2
50	do. 10	— 12		Shot, patent	bag	11	— 2
54	do. 10 1/2	— 12		Spelter	pecul	3	— 3 1/2
60	do. 10	— 14		Steel, Swedish	do.	7	— 8
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do. 2 1/2	— 3 1/2		English	do.	none.	
9-8	do. 3 1/2	— 4 1/2		Woolens, Long Ellis	pcs.	10	— 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do. 2	— 2 1/2		Camblets	do.	28	— 33
Jacoret, 20	44	— 46	do. 2	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	2	— 2 1/2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 6, 1832.—We are still unable to notice any improvement in Cotton Piece Goods: In fact, during the two last days of the week, the market appeared to be a shade lower, more particularly for the article of Book Muslins. In Twist, considerable transactions are going forward, and the following is the report for the week, viz. 30 bales, Nos. 48, 50, 52, average No. 50, at 5 ans. per mchah; 40 bales, Nos. 40 to 72 at 51 ans. per do.; 48 bales, Nos. 30 to 84 at 4 ans. 9 pie per do.; 10 bales, Nos. 46 to 50 at 5 ans. 1 1/2 pie per do.; 20 bales, Nos. 20 to 100, at 5 ans. 4 pie per do.; 6 bales, Nos. 30 to 50, at 5 ans. 8 pie per do., &c. The Woollen market is rather dull. Metals: the transactions in Copper during the week have been considerable, and exhibit some appearance of improvement in prices; 28 lb. Tlle is in request for Mint purposes, and worth 36 to 38-8 per maund, if found to be of a malleable quality; in other descriptions of metal the transactions have been on a limited scale.—*Feb. 9.* The market for Cotton Piece Goods still remains heavy, and no improvement in prices. The following sales have taken place, viz. 2,750 pieces of Book Muslins, at 3-1 to 4-12 per piece; Mull, 2,500 pieces at 3; Jacoret, 2,400 pieces at 2-6 to 5-9-1; Cambrics, 1,900 pieces at 3-2 to 4, and 200 pieces at 10-2;

Longcloths, 1,000 pieces at 31 ans. to 4 ans. 1 pie per yard: with some small sales of Lappets, &c. &c.

Madras, Jan. 18, 1832.—The markets are so abundantly supplied with every kind of Europe articles, and the demand so limited, that we have no remark to offer on any particular descriptions.—*Feb. 15.* The markets continue without animation, and we are not aware that a fresh importation of any article besides Beer and Brandy would realize even our quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1832.—The transactions of the past fortnight show a slight improvement, both in the import and export branches of the trade of this port. Copper has again revived, a sale of 600 cwt. of thick sheet and sheathing having been effected at Rs. 60 per cwt.—*Feb. 18.* The following prices have been obtained for Staples per *Colombia* and *Theodora*, viz.—English Iron, 34 to 34 1/2 Rs. per candy; do. Hot do., 30 Rs. per do.; Iron hoops, 6 Rs. per do.; and Iron plates, 7 1/2 Rs. per do., Corlago and Canvass scarce.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.—No change has taken place in Woollen and Cotton Goods for some time past. The Hong merchants who purchased the Company's Camblets at Dols. 19, are now offering them at a reduction of 2 or 3 dollars on that price.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable	32	0 Prem.
5 0	1st, or Old 5. } 1 Class	4	0
4 0	Do.	2	do. 3 0
3 0	Do.	3	do. 2 8
1 12	Do.	4	do. 1 4
0 10	Do.	5	do. 0 4
Prem. 2 0 1/2	2d, or Middle 5. } 1 1/2 Prem.	1	8 Prem.
	p. Cent Loan }		
	2 12 3d, or New ditto	2	2
Disc. 1 8	4 per cent. Loan dis.	2	0
	Bank Shares—Prem. 6,600 to 6,500.		

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	6	0	per cent.
Do. on government and salary bills	4	0	do.
Interest on loans on deposit	5	0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, six months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1 1/4d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	37 1/2 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 25, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 1/2 to 114 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 110 1/2 to 111 1/2 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 1/2 to 111 1/2 per ditto.	

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.	
Bank of U. S. Bills, 4s. 1 do. per ditto	
Sycee Silver, 5 1/2 per cent.	

[illegible]

EXTRA SHIPS.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl Shells, China			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Barilla.....cwt.	—	@	—	Nankens.....piece	—	—	—
Coffee, Java.....	2 16 0	—	3 2 0	Rattans.....100	0 2 3	—	0 3 0
— Cheribon.....	2 16 0	—	3 3 0	Rice, Bengal White...cwt.	0 13 0	—	0 15 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon..	2 14 0	—	2 16 0	— Patna.....	0 16 0	—	0 19 0
— Bourbon.....	—	—	—	— Java.....	0 11 0	—	0 12 0
— Mocha.....	3 6 0	—	4 0 0	Safflower.....	5 0 0	—	11 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Sago.....	0 12 0	—	0 13 0
— Madras.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	— Pearl.....	0 10 0	—	1 15 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Saltpetre.....	1 8 0	—	1 8 6
— Bourbon.....	0 0 7	—	0 0 9	Silk, Bengal Skein....lb	—	—	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.				— Novi.....	—	—	—
Aloes, Epatia.....cwt.	9 10 0	—	16 0 0	— Ditto White.....	—	—	—
Aniseeds, Star.....	3 6 0	—	3 10 0	— China.....	—	—	—
Borax, Refined.....	4 5 0	—	4 10 0	— Bengal and Privilege..	—	—	—
— Unrefined.....	3 5 0	—	3 6 0	— Orgazine.....	—	—	—
Camphire, in tub....	14 0 0	—	—	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 5 0	—	0 8 10
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 1 9	—	0 1 10	— Cloves.....	0 0 10	—	0 1 6
— Ceylon.....	0 1 9	—	0 1 10	— Mace.....	0 3 6	—	0 5 9
Cassia Buda.....cwt.	3 10 0	—	3 15 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 3 5	—	0 3 6
— Ligna.....	4 2 0	—	5 10 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	1 8 0	—	1 12 0
Castor Oil.....lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 4
China Root.....cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 12 0	— White.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 8
Cubebs.....	4 4 0	—	—	Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	0 17 0	—	1 9 0
Dragon's Blood, ord....	—	—	—	— Siam and China.....	0 19 0	—	1 5 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop...	6 0 0	—	7 10 0	— Mauritius.....	—	—	—
— Arabic.....	2 5 0	—	3 0 0	— Manila and Java.....	0 10 0	—	1 5 0
— Asafoetida.....	1 10 0	—	3 10 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 2 0	—	0 2 0
— Benjamin, 2d Sort..	15 0 0	—	30 0 0	— Congou.....	0 2 0	—	0 3 2
— Aniini.....	3 0 0	—	12 0 0	— Souchoing.....	—	—	—
— Gambogium.....	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	— Camphol.....	—	—	—
— Myrrh.....	4 0 0	—	15 0 0	— Twankay.....	0 2 1	—	0 2 7
— Oilbanum.....	1 15 0	—	5 0 0	— Pekoe.....	0 2 7	—	0 4 0
King.....	10 0 0	—	12 0 0	— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 2	—	0 3 2
Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 0	— Hyson.....	0 3 3	—	0 4 9
— Dye.....	0 2 0	—	0 2 2	— Young Hyson.....	0 3 1	—	0 3 6
— Shell.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0	— Gunpowder.....	0 4 7	—	0 5 1
— Stick.....	1 10 0	—	3 0 0	Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 5 0
Musk, China.....oz.	1 5 0	—	2 0 0	— Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 5 0	—	2 15 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 0 0	—	—	— Vermillion.....lb	0 3 0	—	—
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 0 5	—	—	— Wax.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	6 0 0
— Cinamon.....	0 8 6	—	0 9 0	Wood, Sanders Red...ton	15 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Cocoa-nut.....	1 10 0	—	1 13 0	— Ebony.....	6 0 0	—	8 0 0
— Cajaputa.....	0 0 9	—	0 1 0	— Sapan.....	10 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Mace.....	0 0 3	—	—				
— Nutmegs.....	0 0 10	—	0 1 0	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
Ophim.....	—	—	—	Cedar Wood.....foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 10	—	0 2 4	Oil, Fish.....thun	—	—	—
Sol Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 5 0	—	—	Whalefins.....ton	105 0 0	—	110 0 0
Senna.....lb	0 0 6	—	0 2 0	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—	—
— Turmeric, Java...cwt.	0 13 0	—	1 0 0	— Best.....lb	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
— Bengal.....	0 9 0	—	0 14 0	— Inferior.....	0 1 9	—	0 2 6
— China.....	0 18 0	—	1 5 0	— V. D. Land, viz.	—	—	—
Galls, in Sorts.....	3 3 0	—	3 10 0	— Best.....	0 1 3	—	0 1 9
— Blue.....	3 5 0	—	3 15 0	— Inferior.....	0 0 9	—	0 1 0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 3	—	0 0 5				
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 3	—	0 0 8	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
Indigo, Blue and Violet..	0 5 10	—	0 6 2	Aloes.....cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 12 0
— Purple and Violet....	0 5 6	—	0 5 9	— Ostrich Feathers, and....lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Fine Violet.....	0 5 6	—	0 5 9	— Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
— Mid. to good Violet....	0 4 10	—	0 5 4	Hides, Dry.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
— Violet and Copper.....	0 4 8	—	0 5 4	— Salted.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 5
— Copper.....	0 4 5	—	0 4 9	Oil, Palm.....cwt.	33 6 0	—	—
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 3 9	—	0 5 0	— Fish.....tun	—	—	—
— Do. ord. and low.....	0 2 7	—	0 3 6	Raisins.....cwt.	2 0 0	—	—
— Madras, mid. to fine....	0 2 9	—	0 3 7	Wax.....	6 0 0	—	—
— Do. low and ord.....	0 2 3	—	0 2 7	Wine, Cape, Mad., best..	14 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Do. Kurpah.....	0 2 8	—	0 3 1	— Do. 2d & 3d quality....	9 0 0	—	14 0 0
— Java.....	0 2 6	—	0 4 3	Wood, Teak.....load	7 0 0	—	8 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, June 27, 1832.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Pa'd.	Books Shnt for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	—	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	60	3 p. cent.	230,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	77	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures.....	—	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	100	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock)....	111	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural)....	6	—	10,000	100	24	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	92	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	83	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7	—	10,000	100	13	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—The Sugar market is rather dull; Bengals may be purchased at a discount. At the sale of Mauritius Sugars on the 22d and 26th, about 10,000 bags went off briskly, at rather higher prices than in the preceding week.

Indigo.—The attention of the trade is absorbed by the coming sale, about 6,000 chests.

Spices.—The market dull; the demand limited.

Rice.—The prices firm; rather on the advance.

Cotton.—Nothing worthy of remark; the sales steady but not large.

Saltpetre.—There is considerable speculation in this article, which is consequently advancing.

Tea.—The Company's sale at the East-India House, which commenced on the 4th June, has gone off as follows, viz. - Boheas, 2s. 0. d. a few lots 2s. rather dearer; Congous, common, 2s. 1. d. to 2s. 1. d., middling and good 2s. 1. d. to 2s. 3. d.;

Twankays, common 2s. 1. d. to 2s. 2. d., rather cheaper (about 1200 chests refused); Hyson Skin, 2s. 2. d. to 3s. 3. d., 1d. per lb. lower. The Private-Trade Teas have all sold. The Orange Pekoes were mostly refused. Hyson sold at 3s. 2. d. to 3s. 8. d.; Gunpowder 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per lb.

Silk.—The East-India Company's sale commenced on the 18th June. There was a full attendance of buyers, and the prices for the best quality of Bengal were fully maintained as last sale. Some very inferior lots were refused, although taxed 1s. per lb. under last sale. The sale on the whole went off briskly.

The new customs duty bill repeals the duty on goods of wool and linen mixed, the manufacture of the United Kingdom exported to places within the limits of the Company's charter.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 10 July—Prompt 28 September.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 14 August.—Prompt 9 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Duke of York*, *Houghly*, and *Marquis of Huntly*, from China; the *Thomas Grenville*, *Cornwall*, *Roxburgh Castle*, *Duke of Northumberland*, *Thalia*, *Zenobia*, *Eliza*, *Camden*, *Oriental*, and *Orient*, from Bengal; the *Alfred* and *Wellington*, from Madras; and the *Sophia*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Cotton—Saltpetre—Indigo—Sugar.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Raw Silk—Floor Mats—Copper.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 May to 25 June 1832.

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1825.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	199½ 200	84½ 84½	85½ 85½	91½ 92	93 93½	16½ 16½	209 10	100½ 0½	par	11 12p
28	200½ 201	84½	85½ 85½	91½ 92	93½ 93½	—	—	100½	1p	11 12p
29	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	201½ 202½	84½ 84½	85½ 85½	92 92½	93½ 93½	16½ 16½	207 8	100½ 0½	par 1p	10 12p
31	201½ 202	84½ 84½	85½ 85½	91½ 92½	93½ 93½	16½ 16½	207 8	100½ 0½	par 1p	10 12p
June										
1	201 201½	84½ 84½	Shut	91½ 92	Shut	16½ 16½	207½ 8	100½ 0½	—	10 12p
2	200½ 201½	84½ 84½	—	91½ 91½	do.	16½ 16½	207½ 8	100½	par 1p	11 12p
4	200½ 201	84½ 84½	—	91½ 91½	do.	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	1p	11 12p
5	199 200	84½ 84½	—	91½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	207	100½ 0½	par 1p	10 12p
6	199½ 200	84½ 84½	—	91½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	par	10 12p
7	199 200	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	Shut	100½ 0½	2 dis	8 11p
8	199 200½	83½ 83½	—	91 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	2d. par	9 10p
9	199½ 199½	83½ 83½	—	91½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½	1d. par	9 10p
11	—	83½	—	—	—	—	—	100½	2 dis	9 10p
12	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	199½ 200	83½ 84	—	91½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	2d. par	8 10p
14	199½ 200	83½ 84	—	91½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	2d. par	6 10p
15	200	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	3 2 dis	6 8p
16	199	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	3d. par	6 8p
18	200	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	1 dis	7 9p
19	199	83½ 83½	—	90½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 0½	1d. par	8 10p
20	198½ 199½	83½ 83½	—	91 91	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 1	1dis p	8 10p
21	—	83½ 83½	—	91½ 91½	—	—	—	100½ 1	1dis p	9 10p
22	199 199½	83½ 83½	—	91½ 91½	—	16½	—	100½ 0½	1 dis	9 10p
23	199 199½	83½ 83½	—	91½ 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½ 1	1d. par	9 10p
25	199 200	83½ 84	—	91½ 91½	—	16½	—	100½ 1½	1d. par	9 10p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Ccrnhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 23, 1832.

The Martin Case.—*Martin v. Palmer.*—Judgment of the court was given this day in the different consolidated causes arising out of the will of the late General Claude Martin, which settles, as far as the court at present is enabled to do so, every material point connected with this much discussed case. The matter came on for judgment upon a petition of re-hearing, to amend some of the minutes of the former decree.

The *Chief Justice* observed that the court had not confined itself merely to the consideration of the points raised by the petition, but had altered the minutes in every respect where it seemed desirable to do so. His Lordship then read the minutes of the decree as they now stand, commenting upon those parts of the decree in which there was any substantial difference from the former minutes.

The first material alteration was the striking out that part of the minutes which decreed an account against Christopher Martin; his reason for thinking it right to strike out that part of the minutes was, that, the executors having been discharged, he felt inclined to confine the decree to the disposal of the funds in court. The inclination of his opinion was, that if a fresh account were to be entered into, the executors would have to be called again before the court.

The decree then went on to declare that the will of the testator was duly executed in the presence of three witnesses, and in such a manner as would have been sufficient, according to the English law, to pass real estate; but that, the testator having been by birth a subject of the king of France, and at the time of his death an alien, the lands and houses in Calcutta, —with the exception of the interest of the testator in the house at Champaul Ghaut, which had been sold, and was declared, by the decree of 1822, to have been a part of his personal estate,—could not, according to the law of England, be devised or passed by his will; and that there were not such parties to the suit or such evidence before the court, as to the lands and houses and their immovable property alleged to have been held by the testator, and to be situated beyond the boundaries of Calcutta but within the territories dependent upon Fort William, as to enable the court to determine whether they did pass by the will. In its part of the minutes there were two

material alterations. In the former decree, the court, without expressing any opinion on the subject, had directed the question, as to the house at Champaul Ghaut, to be reserved; but upon reflection it had thought it better that the decree of 1822 should be considered binding in this respect. His reason for reserving that question before, and he still retained his opinion, was, that if an alien takes a mortgage for a term of years, that belongs to the Crown. He believed there was no sort of question as to the law of England in that respect; and if that house had stood independent of the decree of 1822, or if it had been merely stated to have been a mortgage for a term of years, the question as to that ought to have been reserved. Considering, however, what had been urged at the bar, and the language of the decree of 1822, which stated the house to be part of the personal estate, the court would not reserve the question, but would consider the decree of 1822, whether right or wrong, to be conclusive upon that point. The question could not be reserved without altering the decree of 1822; there were ways in which a mortgage for a term of years might be allowed to be considered as personal estate, and it was not for the court to examine into the grounds of the former decree; and, unless there was something manifestly erroneous on the face of it, he did not think he ought to make a decree inconsistent with it. In consequence of this, the house at Champaul Ghaut was excepted from the lands in Calcutta, respecting which a reservation was made for future decision.

Then the second alteration in this part of the decree—and it was by far the most material of all the alterations—was, that the court had thought it right to reserve the question as to any lands or immovable property held by the testator, as well beyond the boundaries of Calcutta as within them. He was extremely anxious it should not be considered he had altered the opinion he had before expressed upon this subject. He had stated before, and he now repeated, that in his opinion the lands in the Mofussil stand in a totally different situation from those in Calcutta. All questions connected with the sovereignty of the Crown stand upon a totally different footing as they apply to the Mofussil and to the town of Calcutta. He would very shortly state the reasons why he entertained this opinion, and why, notwithstanding it, he assented to the propriety of reserving the question as to the lands in the Mofussil. The town of Calcutta was possessed by the East-India

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Company at least half a century before they possessed any of the territories. As far back as 1696, they became zemindars of the lands which constitute the present town of Calcutta; after having held them for about thirty years, a charter was granted by which a King's court was established in Calcutta. Justices of the Peace were appointed to act under the King's commission, and it had been universally held by the judges of this court, and by the judges of the Mayor's court before them, that from that time the English law was introduced generally with respect to Calcutta; there might be some exception in favour of the natives, but the general law was the law of England. His opinion was, that from that time Calcutta became, and has since continued to be a dominion of the Crown of England. It was certainly placed in a somewhat anomalous situation, for the word "factory" was applied to it, which generally applies to stations for merchants in foreign countries; but he could not understand how it could be said that peace was to be maintained here in the name of the King of England, that there were to be justices of the peace and indictments for criminal offences according to the law of England, without considering that a claim had been asserted to this territory as part of the dominions of the Crown of England, though in the hands of a corporate body. In 1756, a revolution took place in Bengal, and from that time the management of affairs had chiefly been in the hands of the British government, and chiefly administered by the officers of a Company. In 1765, they got an additional confirmation of their right and claim to all the revenues of the country. In 1773, this court was established, and if there could before have been any question as to Calcutta, it must be admitted that there was then at least a complete assertion and promulgation of the King's sovereignty in Calcutta. The whole law was made English, for at that time there was no exception in favour of the natives, and up to 1781 the only law was the law of England, to be administered under a charter which admitted of its being modified to suit the circumstances of the country. Although, in 1781, some exceptions were made, yet from that time the general law had been the British law administered in the name of the King; and he did not know on what ground it would be possible to say, that there had not been a full and complete promulgation and assertion of the sovereignty of the Crown. That was surely a sufficient reason for him to say that at least a question might arise, whether aliens could inherit or convey lands within that part of the dominions of the Crown. But although this had taken place with respect to Calcutta, the same thing did not take place with re-

spect to the Mofussil. In the 13th Geo. III. and in the charter of this court, a distinction was undoubtedly made between the town of Calcutta and the provinces at large. With respect to British subjects, indeed, which term had by interpretation been limited to European British subjects, a protection was afforded to them in the provinces, and they had a right to the benefit of the British law; but with respect to the great bulk of the population, with respect to ninety-nine in a hundred of the population, the English law was not introduced. The great distinction was, that in Calcutta English law prevailed, and the operation of the native law in particular cases was the exception; whereas in the provinces the English law was the exception, and the general law was the law of the country modified by the regulations of government. In addition to this, it was permitted for many years that the administration of justice and the administration of the executive authority in the provinces should go on in the name of the native princes—partly in the name of the emperor and partly in that of the nawab and soubah of Bengal. How that had gradually faded away, and the name of the Company been substituted, it was not necessary for him to inquire. It was known and permitted by the British Parliament that matters were conducted in that way in the provinces subsequent to the 13th Geo. III. and charter of this court. Then, although all real power had undoubtedly been in the hands of the British Crown or the Company, still he said that, with the assent of the British Parliament, the sovereignty of the Crown had not been asserted and proclaimed, nor had the British law been generally introduced, till a long time subsequent to the period he had mentioned; indeed to its full extent it had never been introduced. He admitted, on the one hand, that since 1756, the real power had been possessed by the British kingdom; but he said, on the other hand, that it had not been asserted or proclaimed. Then, what arose from such a state of circumstances? He thought the Mofussil was in the same situation as any other territory that might be conquered by the British arms, but in which it might appear good to the British government that they should not assert in the first instance the sovereignty of the Crown; it had been left in an unsettled and undefined state. He knew nothing whatever that would make it improper for the British government, upon conquering a West India island or any other territory, to say, "we have no immediate intention of annexing this to the British Crown, but we will leave matters to go on as before, or we will put it into the hands of commissioners, till some convenient time for adjusting the question may arise." Up to the 13th Geo.

III., and in a less degree up to the present day, he had no hesitation in saying, the Mofussil was totally distinct from Calcutta, and he said that at all events there was no formal promulgation of the sovereignty of the Crown till 1813, which was thirteen years after the death of the testator. He saw no ground for saying that in 1800 the English law had been so asserted and promulgated in the provinces as to prevent an alien from conveying and holding land. Whether that would be the case at the present day, he was not desirous to discuss; it was quite sufficient that he should meet the points he was obliged to decide. He would say, however, that, since that time, a change had taken place; and although the English law had not been generally introduced, still the sovereignty of the Crown was expressly declared by the 53d Geo. III. c. 155. It was sufficient for him to say that, in his opinion, there was no ground for holding that in 1800 an alien was incapable of devising lands in the Mofussil. Having stated thus much, he would now mention the reasons which induced him to think that the question had better be reserved. There was some difference of opinion on the bench upon this point, and it had been very strenuously contended at the bar, that the lands in Calcutta and the Mofussil stood upon the same footing. Under such circumstances, he thought the simple fact, that the proper parties to enable the court to solemnly decide this question were not before it, was a sufficient reason for reserving it. He thought he should be wrong in insisting on a decision that the lands did pass under the will, and it would be better to wait till the proper parties and sufficient evidence were before the court to enable it to declare upon the rights of aliens in the Mofussil; and the decree therefore went on to say, there should be an account taken of the sales and rents and profits of those lands, which should be placed to a separate account.

There was also another alteration of some importance in the present decree. The court had before said that in case the sum remaining after the payment of all the specific legacies and bequests should not amount to ten lacs, it should be accumulated till it exceeded ten lacs, when the ten lacs should be divided, and the surplus should remain to accumulate till it again exceeded that sum. It had been objected to this, that it was what is called a perpetuity. The court were unanimously of opinion that there was no foundation for any objection on the ground of perpetuity; the truth being that every bequest of land or fund of personal property to charitable uses and in mortmain is for a perpetuity, and so far from its being an objection to a bequest in mortmain, or a devise of land in mortmain, it is the very essence of

the devise. He was not aware of any cases which had said that, even upon the ground of public policy, such accumulations would be void; and there were a thousand cases at home, as to charities, in which there were perpetual accumulations. In the report of the commissioners for inquiring into charities, many such cases would be found. The court, however, upon consideration, had thought that it might not be necessary to go beyond the first accumulation for ten lacs; and it had therefore decided that if the surplus should exceed ten lacs, then there should be one accumulation till it amounted to ten lacs more, when the whole should be divided; but if the surplus should be less than ten lacs, it should only accumulate till it reached that sum, and the whole should then be divided. This would perhaps better meet the testator's intention than the provisions of the former minutes, though it did not give effect to the perpetually renewed accumulation.

The decree then went on to state that the form of the government at Lucknow made it impossible to give effect to the bequest for the liberation of prisoners there, and that the court was unable of itself to give effect to the other institutions at Lucknow; but that the Governor General in Council had the means to give effect to the same; and that it appeared by a report of the master, dated the 5th of November 1831, that the Governor General was willing to receive and apply such sums as the court might decide to be lawfully applicable to those purposes. It had been a subject of consideration with the judges, whether they ought to pay over the whole principal sum or only the interest; they had decided, for reasons which it was unnecessary now to state, that they would retain the principal sum, and only pay over the interest to the persons appointed by the government.

He thought the alterations that had been procured by the re-hearing were sufficient to entitle the parties to their costs out of the fund in court. He regretted perhaps that it had not been brought forward as a motion to amend the minutes of the decree, but as the parties had a right to a re-hearing, and as they had succeeded in obtaining some substantial alterations, he thought that they were entitled to their costs taxed as between attorney and client. But though the court decreed these costs, it did not mean to depart from its own rules, and they must be taxed by the taxing officer according to the recent rules of court.

In the matter of the Calcutta charity, the master had made a report as to a certain plan and a certain rough estimate; that was not now before the court, or it would have been willing to have decided what ought to be done. If, however, the

Advocate General liked to move, on the first day of term, that the master may be directed to advertise the estimates for carrying that plan into effect, the motion might probably be granted; and if the Advocate General would allow him to advise on the subject, he would recommend that a motion should be made for a reference to the master to inquire whether, during the time that must be occupied in completing the building, any temporary arrangements could be made for giving effect to the charitable bequests of the testator, according to the scheme upon which the master had already reported, and which had been confirmed.

He would, in conclusion, make a few observations upon the general nature of this case. He had heard a great deal in that court—and he did not wish to allude to any thing that had occurred elsewhere—of the delays which had taken place in the suit, of the length of time it had been pending, and of the difficulties in which it was alleged to be still involved. In his opinion there had, with perhaps one exception, been no unnecessary delay in the proceedings; on the contrary, considering the nature of the cause and the difficulties attendant upon it, he thought if it were to be compared with suits which had been determined by the ablest Chancellors that England could boast, it would be found that all the material points had been speedily decided. He might refer to a case decided by Lord Eldon,—the difficulties in which were less than those presented by the present suit,—which had occupied the time and attention of three successive Chancellors. It was not true that the Martin case had been in that court for thirty years; not more than half that period had elapsed. The first steps were taken in the year 1816, and the sixteen years that had intervened, instead of being imputable as a matter of blame to the court, ought to be regarded by any candid person as affording a presumption that there were such difficulties in the case as must necessarily impede and delay any decision respecting it. The first step was taken in 1816; it was then necessary to send commissions to France to inquire into the pedigree and family connections of a man who had left that country sixty years before, and in the intermediate time all the confusion as to courts of justice and authentic records occasioned by the revolution had taken place. The court, however, in 1822, made a decree deciding many of the most important points; and he did not think, upon a comparison with the proceedings of other courts, that would be found to be an unusual length of time. The questions respecting the Lucknow and Calcutta charities were then referred to the master, and the only material delay that had taken place—though he was far from saying that that

delay might not be accounted for—was a delay of eight years in obtaining a full report from the master as to the Calcutta and Lucknow charities. There were many causes to explain that delay, though he would not say they were sufficient in his opinion to explain the whole of it. A scheme had at last been obtained for the charities, and the material difficulties had he hoped been overcome. With the exception of the reservation of the question as to lands held by an alien in the East-Indies, a question which would be admitted to be one pregnant with difficulties and which the court felt itself bound to reserve, all the material points in the case were now decided, and as far as the court could finally decide them, they were finally decided. It only remained for the master to compute the interest, and, if possible, to make arrangements for the Calcutta charity being brought into immediate operation even before the building could be completed. It was to be observed that the whole of the legacies of all private persons claiming under this will had already been fully discharged and paid, and with respect to the Lyons charity, which was a matter of no slight difficulty, involving the execution of a foreign charity in a distant quarter of the globe, all the questions had long ago been decided and settled and the money paid. With respect to the Calcutta charity, he considered all the substantial points to be decided, and he was quite sure the Advocate General would endeavour, as far as possible, to prevent any further delay in carrying it into effect, by ascertaining if some temporary building could not be found to answer the purpose, during the one or two years that might be necessary to erect a suitable edifice. The plan of the building, which had been approved by the master, was a very handsome one, and would be a great ornament to Calcutta, and it was to be hoped that the estimates of the expense might be such as would justify the court in adopting it. If some arrangement could be made to carry on the charity in the mean time, the court would gladly give effect to it, and would appoint masters and other proper persons.

Mr. Justice Franks expressed his concurrence in the decree.

Mr. Justice Ryan said, that it was not his intention to enter into a detailed account of all the proceedings that had taken place in this suit, nor to explain why he conceived the court had come to a right conclusion upon all the complicated and difficult questions on which it had to decide. The Chief Justice, on a former occasion, had stated fully and most accurately the view which the court then took of the case; and in that view he (Sir E. Ryan) expressed his full concurrence. It was, therefore, only necessary that he

should now assign his reasons for any alteration that had taken place in the opinion which he then expressed.

The most important of the alterations that had been made was the omitting to declare, in the decree as it now stands, that the lands and houses mentioned to have belonged to the testator at the time of his death, and which are situated out of and beyond the limits of Calcutta, do pass by his will. The present decree recited that there was not sufficient evidence as to these lands to enable the court to say, whether the same could and did pass by the will of the testator, and the master was directed to inquire and report what lands or other real and immoveable property situated beyond the boundaries of Calcutta were in the hands of the testator at the time of his death, what was the nature of the tenure thereof, and what is the usage as to European aliens making a bequest of lands beyond the boundaries of Calcutta. The Chief Justice, in the judgment which had been already adverted to, stated the view the court then took of this question, and in the distinction which he then made between lands in Calcutta and lands in the Mofussil he (Sir E. Ryan) certainly acquiesced; but upon the re-hearing, that question had been entered into much more fully, and after a careful consideration of all that had been urged, he was satisfied that neither the lands in Calcutta or the lands in the Mofussil passed under this will.

But before he came to the consideration of this point, he would observe upon what had been strongly urged by counsel at the bar, and which he must confess did strike him at the time with great force; namely, that this question was not open to the court, but that it had been concluded and adjudicated upon by the decree of 1822. He was quite satisfied that if it had been so expressly adjudicated upon, the court could not in this stage of the cause alter that decree. That the learned judge who made the decree intended by it that the heir at law must take, if the will was not duly executed to pass real estate, there could be no doubt. But this was an unnecessary declaration, because, unless the will was executed so as to pass real estate, the court had no authority to exercise jurisdiction over the real estate, or to make any inquiry regarding it; and the decree had not expressed that if the will were duly executed it must pass under it, and it was only by inference, though he confessed it was a very strong one, that this conclusion could be drawn. He thought, therefore, that although the opinion of the learned judge might be evident from the expressions used, yet it was not an express adjudication that the lands must pass under the will,* and therefore that the court was not now precluded from considering that question.

It was unnecessary that he should recapitulate the reasons for holding that the lands in Calcutta do not pass under the will of the testator. Upon this point there was no difference of opinion; and, in fact, the court were only in this instance recognising as law that which they decided in the case of "*Doe on dem. of Ponchelet v. Stansbury*." In that case a full bench, after argument and after the decree of 1822 in this case had been brought to their notice by the counsel, held unanimously, that the common law of England as to aliens is in full force in Calcutta, and that they cannot inherit lands here. The Chief Justice had stated the time at which he thought this disability on the part of aliens might be said to have commenced in Calcutta. He (Sir E. Ryan) was of opinion that the lands and houses out of Calcutta, and which are mentioned to have belonged to the testator at the time of his death, did not pass under his will, and he thought that this incapacity of aliens to inherit or transmit lands in the Mofussil existed at least as far back as the year 1772 or 1773. It could not now be questioned that all acquisitions of territory made by arms or by treaty by the subjects of the realm do of right belong to the state, and that necessarily the sovereignty of the British Crown and legislature extends to all such acquisitions by the East-India Company at the period at which they are made. From the period of the grant in 1765 of the Dewanny, including the administration of the public revenue and of civil justice, with the whole of the powers exercised by the *soubah* under the Mogul constitution, it may be said that these provinces became the territories of the King of England, on the principle laid down by Lord Tenterden, in "*Doe on dem. Thomas v. Aclam*," 2d Barn. and Cressw. 796, that a relinquishment of the government of a territory is a relinquishment of authority over the inhabitants of that territory. From this period,—as had been accurately stated by the late Mr. Harrington, a most distinguished civil servant, and at one time the Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny,—the civil and military power of the country, with the resources for maintaining it, were transferred to the East-India Company, and through their means to the British empire. It was true that it was not until 1772, that the Company themselves stood forth as *dewan*; but in that year, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, the office of *naib dewan* was abolished, and the internal government of the provinces was committed to British agency. In 1773, the British Parliament, after a long and laborious investigation into the whole state and condition of these provinces, passed an act by which they regulated and provided for the whole civil and military government of

this presidency, and empowered the King to grant a charter for the establishment of a court here, having, as to British subjects, jurisdiction throughout these provinces.

The King by the charter granted in the following year, created the judges of this court justices and conservators of the peace throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The writs issued by the court were to be in the King's name, and the sheriff was empowered to execute those writs throughout the provinces. Whatever might be said of the time anterior to this as to the *empyrean* sovereignty of the Mogul, brought down, as Sir Wm. Scott observed in 1800, from the clouds as it were, for purposes of policy, and which hardly existed otherwise than as a phantom,—he was of opinion, that from this period at least the territorial acquisitions of the Company in India, though permitted to remain in the possession and under the government of the United Company, where part and parcel of the dominions of the King of England, and that the interference of the legislature and the King in the civil and military government of the provinces was the strongest assertion that could be made of the undoubted sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom over the same. He thought, if it were conceded that from the period he had mentioned the King of Great Britain held the British possessions in India in right of sovereignty, that it would be exceedingly difficult to find any satisfactory reason for saying, that after that period an alien could acquire a permanent property in land in the Mofussil; on the general principle stated by Blackstone that, if he could, he must owe an allegiance equally permanent with that property to the King of England, which would be inconsistent with that due to his own liege lord. He could not see any solid grounds upon which, in this state of things, it could be said that the law of alienage extended to Calcutta and not to the provinces. Upon a question submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General Norton, in 1764, whether the subjects of the Crowns of France and Spain who remained in the ceded countries in America, after the peace of 1763, were aliens or subjects, the Attorney General, after expressing an opinion that such persons were not to be considered in the light of aliens, added—"but I think that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty or bring themselves within the 7th of his late Majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit and transmit them to others, either from the Crown or from private persons, in any of his Majesty's dominions in North America or the West Indies." At the time that opinion was given, in 1764, there were dominions in the West-Indies acquired by the Crown in every possible

way, some by conquest, some by treaty, and some taken possession of when uninhabited. The opinion expressed by Sir Fletcher Norton was, according to his (Sir E. Ryan's) view, applicable here from the moment these provinces became part of the dominions of the Crown. In all cases of conquest the previous aliens become subjects of the Crown, and of course are virtually naturalized by the act and operation of law. It had been urged upon the court that, with the view all the judges took of the law with respect to the lands in Calcutta, the decree ought to declare that they of right belonged to the Crown; but they had thought it best to leave it to those who might be duly authorized to make such application to the court either on behalf of the Crown, or as to the lands in the Mofussil, if they should be so advised, on behalf of the Company, as to them might seem expedient. Upon the decree, however, as it now stood, there was no difference of opinion, and it might perhaps be desirable that the inquiry should be made which the decree directed, although he did not conceive that the opinion which he had formed of the law was very likely to be changed by any report which he could anticipate from the master.

The next alteration which he would notice was that relating to the house at Chandpaul Ghaut. In the former decree, the court had declared that the lands and houses in Calcutta, alleged to have been held by the testator at the time of his death, did not pass by his will. In the present decree an exception had been made as to the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, the court being of opinion, as urged by the counsel at the bar, that the decree of 1822 had already decided that the rents and profits which have accrued and the proceeds of the sale by the executors after the testator's death were part of the personal estate of the testator, and of course passed under the will.

It had been urged at the re-hearing, that the court ought not to decree an account against Christopher Martin as the personal representative of Louis Martin, and that it could not take as the foundation for such a decree the joint and several answers of Christopher Martin, Marie Martin, and François Martin, to a bill filed by the executors, in which answer it was admitted that Louis Martin received funds belonging to the estate of the testator, Claude Martin, amounting to the sum of £47,707. 7s. 8d.; because the answer was to a suit not consolidated with the present, although taken under a commission which issued in the consolidated causes, and because if a part of the answer was taken as evidence of the receipt of money, so ought the whole to be taken, and then the party discharged himself, as he stated that such sums had been

duly applied to the payment of legacies under the will. The court upon consideration had thought it right not to direct that account to be taken.

With respect to the Lucknow charities, the present decree was in substance the same as the former minutes. It had been urged that after the argument of the exceptions before him in March 1830, the court, by allowing the second exception, and expressing its opinion that the bequests to Lucknow could not with reference to the character and disposition of that government be carried into effect, had in truth finally decided upon the impossibility of giving effect to those bequests of the testator. He thought that from what then appeared before the court such an inference might be fairly drawn; but when the case came on for re-hearing, the court received, through the Advocate General, an intimation, not perhaps in a very regular shape, that the government of this country would render its assistance in giving effect to those charitable bequests. Some doubts afterwards arose as to what extent this intimation was to be understood, and a reference was made to the master to ascertain whether the Governor General in Council had the means of giving effect to the charitable bequests at Lucknow, and whether he was willing to receive the money for such purposes. The report of the master, though not very definite and precise in its terms, he understood as finding that the Governor General had the means, and would consent to apply the funds to the purposes to which they were bequeathed. After this report he felt no difficulty in concurring in the present decree, nor did he think he was in any way acting inconsistently with his decision in 1830; for the whole state of facts was entirely altered.

The only other material alteration was the disposition of the residue. In the former minutes it was directed that the surplus remaining after the ten lacs should have been divided into three equal portions, and appropriated to the charitable institutions at Calcutta, Lyons, and Lucknow, should be kept at interest, and should accumulate until it should again amount to a sum which might be beneficially employed in the establishment of other charitable institutions of a similar character and for the like objects as those which should have been previously established. Instead of this, the present decree directed that the surplus should accumulate until it amounted to ten lacs, a specific sum, when the whole should be divided and applied in the same way and for the same purposes as the first sum of ten lacs should have been applied; a provision not perhaps more in conformity with the intentions of the testator than the former, but certainly more definite and precise, and meeting in some

respects the objections which had been urged at the bar against a perpetual accumulation.

These were all the material alterations which had been made. The only point on which he differed from the Chief Justice was as to the law of aliens extending to the Mofussil, and upon that he had formed a strong opinion. That question the parties would have a future opportunity of discussing, but as the decree now stood it had his full concurrence.

February 24.

A young country-born man, named Alexander Cock, was convicted of having, on the 5th December last, feloniously assaulted one Peer Bux, and kicked him on the lower part of the abdomen, whereby he received a mortal wound and rupture, from which he lingered and died. The jury recommended him to mercy.

The court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AT AJMERE.

A long description, by an eye-witness, of the meeting of Lord William Bentinck and the Earl of Clare, appears in the *India Gazette* of February 29, of which the following is an abridgment:—

"After winding our way through a tedious pass (the Gogra Ghauttee), we came to a projecting shoulder of the hill, upon rounding which the town and castle of Ajmere suddenly burst upon our view in all their glory. It appeared to us, at the moment, like a fairy city, and its snow-white walls, extending from point to point along the face of the hill, seemed like a screen of canvass thrown up to hide it from the vulgar gaze. A dark rugged mountain, crowned with the fort of Taragarh, overhangs the place to the height of about 1,400 feet; and beneath lies Ajmere, spread out like a white sheet upon the gardens which environ it towards the plain. The city-wall has been restored by the late superintendent, and such was its exquisite whiteness that we at first suspected it had been white-washed for the occasion. But an old Ajmerian explained that it was owing to a peculiar quality in the lime, which imparted this colour, not only to the walls, but to all the houses of the city.

"The day after our arrival, Lord Clare's approach was announced. Lord William declined sending a deputation, and went to meet him in person attended only by a single aide-de-camp. The Bombay Lord appeared, making his way over the Pokur pass, with a gallant train of about twenty English gentlemen on horseback, followed by a squadron of regular cavalry and a troop of Mansfield's horse. The

scene was striking, as he and the Governor General approached each other on the banks of the Anah-Sagur. The greeting was warm, and upon their arrival in camp Lord Clare retired to the Governor General's tent, where they remained together for some hours.

"From this time up to the period of our leaving Ajmere, the most cordial intercourse subsisted between the two camps. Lord Clare was a constant guest at the Governor General's table, and parties from both camps were daily invited there to meet each other. The Governor of our sister presidency strikes the observer at once as a person who has seen the world in court and camp. His manners are highly polished, and he is affable and full of conversation to every body. What struck me most was the English tone of his mind. He has all his sensibilities fresh about him; and the spirit with which he entered into almost every topic that happened to be started, presented an amusing contrast to the apathy of our old Indians, whose interest in life has been deadened by long absence from all the associations that are dearest to them. Of Lord Clare's higher qualities as a governor, I am not of course able to speak; but, as far as I could judge from the accounts of the gentlemen who accompanied him, he appears to be a decided favourite.

"While we were waiting the arrival of the native princes, we employed ourselves in visiting every thing that was worth seeing at Ajmere and in the neighbourhood. The object that attracted the most universal admiration was the *Aradin ka Jaiupra*, so called, it is said, from an idle story of its having been built in two days and a half. It was originally a Jain temple, consisting of five domes, supported on a number of exquisitely carved pillars. It was converted by the Mahomedans into a mosque, and we are at a loss which to admire most, the Hindoo sculpture within, or the superb screen of Sarascenic architecture with which it has been faced outside.*

"In the course of the time we staid at Ajmere every body made an excursion to Pokur, but it seems on the whole to have disappointed the expectations that were entertained of it. The general effect of the lake, enclosed on three sides with handsome temples and other buildings down to the water's edge, was certainly very good, but there is no one building that deserves particular notice. This place is famous for its sanctity.

"Our favourite ride while at Ajmere was along the margin of the Anah-Sagur lake, which is situated in a most romantic

* See a description and plate of this Jain temple in Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, vol. I. p. 778. The same work contains a plate and description of Lake Poshkur, not Pokur, as written above.—Ed.

spot encircled at some distance by an amphitheatre of hills with a level plain extending from their base to the water's edge. It was delightful of an evening to gaze on this clear expanse of water, with the mountains reflected in it as in a mirror, and the wild fowl sleeping quietly on its surface; but there is no point from which it is seen to such advantage as from Jehangher's marble palace in the Doulut Baugh.

"One day was devoted to a review of the troops at Nusseerabad. The two noblemen set out together early in the morning, and they afterwards mounted on horseback and entered the cantonments, followed by almost every gentleman in both camps. On another day a comparative inspection took place of detachments of the Bengal and Bombay troops in camp, both cavalry and infantry. I am not sufficiently conversant with these matters to give a detailed account of the observations that were made; but I believe the general result was that the Bengal troops appeared to excel in size and soldier-like deportment, while the Bombay troops were decidedly their superiors in point of equipment.

"The detachments of irregular cavalry which accompanied both camps were separately reviewed, and many feats of horsemanship and military dexterity were displayed on the occasion. This must have been a proud day for Colonel Skinner; and it was highly gratifying to all present to see the old veteran as much *au fait* at these manly exercises as he had ever been in the days of his youth. At the very first trial he shattered a bottle to pieces at full gallop from a fowling-piece; and he was equally successful at a trial of skill at the spear with Kishen Sing, second native officer of the Poonah horse, and Junmoo Meeau who commanded a party which had been detached by the Guickwar to accompany Lord Clare. After all was over, Lord Clare presented the colonel with a valuable sword."

The *India Gazette* of February 23d contains the following account of the interviews with the Rajpoot princes:—

"A letter from the Governor General's camp of the 9th inst. states that all the visits of the rajas to the Governor General were concluded on the 7th, and in all of them the same ceremonies were adopted. The infantry corps, Skinner's horse, and the body guard were drawn up to receive them, and when their *ambarce* elephant arrived opposite the tent, their highnesses stepped into a *tukt rowana*, and were carried to the tent to the edge of which Lords Bentinck and Clare went out to meet them and to conduct them to the throne. This elegant structure, it appears, was composed of a damask couch raised on a wooden platform, concealed by a coarse shawl thrown over it! On this dignified

and dignifying elevation sat Lord Ben-
tineck and the Jeypore Raja, while Lord
Clare sat in a chair, quite eclipsed by those
high personages. The raja, forgetting the
presence he was in, got up on the couch
with his feet, and was proceeding to settle
himself in his own fashion till reminded of
his mistake. The retainers and attendants,
amongst whom were some principal nobles
and thakoors, were ranged in triple rows
on the right, and the European officers, civil
and military, on the left. The conversation,
which took place between the Lord and
their highnesses, interpreted on the one
hand by Mr. Prinsep, and prompted on
the other by their ministers, was very un-
interesting and common-place, except in
the instance of Meer Khan, who 'fought
his battles o'er again' with great glee, and
offered, should the Russians make their
appearance in India, to sweep the whole
country before them. After a lapse of a
quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, they
were dismissed with the usual ceremonies
of utter and paun. On the 7th, a return
of visits was made to the rana in the morn-
ing, and to the raja in the evening; but
instead of their sending a deputation as an
escort, they merely sent one or two indivi-
duals when the Governor General had ap-
proached near the tent. They received the
party with their troops drawn out, amongst
which were a fine body of men who per-
formed their gymnastic feats as the party
moved along. To avoid the difficulty re-
garding shoes, they, in their visits to the
Governor General, came with them on,
and the English party did the same. The
Boondie Raja was visited in the morning
of the 9th, and the Kotah Rajah was to
be visited in the evening of that day. The
Governor General's party are weary of their
native visitors, and his Lordship has had
little to repay him for forcing them into his
presence. They say, too, that they will
strongly press for reduction of tribute, on
the ground of the enormous and useless
expense to which they have been put. Not
a single public object has been gained by it,
nor has any business been transacted. We
should be sorry, however, to join with
those who say that the mere gratification of
a private whim is all that has been accom-
plished by it. The purpose, whatever it
may have been, is a profound secret to
every one except the Governor General—
even to the rajas who grumble so unrea-
sonably at the expense that has been impos-
ed on them. They do not, however, appear
to have been all equally complaisant.
Maun Singh, the ablest of the Rajpoot
chiefs, wisely or unwisely, declined the ex-
pensive honour of a sight of the Lord, on
the ground of his troops being fifteen
months in arrears of their pay, and that if
he stirred outside of his fort, they would
put him to death. He has been detected in
some correspondence with the Lahore chief
Asiat. Jour. N 8. Vol. 8. No. 32.

regarding the ex-raja of Nagpore, whose
time ago sought and obtained a ready asy-
lum from the Joudhpore Raja; and the
political officer in charge of that state has
been directed to exercise a strict surveil-
lance over the intriguing chief. It may
be inferred from this, what prevented
Maun Singh from stirring out of his fort,
and who it is he supposes to have claims on
him for arrears."

The following extracts of letters from
the same quarter appear in other papers:—

"Ajmeer, Jan. 30, 1832.—The whole
of the country round Ajmeer is nothing
but a tented field, covered with canvas
houses, and alive with the noise and hum
of men, the followers of the kings and
nobles of Rajpootanah, among whom is
Ameer Khan, so well known to fame.
I went out to meet him, and he appeared
in all his glory, surrounded by his troops,
whose picturesque though motley appear-
ance would require the pen of a Walter
Scott to describe them. In his suite was
the famous Mahomed —, the head of
the Bareilly rebellion. The kings of Jey-
pore and Oudipore, however, have been
so slow in their movements as to delay the
great man another week here. He will,
therefore, not leave this till the 3d prox.
Lord Clare is a pleasant and affable man
though a rank tory."

"Ajmeer, February 5, 1832:—The
Odeypoor man was received in durbar this
day (although it was Sunday) at one p.m.,
and without doubt it was the best con-
ducted visit that was ever arranged: no-
thing could be better. The presents were
very handsome, consisting of shawls of
various colours and costly patterns, a
double-barrelled Manton, swords, shields,
stuffs from Lahore, English longcloths,
Dacca muslins, &c.; a most costly sem-
miana on silver poles, made of shawl,
splendidly worked all over, and Persian
carpets under foot; two horses, magnifi-
cently caparisoned in the Hindostanee
fashion, and an elephant, with a jool of
crimson velvet embroidered with gold, con-
cluded the presents. The 32d N.I. and
body guard formed a street drawn up;
the infantry in a street reaching from the
east end of Lord William's camp to the
left of his Lordship's personal tents;
the body guard, half on each side Lord
William's tents, and Skinner's horse kept
the two ends. Lord Clare attended. I
should suppose about fifty to sixty of the
raja's people were admitted and received
chairs; they were all seated on the right,
the gentlemen of the camp on the left;
and Lord William, Lord Clare, and the
raja, at the far end, with Mr. Prinsep on
one side, and Col. Lockett on the other.
Our camp boasts many visitors, all of
whom, I believe, were present, as well as
the officers of Lord Clare's suite, and with
the troops forming his escort. Dr. Lud-
(2 A)

low is also in camp. The political agents of the country of the respective rajahs of course have accompanied their chiefs."

THE KHOLES.

The Calcutta papers are full of communications regarding the operations against the insurgent Kholes or Coles, some of which are strangely contradictory.

The district in which the Kholes reside is Chota Nagpore; these are the Danga Kholes; the neighbouring districts are peopled by Lunka Coles. Both tribes are alike remarkable for a total disregard of the rights of property, and a readiness to have recourse to arms upon the most trivial occasions. They are wretchedly poor, being scarcely ever clothed, and their arms, which are of the rudest description, consist of bows, arrows, and a kind of battle-axes, somewhat in the shape of a half-moon. With these weapons they are formidable against their equally uncivilized neighbours, but are totally incapable of resisting the smallest body of disciplined troops, possessing the adventitious aids of modern warfare. The respectable class of them are so related to each other by intermarriages, that any injury or violence done to one of them affects more or less remotely the whole body, who simultaneously rise to revenge their clansman's wrongs. They are subject to rajahs of a Rajpoot tribe.

Some time ago, a dispute occurred between two Kholes of Singboom, respecting the purchase of some bullocks, and the rajah's functionaries having done injustice to one party, through a bribe given by the other to the moonshee, the injured party, one of whose wives had been treated with gross barbarity, stated his wrongs to his tribe, who rose simultaneously, and commenced a war of extermination against the oppressors. Thus, it is now said, the insurrection commenced;* and when once begun, the flame spread; the insurgents proceeded from village to village, burning and massacring every respectable person, and every foreigner, and forcing every Cole, by the fear of instant death, to join their standard. The villagers, ever ready to fly to arms and better themselves at the expense of their less numerous and more peaceable superiors, eagerly seized their bows and arrows, and pursued a course of the most cold-blooded and heartless barbarity, in which they received no

check until the arrival of Captain Wilkinson and Mr. Cuthbert, the joint commissioners for the district, with about 100 men of the Ramghur battalion, accompanied by one gun. The arrival of this body and the unsuccessful result of two or three attempts made by the insurgents (amounting to 3,000 or 4,000 men) upon Captain W.'s position had considerable effect upon them. Some villages immediately returned to their allegiance. A life of lawless violence was, however, too well suited to these people to be speedily relinquished; accordingly, the majority of the insurgents continued their career.

The immediate cause here assigned for the insurrection, which is stated in a letter which appears in the *John Bull*, is disputed by another writer in the same paper. "Your correspondent," he says, "con-founded the out-breaking of these disturbances with the cause—two very different things. The cause was the intolerable cruelty of certain zemindars, who besides the akbaree tax of four annas, took four annas more on their own account from the wretched and impoverished Coles. In addition, they also screwed from this miserable race, a bakra of every thing they had; and when the Coles were unable to pay, commenced an attack upon them, and began cutting off their heads, depending upon their false representations having the effect of calling in troops, whenever they pleased, to exterminate a race whom these cowards dread on account of their valour, and conceive they are entitled to kill and slay like the wild beasts of the field. In this they have proved but too successful, and have, with most infernal artifice, contrived to deceive in the most diabolical manner Mr. Cuthbert, Captain Wilkinson, and Mr. Neave. It is, therefore, not insurgents, in the proper sense of the word, who are slaughtered, but every individual whom the scoundrels of zemindars point out as the victim of their vengeance. The Coles were compelled to assemble in bodies, because the zemindars were shooting them in every direction, because a price was set on their heads, and because orders were received from the commissioners to search for them, and put them to death in the villages; and upon these orders were founded the dreadful transactions that took place at Silla-Gaon, on the 14th of this month. It is quite ridiculous to maintain that either Captain Wilkinson or Captain Maltby was placed, as asserted in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in a critical situation by the Coles; they never did present themselves before either for the purpose of fighting; this I myself know from the Coles' own mouths. Streams of blood of men, women, and children have thus been flowing owing to an unaccountable misconception. The disbanding of the Ramghur, or any other battalion, has nothing to do with this

* The statement, which appeared in the *Hurkaru*, that the causes of the insurrection were connected with the cultivation of opium and the akbaree or tax on spirits, is stated by a correspondent in the *John Bull* to be utterly false, as the Kholes do not cultivate the poppy throughout their whole country, and the new mode of levying the tax upon fermented liquors, by charging four annas for each house, was the most popular measure that had for a long period been promulgated in these districts.

business; neither has discontent with the Company's government, nor the economical measures and retrenchments of Lord Bentinck, who has been most unfairly, most precipitately, and unjustifiably blamed on this occasion. A discreet magistrate with twenty good police, a few boxes of Chinsurah cheroots, and four dozen of Gaitskell's cordial gin, would have settled, and might still quell the whole of this, as represented in the newspapers, formidable insurrection."

In the beginning of February, a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery,* arrived on the frontier of Chota Nagpore, at Petowreeh. The insurgents had attacked the village of Genjoo, the zemindar of which had twice repulsed them. The rajahs of the neighbouring districts shewed the utmost readiness to assist the government with contingents to serve against the rebels.

The 50th N.I., on its march to Petowreeh, on the 9th February, came up with a body of the insurgents (about 2,000) at Teekoo, ninety miles from Sheerghattee, of whom they killed and took a considerable number. Large bodies were on foot around, but it was difficult to come in contact with them, as they soon discovered the superiority of round, grape, and musket-balls over bows and arrows, and bounded off like deer. One letter says;

"Such despicable wretches for warfare I never met with or heard of. They always appear in large and strong parties of 2,000 and 4,000 men at a time, stand and look on and flourish their bhulwas (battle-axes) from half-a-mile off, and as we advance upon them they retire, and the moment a charge is made by suwars they run off in all directions, and get into ravines and jungles impenetrable by cavalry, by whom all stragglers and fugitives falling in their way are cut up in style." The same writer adds: "The insurrection has been general throughout the Nagpore district, and destruction of property immense, by which many poor families of respectability and the higher order of residents are beggared and ruined in the short space of ten or twelve days. The whole of Chota Nagpore was a desert, and the Coles alone powerful, who tried to spread their depredations to Palamow to the west, Jungle Melials to the east, and Gougore towards Sumbhulpore, and on our side Hazorut Ramghur; but fortunately they have been stopped in their career, and very shortly will be surrounded on all sides by our troops."

On the 14th a serious affair took place.

* 1 Company 2d regt. N.I.; 2 ditto Ramghur bat., and 1 six-pounder; 50th regt. N.I.; 1 squadron 3d regt. L.C.; 2 regts. N.I.; 2 companies European brigade guns; and Horse Artillery; 3 companies N.I.; irregulars 130 horsemen and 500 matchlockmen.

Captain Impey, 50th regt. N.I., with four companies of that corps and a troop of the 3d L.C. marched from Sheerghattee, and succeeded in surprising the village of Sillagaen. He found the rebels in some numbers, and commanded by Bhoodoo Bhuggut, one of the most enterprising and influential Coles in this part of the province. Captain Impey's party succeeded in killing Bhoodoo Bhuggut, seven of his sons, and a nephew, and took his wife prisoner. The resistance made by the Bhuggut's immediate followers is described as having been desperate. There were besides about 150 men killed in the conflict. Captain Impey's party sustained no loss.

"The evening preceding this attack on Sillagaen two parties were sent out, one of about 250 men and the other of about 100, to the insurgent villages of Dewree-Nujree and Garree, in entirely opposite directions from each other. Both parties were completely successful. They surprised the villages towards morning, on the 14th; killed such of the inhabitants as offered any resistance, and took between thirty and forty prisoners each party. It was found necessary to destroy one small village by fire, as the inhabitants refused to come out of their house; and one man, when forced by the fire to quit his den, did his utmost to deprive the government of the services of Lieut. Corner, who was in command of the attacking party. He rushed out battle-axe in both hands, and made for a corner, but found no safety even there; as Lieut. C.'s pistol-bullet had passed through him before he had advanced five paces.

"The style and character of the present insurrection," observes the letter-writer, "is plainly evinced by the fact, that all the respectable-looking houses in the villages have been previously burnt by the Coles, and their own huts are filled with every species of grain which this province produces; and some of them are amply supplied with preserved mangoes, pickles, isinglass, twine, and sundry other articles. In fact, it has been a 'regular march-of-intellect insurrection,' or a rising of the populace against the higher classes." Another writer, present at one of these attacks, says: "the wretches we attacked took the frights at once and would show no fight. I was quite disgusted at being obliged to see the brutes shot and bayoneted; but the villains deserved all they got for the cruel murders and pillage they have been committing. We march in a day or two, in three columns, towards Soonaopore (southwards), and expect to be employed in many affairs of the above description, and as we shall have regular cavalry, I am afraid there will be a great deal of slaughter, as little or no quarter is shown.

"I have this instant seen the heads of

Buddoo Bhuggut, his brother, and his nephew, which have been brought in to the commissioners. How horrid it is to see such sights!"

This chief, Buddoo Bhuggut, who owned Sillagaen, it appears, had assumed sovereign state, and had under his command a large party of the insurgents. A writer from the camp states: "it is the general opinion in camp that nothing but the severest measures can restore order in so general an insurrection; and acts, which in ordinary cases would be considered inhuman, must now be had recourse to on the principle of example."

Notwithstanding this decisive mode of dealing with the insurrection, it seems to have continued to spread. The Kholes ravaged the Ramguri and Tosce pergunnahs, entered that of Palamow, where the natives assembled in considerable numbers to oppose them, but fled in a panic at their approach, the lower classes in some places joining the Kholes, and assisting in their work of pillage.

None of the Kholes hitherto taken were of the Lurka tribes, the most determined and warlike; all met with were Dangas.

The following statement appears in the *India Gazette* of February 24, as from an officer in the 50th N.I. It gives some considerable colour to the representation of a writer we have before quoted, who asserts that there has been some misapprehension in this affair:—

"The Coles presented themselves to us on the 8th, for the purpose (as they afterwards told me) of making submission, but we met them as enemies, and about sixty were killed. They again presented themselves in a body on the 9th, with the same intent, and they fled upon perceiving our troops come forth against them. On the 10th, they appeared again and came pretty close to us, still for the purpose of offering implicit submission and telling their story—and we were all ready to receive them as enemies; the camp being on all sides in the greatest alarm lest we should be surprised. They again retreated, and I went up a rising ground, waived my cap, and defied them as it were to come down; and reconnoitred them with my glass. A large body then proceeded westward round a grove, and two or three advanced before the others along a nullah. It struck me in an instant they wanted to speak, and having picked up some words in their language, I bawled them out. They advanced, and our commanding officer desired me to continue. The Coles advanced, so did I, and I was then directed by the commanding officer to deliver them a message—which was, that if they would throw down their arms and implore mercy, it would be endeavoured to be procured for them from the Governor General. I delivered this message *verbatim*.

The moment they heard the words—'Lord Sahib,' they threw down their arms in a minute, fell at my feet, hugged them, kissed them. They said they had no *adawlut*, no *insaf*, no *feringee* to speak to, and all they wanted was, that their complaints should reach the ears of government, and told me what I have written as to their intentions on their appearance to us on the former days—that they delighted in the Company's government, and all they wanted was the Company's government. I returned with a troop of them unarmed to camp; their arms were all surrendered. Poor little boys with pellet bows and little twigs without heads for arms—the scene made my heart bleed. On one side a tremendous armed force, on the other a naked, helpless, defenceless *rabble*. Their submission was received, and next day they all came in to the amount of many hundreds and gave in their submission to the Company: our commanding officer receiving them at the head of the troops, which were all ready to meet them hostilely again, it being supposed, when they first were seen on the 11th, that they were coming as enemies."

An account of the Kholes, who seem a very peculiar race, will be found in a preceding part of our present number.

HALF BATTAL.

A correspondent asks: "Are you aware, that a court-martial is actually going on in the fort upon a medical officer, who refused to march against the insurgents because the half-batta order had deprived him of the means?" We possess no information on this subject, and we should be glad to receive from our correspondent, or from any other source, authentic details of the case. It is, we believe, the first instance of the kind that has occurred; but other instances have been prevented from occurring only by officers plunging into debt, from which it is vain to hope that they will ever be relieved while the present system continues. Formerly, debt was incurred in anticipation of the period when their allowances would more than meet all their expenditure; now, even the strictest economy does not suffice to preserve from pecuniary embarrassment. The half-batta order is only beginning to work, and all its worst effects are yet to be developed.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 29.

THE HURDWAR MELLAH.

Five complete companies of the 29th regiment N.I., with spare ammunition to complete the proportion to 100 rounds per man, have been ordered to march from Meerut; also 100 troopers of the 3d local

horse from Bareilly to Hurdwar, for the purpose of aiding the police in the preservation of the peace at the approaching mellahs; and to place themselves under the orders of Mr. Turner, the magistrate of Saharunpore. We are also informed that the 2d cavalry, and two horse artillery guns from Kurnaul, have been warned for the same duty. We are not sufficiently acquainted with political affairs even to offer an opinion whether this preparation has any reference to Runjeet Sing's reported visit, or if it is merely a precaution to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy performed at Hu.dwar during the last great mellah in 1820. A private letter from Kurnaul mentions that H.M. 31st regt. are also in expectation of being ordered to the great watering-place.—*Meerut Observer.*

DACOITIES.

The bazar report, communicated by a Chuprah correspondent, stating that a very large sum, on its transit from a native house to Calcutta, had been plundered by a formidable band of dacoits, not a great distance from that place, is incorrect; but what follows, as to the natives barricading their houses, and not transacting business at night, is true; and their fears are not altogether groundless, for no less than four dacoities have been committed in that district in little more than a week; and though a very large sum has been plundered, and several people have been killed, not a single rupee nor a dacoit has been traced.—*John Bull, Feb. 27.*

MISSION TO RUNJEET SINGH.

In the *Gazette* of the 13th inst. (see p. 146) we gave an account of the movements of Capt. Wade, on a mission to the ruler of the Punjab. We also mentioned that Capt. Wade's party had the satisfaction of meeting Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard. These gentlemen reached Lahore on their route to Cabool about the middle of last month, and met with a most distinguished reception from the Maharajah. At the date of our information, they had proceeded on a hunting excursion along with his Highness, of which the following account has been politely sent us by an eye-witness, but not the correspondent whose communication we quoted on the 13th inst.

"On the 24th of January we quitted Lahore, and proceeded to the Maharajah's camp, about twenty miles up the river. In our route we passed that garden of the world, the Shalimar of Shah Jehan, and spent an hour on its magnificent terraces. The trees, with most luxuriant foliage, groaned under the load of ripe fruit, and

Flowers and fruits blushed over every stream.

"In the following morning a march of

eight miles brought us to the Maharajah's tents, which were pitched on the verge of the river, and had an appearance worthy of royalty. A large pavilion of red cloth, surrounded by extensive *kunats* of the same material, was appropriated to Runjeet, while his troops and sirdars were cantoned in picturesque groups around. All was bustle, but not without considerable order and regularity. We had, in fact, arrived at a hive of men to which our approach had been indicated ever since leaving Lahore. On the road we had passed crowds of messengers, soldiers, &c.; porters carrying the fruits of Cabool and Cashmeer for the royal table. About a mile from the camp we were welcomed by a sirdar, and conducted to the tent allotted for our accommodation. It was small, but elegant; built of red and yellow cloth, trimmed with silk, while the floor was spread with the carpets of Cashmere and yellow French satin! It was some time before we could bring ourselves to tread on such costly materials, and it was with no small concern that I saw an inkstand upset upon them.

"On the 27th we marched at noon, in company with Runjeet, and forded the river on elephants. Capt. Wade and Dr. Murray had joined us before we left the ground. The order of the line was very picturesque, and the *cortège* of the Maharajah worthy of a *soldier king*. His horses were led in front of him, but the journey was performed on elephants till within sight of camp. Two of these stupendous animals, bearing *hondas* of gold, followed his Highness, and six or seven others bore his courtiers and favourites. A small body of cavalry, and a field-piece, formed his escort, and the carriage, lately presented to him by Lord William Bentinck, accompanied by the dray horses brought up the Indus, followed, drawn by six horses.

"Runjeet was very talkative, and after the march had been terminated, detained us about an hour. He spoke of the good fortune of Ameer Khan in receiving from our hands so large a jagheer without military service, and of his rise from a soldier of fortune to such an elevation. He need not have gone so far to find such an instance of the fickle goddess. He asked us for the reason of his limbs aching from an abstinence of wine, and if we *bibbers* were troubled with thirst, and kept awake in the last watch of night! A debauchee could have sympathized with him, and recommended soda-water to his Highness. He said that a disciplined army did not suit the manners of an Eastern prince, for they were not paid regularly, and in consequence felt the duties too irksome; he wished to know if our troops ever clamoured for pay, and seemed not a little surprised to learn that such behaviour was tantamount to mutiny. When the durbar

broke up, we left his Highness, and proceeded to the tents he had pitched for us, and which were a distinct suite from that we yesterday occupied. They consisted of Cashmere shawls, and were about fourteen feet square; the two were connected by *kunats* of the same superb material, while the intervening space was shaded by a lofty screen, supported on four massy silver poles. The shawls in one tent were red, in the other white. In each of them stood a tent-bed, with curtains and coverlets of green and red satin, which gave the whole an appearance of a fairy abode. When I awoke in the morning, and my eyes opened upon such a residence, I could hardly credit our being encamped in the jungles of the Punjab, but rather thought we had been transported to the paradise of Mahomet, where silks and finery are to compose the furniture. The ladies, however, were wanting!

"On the 28th we accompanied our royal entertainer to the field. He wore a dress of green shawls lined with fur; his dagger was studded with the richest brilliants, and a metal shield, the gift of Shah Shoojaool-Moolk, completed his outfit. He was mounted on one of his favourite horses, which was covered with a saddle-cloth of the richest embroidery, ornamented in its border by almost every beast and bird that the sportsman considers his own. His elephants followed him, and a pack of dogs, of motley breed, natives of Sind, Bochara, Iran, and his own dominions, led the van; his falconers, with their noble birds supported on their fists, which fluttered at his side, and shook the tinkling bells that are suspended to their feet. A company of infantry, in extended order, with two or three hundred horsemen, swept the ground, and we followed the foresters, with their rude halberds, who soon disturbed the bristly boar from his lair. The swords of the Seika glittered in the sun, and in the course of half an hour eight hogs had bitten the dust, and as many more were entrapped alive by snares. The sport might not be duly appreciated by an Englishman, for the animals had but a small chance of escape, yet I am sure the excitement was equally great. Most of the hogs were slain by the riders at the speed of their horses, though a few were first wounded by the matchlock. The field was covered with high grass, in the open patches of which we could see with great advantage the crowd, which had a brilliant appearance from the bright yellow, green, and red silk dresses of the courtiers. Runjeet, himself, viewed each hog as it fell, and keenly turned to the scenes of passing slaughter. In an hour and a half the cavalcade had returned to the encampment, where we alighted, and saw each of the successful sportsmen rewarded by the Maharajah. The live pigs were then brought,

and being tied by one leg to a stake, baited by dogs. The sport is a cruel one, and the hog had his courage renewed by having water dashed on him. To conclude the day's amusement, all the live hogs were set at large, and 'winged their flight' through the crowded encampment, to the no small amusement of the court and the assembled multitude. Before we took our leave, the Maharajah spoke with considerable animation of his exploits beyond the Indus. It was quite delightful to hear the veteran warrior describing his charges, his squares, his battles, and his success; and it was with regret that I found the interview terminated."

Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard would, we hear, cross the Indus in the course of this month, and prosecute their journey so soon as the roads were clear of snow.—*Gov. Gaz., Feb. 20.*

REVENUE SURVEY.

A considerable time ago, rumours were current that the revenue survey was about to be abolished; and we regret to say that a statement has just reached us renewing this report, or rather positively affirming that the abolition of the survey has been determined on. It is added, that some of the officers hitherto employed in this department are to aid in completing the grand trigonometrical survey of India, the number to be selected solely with reference to qualification.—*India Gaz., Feb. 29.*

OPENING OF THE INDUS.

Instructions, it is affirmed, on good authority, have been received from the Court of Directors to this government to use means for opening the Indus, through a commercial treaty with the Ameers of Sind, which Col. Pottinger is now at Hyderabad trying to accomplish. It may be doubted whether a commercial treaty, without our usual political hold of the Sind chiefs, will effectually secure the object; but all political arrangement is prohibited, the expressive words of the despatch being, "open the Indus, but war not." In expressing this doubt, we would not be understood as suggesting or advocating the use of coercive means to attain such a purpose.—*India Gaz., Feb. 23.*

It is understood that it was arranged, at the congress at Ajmere, to take possession of all the country intervening between our present frontier and the Indus, and not belonging to the ruler of the Punjab. Report adds, that Runjeet Sing has refused to sanction the opening of the Indus to British commerce, and that the object of Capt. Wade's present mission is to remove his objections. In the mean time, to provide for contingencies, the executive engineer has been ordered from Kurnaul to put

the old Goorkha fort of Malown, where the great but ill-used Ochterlony acquired so much glory, in a state of repair. It does not appear on what assumption of right the British Government can take possession of the territory to which we have referred, nor how this intention can be carried into effect without entering into hostilities with the Ameers of Sind, to whose authority it is at present subject,—a result which is said to be positively prohibited by the home authorities. According to Hamilton, the Indus is navigable for vessels of near 200 tons burthen from the Gulf of Cutch to Lahore, a distance of 760 geographical miles; and the admission of British produce and manufactures to the extensive tracts washed by that stream, is an object of great importance, and, if attainable by peaceful means, highly to be desired. The Company had formerly a factory, and carried on a considerable trade in the province of Sind; but it was withdrawn. An unsuccessful attempt was made from Bombay to renew the commercial intercourse, about the period of the renewal of the charter in 1813 or 1814; and the present is, we believe, the only attempt that has been made since.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 29.

SUDDER AMEENSHIPS.

The *Indian Register* (a new journal, set on foot to advocate the East-Indian interests) complains of the preference given to natives in the appointments to sudder ameenships, and insinuates that East-Indians alone ought to be nominated. The absurdity of such pretensions has been exposed by the *India Gazette*. We have not a doubt that it is both just and prudent that the preference should generally be given to natives; but we are at issue with the *India Gazette* and with the *Enquirer*, when they impute blame to the Government for allowing the commissioners and judges to nominate, or at least to recommend, the sudder ameens. It is assumed that every native officer of the Mofussil courts is necessarily corrupt, that there is something so pernicious in the atmosphere of a Mofussil court that no man can breathe it and remain honest; but this is surely a most monstrous assumption. That instances of corruption and bribery may be found we do not dispute; but we believe also that there are many natives of integrity and high character among the officers of the Mofussil courts; and who is so capable of drawing the distinction, who is so well able to discriminate between the upright and the dishonest officer, as the judge who presides over the court, and who has daily opportunities of observing the conduct of his subordinates? We are confident that the *India Gazette* at least has no intention to libel the members of the civil service, by an insinuation that they would recommend, for appointments of

great importance and responsibility, men whom they knew to be dishonest and corrupt; and if the fairness of their intentions is admitted, they are undoubtedly, as it appears to us, the best persons to decide on the merits of the different candidates. If no imputation is cast upon the character of the old officers of the courts, they ought to have the preference over all other candidates for the new appointments. We have not much personal acquaintance with the members of the East-Indian community, or with the natives educated at the Hindoo College; but from all we can learn,—and we have made inquiries among those who are conversant with the subject, and the common sense of the thing seems to fully bear out the answer we have received—we should say that both the East-Indians and the collegiates are quite unprepared for the assumption of the high judicial functions to be exercised under the Regulation in question; and until they do undergo some preparatory course of instruction, and become practically acquainted with the duties of the offices they are anxious to fill, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the preference should be given to those who are already conversant with judicial matters, and who possess the confidence of their superiors.—*John Bull*, Feb. 16.

We should be sorry to believe of any class of men that it is wholly composed of the corrupt, and we therefore hope that among the native officers of the Mofussil courts there are instances of integrity and high character; but all the information which we possess, founded on the experience of others, leads to the conclusion that they are the exceptions, and that, with those exceptions, they are almost universally untrustworthy. As to the competency of the judge to discriminate between the upright and the dishonest officer, it is the judge's duty, if he knows a dishonest officer in his court, to dismiss him; but the fact is, that the judge is precisely the person who knows least of the real character of the officers of his court. In his presence they are on their guard; and persons far more competent to decide on their character are the *suitors whom they fleece, the payers of the bribes which they receive*. The native officers of the courts are engaged in a virtual conspiracy to deceive the judge, to plunder the claimants for justice, and to enrich themselves at the expense of the community; and to look among them for instruments to carry into effect an improved administration of law, is to expect grapes of thorns and figs of thistles.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

LAWS OF MENU.

The *Gov. Gazette* notices the publication of an edition of the *Laws of Menu* in the original Sanscrit, with a Bengali and Eng-

lish translation, by Bishwunath Turkubhooshun and Tarachand Chukurburtee, two Hindu scholars, as "an instance of that improving spirit, which their introduction to English letters is gradually bringing about among the native population of Calcutta." The writer observes; "the translation of Sir William Jones has been preserved entire, and the proposed alterations have been inserted in smaller type at the bottom of the page. Some of the emendations are of little consequence, others are of very material import. In the following, the alteration of the translator is a decided improvement. In the sixth verse on the creation, Sir William Jones thus renders the Sanscrit text: 'Then the *sole* self-existing power, himself undiscerned, but making this world discernible with five elements and other principles of *nature*, appeared with undiminished glory, *expanding his idea*, or dispelling the gloom.' This passage is given by Bishwunath Turkubhooshun and Tarachand Chukurburtee in these words: 'Then the supreme self-existing power, the Almighty, who is imperceptible to the external senses, directing his creating energy, became manifest, making these great elements and other principles of *nature* discernible.'

"The italics indicate expressions not found in exact words in the text, but gathered from the comments of Culluka Bhatta.

"In v. 75 the commentator has done a service: for, without the new reading of the native translators, Sir William Jones's version would be scarcely intelligible. The former runs—'Intellect, called into action by his will to create worlds, performs *again* the work of creation, and thence *first* emerges the subtle ether, to which philosophers ascribe the quality of giving sound.' From the words 'and thence,' our native friends render the passage 'emerges the principle of consciousness, thence the elementary particles, and thence the subtle ether, of which last, philosophers know sound to be the quality.'"

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The following account of a fanatical murder has been communicated to us by a correspondent, whose accuracy we have no reason to doubt. It has been a disputed question whether human sacrifices are offered by Hindoos at the present day. In Bengal we have oftener than once heard of human sacrifices having been offered in private; and although the accounts we received did not amount to good legal evidence, they left an irresistible impression on the mind that the atrocity had been perpetrated. In the subjoined instance, however, it would appear that the criminal was detected in the act of performing the accustomed worship to the goddess Kali, with the head of his victim; that he has

been tried for his life and condemned to death by a competent tribunal; and that the execution is now about to take place.

"A Hindoo fanatic had been accustomed to make an annual sacrifice of living goats to the goddess Kali. This season, having decided on giving a particular *éclat* to the ceremony, he first sent for a Moosulman barber to shave him, which was accordingly performed. The barber was then requested to hold one of the goat's legs, and keep him steady for the work of decollation, to which likewise no objection could reasonably be offered. The usual ceremonies were now commenced. Kali was invoked *à plusieurs reprises*, flowers and incense scattered, and the barber, exulting in his extended usefulness, stooped to the ground, and firmly held out the throat of the victim to an enormous knife, with which the fanatic now prepared to complete the sacrifice. Alas! the sand of the unhappy barber's life had dropped even to the last grain from the glass. 'Kali! Kali! oh, Kali!' down fell the axe, and lo! instead of the goat's, off rolled the head of the barber upon the floor, which was instantly bathed in a stream of blood. The fanatic, not at all astonished or embarrassed by this apparently untoward mistake, deliberately lifts the head by the hair, and carrying it to the altar, performs the accustomed *pogjah*, as if it were a matter of indifference whether the goat's head or the barber's should claim the propitiation. However, the mistake (for such the Hindoo persisted in calling it) had now attracted the attention of the congregation. The police thronged to the spot; the fanatic was apprehended without attempt at resistance; committed and tried. He was sentenced to die by Mr. Tucker; and on reference, as is usual in capital offences, to the Nizamut Adawlut, Mr. Rattray confirmed the commissioner's order. The execution is now about to take place."—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 29.

THEATRICAL BEEF-STEAK CLUB.

The members of this club gave an entertainment, on the 14th February, on the stage of the theatre, to their vice-president (Sir T. C. Metcalfe); Mr. Turton in the chair. There were also present Sir John Franks, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Wilson, &c. The evening passed in great festivity. In the course of it, Sir Edward Ryan created much mirth by announcing himself to be the father of the club, he being a member of the parent society, the London Beefsteak Club (of which Lord Brougham is the president), and taking his children to task for certain innovations; this called up the chairman in their defence, and a humorous controversy ensued, which excited peels of laughter.

M. JACQUEMONT.

We have a letter before us from M. Jacquemont to a friend in Calcutta, from which it appears that that traveller was about to leave the Punjab, and to resume his journey towards Bombay across Rajpootana. He expresses his surprise that so little is known of the Punjab, notwithstanding that there is, on its very frontier, a large military force with many English officers that have not much to do, and who enjoy many opportunities of forming a pretty just idea of the country. He suggests that they might correct the ideas of others through the newspapers; and we beg to remind those of our friends who are on that frontier, that we shall always be happy to receive their communications. We suspect that if M. Jacquemont were to furnish all the information which his observations and inquiries have supplied respecting the Punjab, his account would be any thing but acceptable to Runjeet. As a proof of the jealousy with which the Lahore chief regards communications made from the country which he governs, we may mention that a voluminous budget of letters from Cashmeer, in their way to Calcutta, have been unaccountably stopped, although none can have been more scrupulous than M. Jacquemont, by abstaining in his correspondence from all invidious remarks on a ruler from whom he has received the utmost hospitality and kindness. His pursuits have been exclusively connected with natural science; and we conclude that it is his purpose now to return to France, and communicate to the learned world the result of his labours.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 23.

HINDU COLLEGE.

The students of the Hindu College having lately undergone a private examination, conducted by Mr. H. H. Wilson, a meeting took place at the Town Hall, yesterday, in the forenoon, to witness the public distribution of the prizes by the honourable the vice-president. Among the spectators of the interesting scene were Sir Edward Ryan, the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and a number of ladies. The students, who had been previously deemed worthy of the honour, were brought up before Sir Charles Metcalfe, who delivered the prizes to the successful candidates.* There was a distinct set of prizes for proficiency in mathematics, which was not the case in the past year. After the distribution of these rewards of merit, the recitations commenced, among which Prince Henry and Falstaff, Macbeth and

* Their names were, Comulkishen Deb, Nil-money Mullic, Mohees Chunder Deb, Taracnath Thacoor, Beharryall Sett, Benluk Tagore, Ram-tomoo Lahory, Kailas Chunder Dutt, Taracnath Ghose, and Hurryhur Mukerjya.

Lady Macbeth, and The Apothecary, were received with applause. Last year, in addition to the above, the first classes were examined in general history and different branches of natural philosophy, and some original compositions were read. These were omitted on the present occasion, probably in order to save time; but the interest of the scene must have been thereby lessened, as the public have few other means of ascertaining the progress of the Hindus in the acquisition of European literature and science.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 16.

SOCIETY AT NAUTCHES.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette* says: "I last evening paid a visit to Baboo Rooplal Mullick's nautch, and was rather surprised to see such a collection of 'tagrag and bobtail' there, as Baboo Rooplal had taken the trouble to cause to be printed tickets of admission, the use of which I cannot perceive, when any person can gain admission without being at all questioned by the constables stationed at the entrance to the house. It is much to be lamented that these nautches are not kept more select. I can see no motive for allowing so indiscriminate a mixture of people. Surely it cannot be for the interest of those who give these entertainments to admit all kinds of people without any, the least, distinction. If the givers wish to make unto themselves a name, surely they never can make unto themselves a respectable one, by admitting such a mass of low-lived creatures as they do. The spirit of reform is abroad; it ought surely to extend here, if these liberal Baboos wish to gain the esteem and admiration of those whose esteem and admiration are well worth possessing."

RESIDENCY OF AJMERE.

The political importance of the Ajmere province is quite out of proportion to its revenue, which is about four lacs of rupees. Ajmere is nearly equidistant from Biccaneer, Serohee, Odeypoor, Kotah, Kerowlee, Bhurtpoor, Alwur, and Beeraich; while Jeypoor, Joudpoor, and Boondce are considerably within this line. It forms a common centre to all these independent countries, and it is consequently admirably adapted for carrying on communications with them or overawing them with a military force, if need be. Living in a city and province of our own, and being equally accredited to all the neighbouring courts, the resident's advice and requisitions will carry with them a degree of weight and an appearance of impartiality which could not take place if he resided at the capital of any one of the dependent states. These, I suppose, were

some of the reasons which induced the Governor General to fix the seat of the new residency at Ajmere, when he had resolved upon abolishing the political agencies at Jeypoor and Odeypoor, and upon getting rid of the old Delhi residency as an useless incumbrance. It was a strictly correct idea which induced the formation of the Ajmere residency upon its present footing, and it is only to be hoped that full effect will be given to the measure by putting all the independent states under it as far as our own frontier, instead of dismembering some of them, owing to their nearer contiguity to other stations. The object we ought to keep in view is to have all the independent states of Rajwarra under the control of the same political officer, for the sake of placing an effectual check upon the outrages which must always occur, more or less, upon their mutual frontiers, and for the sake of keeping the native states under the authority of men who have been brought up to the business, and who know how to appreciate what is good in them, to make allowance for what is bad, and to respect their independence.

The internal administration of the province of Ajmere is a subject which requires scarcely less attention from the head of our Government than the political control of the neighbouring independent states. This little district forms an oasis in the midst of the native states, from which they all draw their idea of our boasted "liberal and enlightened" system of government. It is the only specimen of it within their reach; and as all our operations are watched with intense curiosity by the natives, every thing that occurs there becomes the subject of discussion and remark throughout Rajpootana. Numbers of political emigrants and others have taken refuge at Ajmere from the surrounding states, and a still greater number of bankers and mercantile men keep part of their families there, in order that they may be less at the mercy of their own chiefs. These people write to their relations at home an account of all their dealings with the superintendent; and, from the durbar of the prince to the hut of the peasant, his character and all his proceedings are nearly as well known throughout these countries, as if every thing took place on the spot. After this explanation it would be needless to observe that it is of the utmost importance that the officer, who is to take charge of the Ajmere province, should be one of the best specimens of the English character that can be selected. If he is of an equable disposition, mild, moderate, and impartial, our name for justice and a kind disposition towards the natives of the country, will stand high among all the independent states.—*Corresp. of India Gaz., Feb. 29.*

MADRAS.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 8.

Hindu Wills.—*P. Narrainsawmy Chitty and Rungamall v. P. Arnachella Chitty and others.*—This case arose out of the will of P. Kistnameh Chitty, who was a member of a divided family. He died possessed of a considerable fortune, the principal part of which was self-acquired. He left a widow and an infant son. By his will he bequeathed the greatest part of his property to his brothers, and he left a very inconsiderable share to his son. No provision whatever was made for his widow. A bill was filed by the widow and son against the brothers of the deceased, who were also his executors, seeking to have the will declared invalid, it being contrary to the principles of Hindoo law. The cause was heard, and the court pronounced a decree in favour of the will. Subsequently, the case was re-heard, and the Advocate General and Mr. Teed contended, at great length, that testaments were unknown to the Hindoo law, and that a Hindoo had no right, by last will, to disinherit his natural heir. Mr. Bathie, as counsel for the defendants, argued on the other side, and the court took time to consider its judgment.

Sir R. Palmer, C. J.—In this case, on behalf of the complainant, there were two questions raised; the first, whether a Hindoo can by will dispose of any part of his property from his heirs; and secondly, if so, whether to the extent this testator has? With regard to the first point, I think it is now much too late to question it here. The Advocate General, in his argument, not only seemed to dispute the fact, but to assume that there were decisions to the reverse. I therefore consider it necessary to go at length into this subject. In support of his assertion, the Advocate General mentioned two cases which had been decided in this court, one in March 1821, and the other in May 1818, in both of which cases the wills were set aside. But the circumstances of the cases account for such decisions: in one, Mootoo Chitty bequeathed the whole of his property to his five sons, and annexed thereto a direction that no division of the property should take place, or be attempted, under pain of forfeiture of a considerable portion from the shares of such of the brothers as wished for a division. The bill was filed by one of the sons for a division, and by the decree it was declared that the will was not binding on the plaintiff, but that he was entitled to one-fifth of the testator's property. Such a condition is void, for every joint owner has a right to a division. A case is reported in Calcutta, in Mr. Mc Naghten's treatise, pp. 324 and 327: a

testator declared the estate should be undivided, and a partition was ordered by the court. It appears, therefore, that the decree did not proceed on the ground that a Hindoo could not make a will. The other case is still less applicable; there the property divided away was common or ancestral property. And if a bequest away from the natural heir, whether acquired or ancestral property, is the same, where would be the use of making the distinction? Here there is a difference, considering it to be clear, in the southern part of India, that a Hindoo cannot give away ancestral property without obtaining a partition of it, and such is laid down in the correspondence between Sir Thos. Strange and Mr. Colebrooke. So much for these decisions; and the reasoning fails; for, in the present case, the property is all self-acquired and not ancestral. The defendant's counsel mentioned two cases which had occurred here, in which wills of Hindoos had been established. That of 'the Advocate General against Narsimaloo and others,' I shall leave out of the question. In the other case of 'the Advocate General against Annasawmy,' the decision was in favour of testamentary right; and I cannot see any difference between giving property in charity for feeding bramins, and giving it to brothers or near relations. Besides these cases, I shall rely on the decisions of former judges. The wills of Hindoos have been admitted to probate in the Supreme Court for thirty years past; and on looking at the records which are now left, it appears they had been admitted to probate in the Mayor's court in 1764; and in examining some of these wills, from the style of language used, it is evident they must have been concocted by natives; and this does away with Sir Thos. Strange's remark, which is not well founded, that the custom of making wills among the natives is to be attributed to Europeans. In examining these records, I find a will in 1778, which is of a pure native concoction, and leaves legacies to charities and persons not appearing to belong to the family, to the amount of 90,000 pagodas. In the same year, Chin-naloomby Moodely, by his will, leaves every thing to a son he had by a woman who had been living with him. In 1780, Condapah, having no children, his wife would be his heir; but he makes a will, and leaves all his property, which was separate and self-acquired, to his son-in-law, to maintain his wife. There is one other case arising out of the will of Tondavayy, viz. the case of 'Vesrunada against Sabapathy,' in which the decree was made in May 1806; the property in that case was acquired by the testator; he gave legacies to the amount of 15,000 pagodas, leaving a surplus of nearly 25,000 pagodas, where two-fifths were given away.

In the will of Soobaroy Moodeliar, who gave a considerable portion of his property to two infants, the plaintiffs were the two infants and their mother, who called herself his widow, against his acknowledged wife, who was also administratrix with the will annexed during the minority of her son; the point raised was, that he could not make a will, and it was submitted by the answer whether she was compellable to account? The decree of 12th February 1820 directed an account and deposit of title-deeds, and declared the moveable and immoveable property legally devised. In the case of the will of Gopaul, the bill was filed in 1802; the decree establishing the will was made in 1806. The cause was re-heard in May 1806, and a final decree given in 1818, which affirmed the first decree. In 'P. Narrainsawmy Naidoo versus Vasunlapooram Ramasawmy Braminy,' the plaintiff shewed that the property bequeathed away was undivided, and claimed the same as heir; the defendant, the executor, by his answer, stated that the family were separated, and it was submitted whether a Hindoo could make a will? No one can by testament defeat the succession. There is only one more case, which has occurred in this court, that I shall mention, the case of 'Chingleroy versus Tirvatoor Annasawmy Moodeliar,' arising out of the will of Maurepah. The suit was for payment of a legacy, and the question raised was, that a testator was not at liberty to dispose of his property by a testamentary paper. The case was heard and re-heard, and the decree was affirmed directing the payment of the legacy. It was heard first in October 1816, and it appears a second time in the registrar's book of 1816 and 1817. By the decisions in those cases the court have sanctioned bequests which in part disinherit the heir. In looking at the Regulations of Government, No. III. of 1802 directs the execution of wills to be carried into effect, thereby acknowledging or contemplating Hindoo wills. Twenty-seven years afterwards, in 1829, this Regulation is partially rescinded. In the 2d vol. of Sir Thos. Strange's *Elements*, p. 414, a case in the zillah of Chingleput, and the following case, property is given from the heir. The pundits say the will would be good if only half were given away; but independent of such authorities, I must repeat that it is not now to be argued that a Hindoo cannot make a will partly disinheriting his heir.

The next question is, can a Hindoo make a will bequeathing away from his heir property to the extent that this man has done? Let us see what the proportions are. It is said that four-fifths are given to his brothers, and but one-fifth to his son. It is said, that if the bequest is against the *Dharmah Sutra*, it is bad; if according to it, good. Now, where are we to look

for these provisions, what is good or bad? we must look to the law relating to voluntary gifts; the law of gift has been adopted in such cases, and it is stated that a Hindoo can bequeath what he can dispose of by gift, as far as regards self-acquired property; and the question now is, whether a testator can give to his brothers four-fifths of his self-acquired property, and to his son only one-fifth? I think he can. *Metacshara*, ch. 1, sec. 2, cl. 9, p. 229. From the passages here quoted, a Hindoo has sole power over his self-acquired property, and may give away every pice of it; though he ought not to give away so as to leave his children entirely destitute. After stating what cannot be given, it states what can.

Now I shall comment on what can be given away. Every thing that will not distress the family, who are entitled to food and raiment, can be given away; gifts good and binding are such as are given to friends and relatives. In Mr. Colebrooke's correspondence with Sir Thomas Strange, he lays down the points on gifts in this part of India; the result of the authorities is, that, subject to a provision and maintenance for the widow and children, the will is good. Here no such objection exists, although it was objected, however, that the son was not entitled to the benefit of the legacy, till he attained his age of maturity, and that nothing was left to the widow. The testator has not given away all his property, but the remainder is sufficient for their maintenance, and the bill says he left fifteen lacs of rupees. And as to the widow, all she is entitled to is food and raiment. My opinion with respect to the will is the same as on the former hearing—that the will is not void, but is binding; and I give no opinion with respect to the moveable property, which is not bequeathed. At the re-hearing, the plaintiff, failing to set aside the will, the bill should be dismissed. The doctrine of 'Colchester and Colchester,' in *Select Chancery Cases*, does not apply here. The order was that this cause should be re-heard generally, and left it quite open to the defendant to insist on what he has. But although the plaintiff has failed in his re-hearing, he is, as son and heir, entitled to the residue; and if the allegations in the bill are true, there will be a very large sum, and this is sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to have an account.

Sir R. Comyn.—This case involves only one legal question; which is, whether a Hindoo can dispose of his self-acquired property by will? I am of opinion that he can; and in this court and in Calcutta the wills of natives are constantly recognized. But the only ground of analogy, which I can find to support Hindoo wills, is that of gifts. I think a Hindoo might make a gift of all his self-acquired move-

able property; and it seems quite clear that he might make an unequal division of his self-acquired property amongst his heirs, but not so if ancestral property. The plaintiff only calls on the court to set aside his father's will, on the ground that a Hindoo cannot make a will. It would be a strange inconsistency, when we are daily admitting native wills to probate, to say that they are illegal.

The former decree affirmed, without costs.

The case is one of considerable importance at this presidency, and, we believe, that this is the only instance in which the point has been solemnly decided. We know that, some few years since, the legality of Hindoos making wills at all was considered so doubtful, that the court, composed then of Sir Edmund Stanley, Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Grey, Puisne Judge, refused to grant probates to natives. The practice, however, seems to have been revived, but how, or when, we know not.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 14.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EX-KING OF KANDY.

The ex-king of Kandy, who has been for some years past a state prisoner in the fort at Vellore, died there a few days ago. There are still, however, numerous branches of his family and dependents there supported by British munificence.—*Mad. Cour. Feb. 14.*

Sree Wickreme Rajah Singha, the late ex-king of Kandy, was raised to the throne in 1798, being then about eighteen years of age. His only recommendation, if we may believe Dr. Davy, was the possession of a good figure, which has elevated many an eastern monarch before him to a throne. Pilime Talave, first Adigar, whose influence guided the election, was, of course, the acting minister during the first part of his reign, which was distinguished by acts of weakness rather than of cruelty. However, notwithstanding the attempts of the monarch, subsequently to his captivity and deposition, to throw the blame of the massacre of our troops, in 1803, upon his minister, the guilt of that infamous transaction must, according to the most credible accounts, be attached to him alone; indeed, that a man should be reduced to advance, when he was nearly twenty-four years of age, his extreme youth as an excuse for acts done under his authority, betrays a consciousness of guilt. A rebellion, which took place in 1806, showed too plainly that the authority of the adigar exceeded that of the sovereign; Pilime Talave was treated by the jealous monarch with a suspicious coldness, which the chieftain could not

brook, and having failed in an attempt to assassinate his royal *protégé* and excite an insurrection, he was executed in 1812.

On the accession of Eheypola to the vacant post, the sanguinary disposition of the monarch appears to have burst forth with redoubled violence; indeed, we doubt whether previous to this period the natural cruelty of his character had been exhibited in its full hideousness. The executions under his orders had, till then at least, a colourable pretext of state emergency to justify them; but the mask was at length thrown off, and the royal appetite for blood only acquired fresh vigour by the sacrifice of each succeeding victim.

The habitual reverence which eastern subjects pay to their monarch, almost approaching to adoration, was however worn out; and the Candians, unable to endure patiently the acts of wanton cruelty daily exhibited before their eyes, broke out into open rebellion in 1814; distrusted by his tyrannical master, Eheypola joined the insurgents, and opened a correspondence with the British authorities. The murder of that chief's family, the details of which humanity shudders to relate, formed the closing scene of the most horrible tragedy that ever stained the pages of history. War was declared on the 10th of January

1815, and on the 18th of the following month the tyrant was our prisoner.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a journal kept by the gentleman under whose charge he was conveyed to Madras. The conduct of the captive monarch was such as might naturally be expected from a half-civilized being, whose evil passions had been allowed to range without control: after one experiment he was prohibited from beating his wives, but allowed to wreak his vengeance on a bedstead, upon which one of his domestics had slept, and in consequence disgraced his sovereignty. When thwarted in any way his conduct was pettish in the extreme, and with the natural distrust of a person, who had himself deceived so many, he could never be persuaded that it was really intended to take him to Madras; yet on his arrival he could hardly be induced to prepare for disembarkation: in short, a more uninteresting character we never happen to have met with; without talents, without any of the nobler attributes of our nature, and with no qualifications for majesty except a portly figure, he might have passed through life unnoticed, had not the eventful circumstances of his elevation and reign shewn that he had scarcely a single virtue to palliate a thousand crimes.—*Colombo Journal, Feb. 18.*

MILITARY FUND.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the years 1829 and 1830.

Receipts.

	1829.			1830.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription and Arrears.....	2,29,430	11	2	2,20,487	10	3
Donation from Subscribers	1,30,665	14	5	1,09,155	15	2
Donation from Court of Directors	17,500	0	0	17,500	0	0
Interest	1,66,512	8	4	1,87,877	6	1
Refunded	4,678	13	4	2,332	14	11
Miscellanies	297	10	5	3,185	6	7
Total Madras Rs.	5,49,085	9	8	5,40,539	5	0

Disbursements.

	1829.			1830.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Passage Money.....	58,329	9	4	63,837	10	3
Annuities, &c.	2,91,045	10	6	3,03,228	2	0
Equipment Allowance.....	19,723	12	5	23,211	1	9
Income Allowance	23,499	7	6	23,240	6	5
Interest	7,413	1	4	8,233	12	7
Miscellanies	403	7	7	1,265	8	5
Secretaries' Allowances	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
Total Madras Rs.	4,09,415	0	8	4,32,016	9	5

	Ra.	A. P.
Decrease of Receipts in 1830	8,546	4 8
Increase of Disbursements in 1830	22,601	8 9
Total Mad. Rs.	31,147	13 5
Disbursements in 1830	4,32,016	9 5
Receipts in ditto exclusive of Donation	4,31,383	5 10
Deficiency of Receipts	633	3 7
Caused by seven Portions and Annuities equal to Rupees 15,145. 5. 11. being anticipated in Europe,		
Available Surplus in 1829	9,004	10 7
Deduct Deficiency in 1830	633	3 7
Balance Rs.	8371	7 0

Statement of the Number of Subscribers on the 31st December 1830.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.
Married.....	33	46	47	175	106	7	414
Unmarried	11	28	30	184	505	371	1,129
Total	44	74	77	359	611	378	1,543

Statement of the Number of Widows and Children on 31st December 1830.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total of Widows.	Total of Children.
Number 31st December 1829	11	27	13	52	20	2	125	238
Admitted in 1830	0	4	4	5	2	0	15	33
Deduct Casualties in 1830	11	31	17	57	22	2	140	271
	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	13
Total Remaining 31st Dec. 1830 ...	11	30	16	56	21	2	136	258

Statement of the Number of Officers who have received Aid from the Fund between the 1st January and the 31st December 1830.

	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.
Passage Money to Europe.....	1	7	0	0	8
Ditto from Europe.....	0	4	19	2	25
Equipment Allowance	1	6	30	19	56
Income Allowance	0	11	68	19	98
Total	2	28	117	40	187

THE POLICE.

Fort St. George, Feb. 10, 1839.—Notice is hereby given, that a certain rule, ordinance, and regulation for the better administration of the police within the limits of Madras having been passed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, and published in the Supreme Court preparatory to the registry of the same in the said court; and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to appoint a police committee, consisting of the under-mentioned public officers, for the purpose of making the requisite preliminary arrangements for carrying the said regulation into effect upon such registry; all persons holding authority under government (and particularly the superintendent and magistrates of police and officers acting under them) are hereby directed to furnish every information and assistance in their power to the said committee in furtherance of such object upon requisition through their secretary.

Police Committee.—George Norton, Esq., advocate general, president; Edward Smalley, Esq., collector of Madras; T. R. Wheatley, Esq., secretary to government; Captain J. J. Underwood, superintending engineer, presidency division; E. C. Lovell, Esq., secretary.—*Fort St. George Gaz. Feb. 1.*

Ceylon.

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

The *Columbo Journal*, in the course of a detailed examination of the evidence of Mr. Stewart before the Parliamentary Committee on East-India Affairs, contains the following remarks upon that part of it which states that forced labour still continues in the island.

"When the King's government took possession of this colony, the Dutch system of forced labour and monopoly was in full operation; from that period up to the present moment, when the victory is all but completely achieved, there has been a constant struggle, on the part of the government, to shake off a system so opposed to our national prejudices, and so inefficient wherever the more liberal principle of voluntary labour can be adopted. No one who reads the earlier regulations of Mr. North, can deny that he strained every nerve to effect this object, but, being too far in advance of his own times, many of his most salutary and wisest measures failed of success, in consequence of the natives not being sufficiently prepared for their reception; the government had to contend with insuperable difficulties, arising partly from the prejudices and indolence of the people, and partly from the existence of a powerful enemy strongly posted in the

centre of our island. Peace was never permanently restored till the destruction of that enemy in 1818; and it was not until some years after, that the government could turn its undivided attention to the improvements which can only be effected during the existence of internal tranquillity. Other difficulties also intervened, not only to impede the speedy abolition of compulsory labour, but such as rendered its continuance for a short time a matter of imperious necessity. No one ever did dispute the policy of constructing the road to Kandy, in a military point of view; by that alone could the tranquillity of the interior be secured and its inhabitants civilized—and whatever doubts existed as to its practicability and the incalculable benefits to be derived from it, are now removed. Of these the government, which persevered in the undertaking for ten years in spite of every obstacle, must have been fully convinced, and the result is their best defence. But this great and important object could only be attained by a *great national effort*; hence it became unavoidably necessary to execute it by the gratuitous services of the Kandians within their own territory; and this is the principal instance of that forced labour against which Mr. Stewart exclaims with such inaccurate vehemence.

"In the maritime provinces, whenever services were exacted for constructing a road they were amply remunerated, the hire paid being the same in amount for which volunteers are now easily procured; the villagers were of course considered bound to keep in repair the ancient roads within their limits. But the line of communication with the interior being once completed, the government was enabled to mature its plans for the abolition of compulsory labour; and it is not until these have at length been matured and in some measure executed, that they can attract the notice of the public. It would, indeed, be easy to trace the gradual steps by which this important change has been effected, but we shall content ourselves with making a reference to three important measures. 1st. The Regulation, in 1823, for the encouragement of colonization, enacted, among other things, that natives engaged in cultivation of a certain description of manufactures therein enumerated, should be free from all liability to compulsory labour.

"In 1830, the Regulation, abolishing the tax on moormen and chitties, and abandoning all claim on their gratuitous labour, which we derived from the Dutch, was passed.

"In September 1831, the system of exacting compulsory labour from certain classes in the cultivation of cinnamon was abandoned, and in adverting to this point, we cannot help observing that the forced

labourers cost 5½d. per day, whilst double the number of men required, almost immediately came forward to serve for 6d. per day; and great part of the labourers can already be procured for 4½d. per day.

" Finally, in November 1831, the following letter was circulated among the different collectors :—

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 12th Nov. 1831.

Sir:—The Right Hon. the Governor being desirous to follow up the steps already adopted for the gradual abolition of compulsory labour in this colony, I have it in command to point out to you the course it will be necessary for you to observe in pursuance of this important measure.

You will not hereafter consider yourself at liberty to exact the gratuitous labour of any person.

When labourers are required for the public service for payment, you will use every effort to engage volunteers, and you will, in no case, compel the services of any individual, if the difficulty experienced in procuring volunteers be, in your opinion, attributable only to the inadequacy of the rate of wages allowed; and in order that the Governor may know how far the measures you are now instructed to adopt are effectual in superseding what has hitherto been deemed to be the necessary demand for the compulsory labour of the inhabitants, I am to direct that you do invariably make an entry in your diary of every order given by you for procuring labourers not being volunteers, and that at the termination of each month you transmit to me a full return, shewing the number of persons so employed and the period of their employment, and stating distinctly the circumstances which have rendered their compulsory employment unavoidable.

The Governor is disposed to believe that if travellers were left to provide themselves with coolies on all occasions, the difficulty of procuring the means of transport would be found much less formidable than is generally supposed; and if the cessation of the compulsory assistance now afforded were for a time productive of some personal inconvenience, he is prepared to expect that it would only be temporary. I am, therefore, to desire that you do not use any compulsion for the purpose of procuring the means of transport for travellers, unless in cases of urgent necessity, for the assistance of persons travelling on the public service.

You will report the consequences of this arrangement at the end of six months for his Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

P. ANSTUTHER.

" Now, whether the documents we have produced, and those to which we have referred, prove a tendency in the local government to effect a gradual emancipation from compulsory labour, or the contrary, we shall leave to the decision of our readers. It is only common justice to remark, that the great object for which the government employed the labour of those parties whom it withdrew from their own industrious pursuits, if such they had, was to remove the obstacles which impeded an increase in the value of that industry, by facilitating the means of circulating its productions throughout the island: the most fertile land may lie idle and uncultivated for ages unless the means of communication be afforded; the jungle is at best a raw material and requires the addition of labour to give it the slightest value."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY A SHARK.

Seeny Mohoumad, a diver, was employed by Captain Skelton, of the *Africa*, to bring up a pig of lead, which had fallen into the sea from that vessel; the depth of the water was seven and a-half fathoms. He made four unsuccessful attempts, and, while coming up after the last, about five fathoms from the ground, a shark caught him by the left arm, wounded him slightly near the wrist, and very severely about the elbow-joint. He struggled to make his escape, and, by the assistance of his feet and right-hand, had succeeded in reaching the surface of the water, when the shark, attacking him a second time, carried off his right-hand and part of his fore-arm. He describes the shark as one of the hammer-headed kind, about eighteen feet long, and states that he had lost much blood, but from the time he was first seen by a medical officer, not a drop flowed from the wounds.

The shark was seen carrying off the poor fellow's arm by the people in the boat from which he had dived, and they stated its length to have been equal to that of three men, and its diameter to a space comprised between the hands when separated to the distance of about two feet and a-half.

Amputation of both arms, by the circular incision, was performed by Dr. Kinnis, the left being removed a few inches below the armpit, and the right about the same distance above the elbow-joint. We rejoice to find that the poor fellow is doing well.—*Colombo Journ.* Feb. 4.

Mauritius.

SLAVES.

Statement showing the Number of Slaves Recensed, at the Original Census 1826,

at the Biennial Census 1830, in Port Louis, Suburbs, and Country Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Slaves Recensed in 1826.	Number of Slaves Recensed in 1830.
Port Louis	10,409	10,520
Faubourg de l'Ouest.	3,089	2,948
de l'Est ...	2,453	2,417
Pamplemousses	10,105	10,084
Rivière du Rempart.	8,189	8,445
Flack	9,413	9,444
Grand Port.....	6,788	6,186
Savanne	3,944	3,413
Rivière Noire	5,402	4,566
Plaines Williems.....	6,833	5,787
Moka	2,847	2,423
Total	69,472	66,183

(Signed) P. SALTER,
Acting Registrar of Slaves.

Slave Registry Office,
Port Louis, 11th May 1830.

Slaves recensed, 16th Oct. 1826... 69,472

Births declared from that date to } 4,797
31st Dec. 1829

74,269

Deduct :

Enfranchisements from }
16th Oct. 1826 to 31st } 1,164
Dec. 1829

Deaths from ditto to ditto ... 6,475

7,639

Total 66,630

Slaves recensed 2d Jan. 1830..... 66,183

Difference 447

The difference that exists between the Original and Biennial Census arises from some slave proprietors not having furnished their returns, either from ignorance, sickness, or absence from the colony at the time of the inspection.

NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Ordinance of the Governor in Council for carrying into Execution the New Code of Criminal Law.

In consequence and by virtue of instructions addressed to his Exc. the Governor by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the colonies, authorizing him to prepare and draw up for the island of Mauritius, through the judges of the Supreme Court and the Advocate General of Government, and to carry provisionally into execution, until the sanction and definitive approbation of his Majesty be obtained, *Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 8. No. 32.*

new criminal laws more appropriate to the existing state of society than those at present in force in the said island; and his Excellency the Governor in Council having approved the result of the labours of the commission, composed in the manner mentioned above, and with whom has been joined the President of the tribunal of First Instance :

His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordained and ordains : (The articles follow, to the number of 350.)

General Disposition.

I. The code of criminal laws mentioned above is promulgated at the island of Mauritius, and will be in operation from the 1st December next, provisionally, pending the sanction and approbation of his Majesty.

II. The whole disposition of the laws, ordinances, decrees, and regulations is and remains abrogated, in all those points which are contrary to the present code.

III. The appeals still pending of criminal cases decided in the first instance shall be carried to the court of assize, which will proceed to a decision of the said affairs, conformably to the rules and forms prescribed by the former laws.

IV. The sentences prescribed by the new code will be applicable to crimes, delinquencies, and offences committed before its promulgation, if they are more favourable to the prisoners and accused than those established by the previous laws.

V. The present ordinance will be read, published, and registered at the Supreme Court and the Tribunal of First Instance; and a copy of it, to that effect, will be transmitted to the solicitor general. A copy is, in the same manner, to be transmitted to the civil commissioners of Port Louis and the districts, as also to the registers of the Tribunals, to be considered as an advertisement.

Given at the Government House, at Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius, the 16th November 1831.

CHAS. COLVILLE.

By order of his Exc. the Governor,
J. SMITH,
Acting Chief Sec. to Gov.

China.

DEMANDS FROM THE CHINESE.

It is asked, what do foreigners require from the Chinese? The answer is, many things; but most particularly, more consideration than is now granted to us; and the equitable adjustment of duties and port-charges.

To this we are answered by the advocates of the Chinese, and the admirers of their exclusive system, that if we wish to trade higher we must be satisfied to conform with
(2 C)

the regulations by which they have thought proper to govern their commerce. Here, however, we can disprove with ease this part of the argument, by assesting, that were the true imperial charges only paid by the foreigners who frequent the port, there would be little cause to complain. It is not the imperial duties which form the subject of complaint; but the covetous extortions of the mandarins, who have nothing to check them, have increased the duties upon an average thirty per cent. upon the legitimate charges. It is the exclusive system of which we complain. If a remonstrance is to be presented to the governor of Canton, the despatch must pass through the hands of numberless officers, all of whom, perhaps, have motives for preventing its ever reaching its destination; and there is little question, that in very many cases, where a communication is officially answered by the governor, he is quite unacquainted with the real meaning of the petition, and answers it according to the interested report which is made to him by the officers. The system of falsehood carried on by the Chinese in all communications with foreigners, is scarcely credible to those who have not had practical proof of the fact, that in all connections, whether upon the subject of commerce or diplomacy, the truth is never allowed for an instant to interfere with their arrangements; and very frequently misrepresentations are volunteered so unblushingly, and without any necessity, that we are almost tempted to imagine an inherent love of falsehood in this people, in every rank of life. In this assertion we hazard nothing. Daily and hourly experience here will confirm the novice in his opinion of China and its people. The period appears to be at hand when the condition of the foreign residents will either be much improved, or rendered much more uncomfortable; and it is well to consider what are the principal demands to be made upon the Chinese. An equitable adjustment of duties, an exemption from various petty extortions of the mandarins, the abolition of the hong monopoly, an increased and more convenient space for the accommodation of foreigners; and a free communication with Macao, appear to be some of the most desirable.

This is certainly a formidable catalogue; but as the acquisition of any one will be difficult, and require great exertion, a little extra management, backed by an effective force, may gain the whole. Except in the case of Capt. Weddel and Sir M. Maxwell, the Chinese have never witnessed the effects of foreign forces against their own puny and ineffective troops; and these examples, though very admirably answering the purposes for which they were intended, are trifling to the specimen which it will be proper to exhibit in the present case. If

any warlike attempt is made against the Chinese fleet or batteries, it should be done most thoroughly; for every thing is to be hoped from a favourable beginning. Should, however, nothing result from this expedition but a war of words, and should the high contracting parties compromise the matter, and the fleet be dismissed, its departure will be the signal for every species of annoyance which the ingenuity of the government can devise. In order to secure to foreigners the peaceful enjoyment of any privileges they may desire, it is necessary that a blow be struck at the national vanity of China, and that she be taught by a summary lesson that she is not the invincible nation which she presumes to think herself; and if a disposition is wanting on her part to accede to the reciprocity system which prevails so generally (and to which she is one of the two exceptions), that there are people to whom her trade has become necessary, and who are, in a measure, necessary to her, who possess not only the disposition but the power to convince her of the emptiness of her boasting, and the vanity of her pretensions. Let this be postponed, and let her people, for a few years more, imagine all to be true which they so falsely report of themselves; let the British free trade be opened, and then we shall enjoy in great perfection a system of extortion, and of brutal policy, to which all that we at present suffer is a trifle. Did the Chinese imagine that they might now go much further with us, without compelling us to serious resistance, they doubtless would; but when the immense influx of British trade is perceived by these cunning politicians, then we shall see that, presuming upon the indispensability of their commerce to foreigners, they will far exceed all former insolence, and leave no hope of redress except from a late chastisement, which must be the more severe because so long delayed.

Were foreigners restricted here as in Japan, the case were more bearable; but here we are the nominal possessors of privileges which we never enjoy, and which are more and more restricted from year to year.—*Chinese Courier*, Dec. 29.

Netherlands India.

In the course of January and February, heavy rains and subsequent inundations have done great damage in many parts of Java. The mountain Geger Bintang has partly sunk down in three places, the extent of which is altogether 4,400 square rods. On the 23d of January a part of the mountain of Geonong Bongkok sunk down, in consequence of which the waters in the rivers Tywondaine and Tysimoet became red like blood, and the fish were

killed. The waters, however, sensibly subsided within a few days.—*Dutch Paper.*

Egypt.

ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF ACRE, AND SURRENDER OF THE PASHA.

Official details have been published by the government of the viceroy of his success against Abdallah Pasha of Acre.

The fortress of St. Jean d'Acre in Syria had been besieged by the Egyptian army for six months, when the commander-in-chief, Ibrahim Pasha, resolved on a general assault, the 27th May. The "third bulletin of the army of Syria," dated June 7th, evidently drawn up in humble imitation of the bulletins of the grand army of Napoleon, details the arrangements for the assault. During the night of the 26th, the batteries played on the place, and soon after sunrise of the 27th, the different storming parties proceeded to the breaches, which were carried, in spite of a long and hot resistance on the part of the besieged, who made several vigorous sallies, but were repulsed. At four p.m., a battalion which was established in the Zavieh breach, rushed upon the besieged, and forced them to offer to surrender. The bulletin proceeds: "the firing then ceased, and a deputation composed of a few artillery officers, headed by the Mufti and Imam of Abdallah Pasha, issued from the place of refuge occupied by the vanquished, and walked towards the commander-in-chief, throwing themselves at his feet, and imploring clemency. The commander-in-chief immediately pardoned them, guaranteeing the safety of their lives and property, without even requiring their arms. The life alone of Abdallah Pasha was spared, and soon after sun-set he was visited by the brigadier general, Selim Bey. At midnight, Abdallah Pasha, with his khalia, were conducted to the commander-in-chief, who treated the former with great affability, receiving him with the same honours as a visir. Half-an-hour later, they proceeded, in company and on horseback, to the palace, which is without the city, where they passed the night. Such of our troops as were stationed in the city gave themselves up to a few disorders, inseparable from the taking of a city by storm. A few effects were pillaged, but on the following morning restored to their rightful owners."

The number of killed and wounded in the Egyptian army was as follows: killed, 23 officers and 489 men; wounded, 61 officers and 1,368 men.

Abdallah Pasha, having expressed a wish to proceed to Egypt, embarked on board an Egyptian goletta, and arrived at Alexandria on the 2d June. The viceroy,

who was at the arsenal when the ex-pasha arrived, ordered his own barge to be prepared to convey the illustrious prisoner ashore. He then despatched his paymaster general of the navy, Kengi Osman, a person well known to the ex-pasha, to offer his condolence to the prisoner, and an assurance of generous treatment. We now cite the words of the original document: "then passing to his divan, and occupying his usual seat in it, his features appeared clouded by sadness, proceeding from sentiments of compassion. He remained about a quarter of an hour without speaking, and on finally breaking silence observed, 'I am told that Abdallah is overcome with great anxiety, but I wish to alleviate his situation, and, allowing for once only an infraction of the rigours of quarantine, I desire that this guest be at once admitted to *pratique*, in order that his mind may be speedily tranquillized.'

The document then details the landing of the pasha and his interview with the viceroy:—

"The arrival of Abdallah Pasha was announced by the firing of salutes, and crowds of curious flocked to see him. Many distinguished personages of the court also awaited his approach.

"The procession advanced slowly towards the palace, Abdallah looking down, and appearing greatly afflicted. His stature is ordinary, and he is somewhat thin, his beard scanty, his eyes sparkling, and his countenance haughty. His age may be about thirty-five years. He wore a long dress of blue cloth, resembling a cloak, and covering his other garments in the European style, as is much worn in Constantinople by military men. His head was negligently enveloped in a Cashmir shawl.

"After ascending the steps of the palace and passing through the grand saloon, where were collected a large concourse of spectators, Abdallah approached the audience chamber, where the viceroy was seated. The apartments were magnificently illuminated. On Abdallah's entering the chamber, Mehmet Ali arose, and regarded him with a smiling countenance, as if encouraging him to approach. Abdallah did so, and, inclining his head, threw himself at the viceroy's feet, kissing the hem of his garment. Then, with a melancholy voice, and scarcely refraining from tears, he exclaimed, 'Pardon, pardon my errors, and since heaven has rendered you a monarch in mind, pardon as monarch, and not as visir.'

"Mehmet Ali extended his hand, and lifting him up, made him sit on his own divan. In complying with this request, Abdallah placed himself beside the viceroy, the latter comforting him with kind expressions, and assuring him that without retaining the least rancour, and forgetting the past, he

should henceforth regard him as a son. He also obliged the *kiaja* to be seated, and having caused coffee to be served, presented a pipe to Abdallah, obliging him, *malgré lui*, to accept it.

"This pathetic scene having terminated, the viceroy motioned all other spectators to retire, and remained in private conference with Abdallah and the *kiaja* during the space of half-an-hour. Apartments were provided for Abdallah in a neighbouring palace to the viceroy's, who invited the former to take some repose, and to return to him on every succeeding day.

"Abdallah retired with a serene countenance, accompanied by a suite of courtiers, and on descending the stairs mounted a horse provided by the viceroy. On inquiring whether the same belonged to Mehmet Ali, and finding such to be the case, he embraced the saddle, and directed himself towards the apartments assigned for him, accompanied by many officers on foot, serving as his guard of honour.

"The viceroy presented Abdallah with a beautiful snuff-box set with brilliants, and with another enamelled. He also gave him a sabre mounted in gold. Orders were also given to prepare, at Cairo, a palace for the family of the ex-pasha. During the above scene, Mehmet Ali displayed the many generous sentiments and feelings of his great heart. Clemency is the finest attribute of sovereigns, and Mehmet possesses to a great extent this virtue, which, joined to his other eminent qualities, will render his name immortal in the annals of history."

Asiatic Russia.

During the past year, the *Lesghi* mountaineers of Shamkhal, in Daghestan, broke out into insurrection against the Russians, headed by a fanatic, named Kasi Moollah. They attacked a fort which nearly commanded the city of Tarku, occupied by the Russians, and nearly obtained possession of it, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the city, who gave the rebels all the aid they could, and Tarku would probably have fallen, if they had not precipitately set fire to a powder-magazine, which blew up three hundred of the mountaineers, and discouraged the rest. They continued, however, to block up the garrison, cut off their supplies, killed the persons sent to procure relief, occupied many

of the houses of Tarku, and repeatedly assaulted the fort. The villages in the vicinity were burnt by the Russians. At length, the Russian commandant in Daghestan, having received a note shot from a cannon in the fort, marched to the relief of the garrison. A desperate contest of twelve hours ensued, in which the mountaineers (*Koomuks* and *Chetchens*) attacked the Russians with desperation, supporting their charges without flinching; and after great loss on both sides (the mountaineers had about 1500 slain), the Russians were unable to expel the rebels. The ancient city of Tarku was set on fire, and reduced to ruins.

This was in the month of June 1831, and it was not till August that the Russians succeeded in defeating and expelling Kasi Moollah and his troops. In September, they carried the war into the mountains. They advanced against the village of *Kazanich*, which had openly adopted the cause of the prophet, Kasi Moollah. The inhabitants, at the approach of the Russians, sent their women and effects into the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, and being aided by a rebel detachment, prepared for a desperate resistance. The rocks and ravines of the Caucasus, and the peculiar construction of the Tartar houses, afford wonderful facilities for resisting the assaults of an enemy from below. Every garden, with its trenches and hedges; every cemetery, with its vertical tomb-stones, becomes a barricade, and supplies the means of cover to attack or retreat.

The Russians, under General *Kokhanov*, attacked the village, and drove the defenders from house to house. The people of *Kazanich* fled, pursued by the Don Cossacks and the Mahomedan cavalry attached to the Russian force. The *Lesghis* retreated to the mountains.

We do not understand that the contest is yet over, or that the rebels, as they are termed, are subdued. Considering the numbers and warlike character of the *Lesghis*, the fanatical bond of union amongst them; but they act under a head, and that the people of the country are friendly to them and hostile to the Russians; the latter seem to have a serious employment on their hands. The transactions in this remote part of their empire seem to be studiously kept from the eyes of the European world.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDER.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Feb. 20, 1832.—In continuation of General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, under date the 11th Feb. 1825, the Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to announce for general information, that any military officer hereafter proceeding beyond sea or the limits of this presidency, for the recovery of his health, who shall remain absent for a period exceeding two years, shall be accounted on furlough, in like manner as if he had proceeded to Europe, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of government that no opportunity offered for his returning, or embarking on his return to Bengal, from the colony or settlement at which he was residing, at any time within three months previous to the completion of an absence of two years.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. BLENKINSOP.

Head-Quarters, Cump, Bewah, Feb. 13, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on the 7th Dec. 1831, of which Col. Samuel Mitchell, C.B., commanding the troops in Fort William, is president, Ensign Edward Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I., placed in arrest, and charged by me with conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in coming to my house at Barrackpore, on Wednesday morning, the 12th Oct. 1831, about the hour of eight o'clock, and assaulting and striking, with his clenched hand, in a violent manner, Lieut. George Timins, of the 34th regt. N.I., and not desisting from the same until ordered into arrest by me.

(Signed) "P. CHIENE, Ens.
"34th regt. N.I."

Upon which charge the court come to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I., guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court adjudge Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, 34th regt. N.I., to be

discharged from the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

Remark by his Exc. the Commander in Chief.—The Commander-in-chief, concurring with the court, in their sense of the strong provocation experienced by Ens. Blenkinsop, and the state of excitement under which he met Lieut. Timins, remits the penalty.

Ens. Blenkinsop is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Feb. 14. Mr. E. A. Reade, deputy collector of Cawnpore.

21. Mr. W. Fane, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. S. M. Boulton, civil and session judge at Goruckpore.

Mr. A. C. Heyland, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepore.

Mr. James Grant, head assistant to joint magistrate and collector of Balasore.

Mr. H. W. Torrens, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Meerut.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th, or Hummerpore division.

Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 43d regt. N.I., a junior assistant to commissioner of Arrakan.

Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 33d regt. N.I., a junior assistant to commissioner of ditto.

29. Mr. A. Lang, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Jas. Wm. Muir, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. Alex. Forbes, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Agra division.

Mr. D. T. Timins, an assistant under commissioner of ditto ditto.

General Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. R. Walker, second deputy collector of customs at Calcutta.

Mr. George Alexander, first assistant to collector of sea and inland customs in Calcutta.

Mr. T. Bruce, assistant to sub-treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30, 1832.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. F. Beatty, right wing Eur. regt., to officiate as major of brigade during absence of Brigade Major Hay; date 16th Jan.—Lieut. and Adj. R. H. Turnbull, 24th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Benares, during absence of Assist. Adj. General of Division; date 12th Jan.—Lieut. P. J. Fleming to act as adj. to wing of 55th N.I. ordered on escort duty with his Exc. Gen. Sir E. Barnes; date 30th Dec.

Feb. 1.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien, attached to 48th, to proceed and do duty with 66th N.I., in

Arracan; date 17th Jan.—Lieut. W. T. Garrett, 1st bat. artillery, to take charge of detachment of artillery drafts directed to proceed to Upper Provinces; date 17th Jan.—The following cadets of infantry to proceed and do duty with corps as specified, viz. F. E. Voyte, with 53th N.I., at Benares; T. J. Gardiner, 63d do., at Mullies; S. Arden, 6th do., at Jaunpore; C. C. Skelton, 2d do., at Dinapore; G. A. Fisher, 7th do., at Goruckpore; and R. H. Sale, 28th do., at Agra, at his own request; date 17th Jan.—Assist. Surg. C. Madden to proceed and do duty under superintending surgeon at Dinapore; date 17th Jan.—Assist. Surg. F. Fleming, Europ. regt., to take medical charge of a detachment of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, proceeding on duty under command of Capt. J. Angelo, 3d L.C.; date 21st Jan.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. H. Rickards, 14th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Loodiana; date 13th Nov. 1831.—Surg. A. Murray, 2d., 49th N.I., to accompany Capt. C. M. Wade, political agent, on special duty, take Loodiana, 9th Jan. 1832.—Lieut. T. S. Fast to act as Interp. and qu. mast. to 59th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Talbot; date 9th Jan.

Feb. 3.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. R. Maldman to continue to act as adj. to 2d brig. horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Dashwood; date 10th Jan.—Lieut. D. Nibbett to act as Interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wilkinson; date 9th Jan.

Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn, 71st, to do duty with 33d regt. at Barrackpore until 1st Oct. 1832.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. T. Wallace to act as Interp. and qu. mast. to 3d N.I., as a temporary arrangement; date 4th Jan.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.N., surgeon to Commander-in-chief, to afford medical aid to general staff at head-quarters.

Feb. 6.—Capt. P. Gerard, 9th N.I., directed to join regiment to which he stands appointed.

Acting Ens. W. A. Cooke, attached to 12th, permitted, at his own request, to do duty with 39th N.I.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. R. Ramsay to act as adj. to detachment of 10th N.I. on escort duty with Commander-in-chief; date of order 27th Jan.

Fort William, Feb. 20, 1832.—J. Browne, Esq., 3d member, to officiate as second member of Medical Board, v. McDowell proceeded to Cape of Good Hope.

Superintending Surg. Joseph Langstaff to officiate as 3d member of Medical Board, v. Browne.

Officiating Superintending Surg. George Playfair, to be a superintending surgeon on estab. v. Limond proceeded to Cape, and eventually to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 8 and 9.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Duncan to relieve Assist. Surg. Maclean from medical duties at Bawar; date 11th Jan.—Lieut. D. C. Kellier to officiate as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters; date 10th Nov. 1831.—Lieut. H. P. Voyte, 3d L.C., to act as adj. to detachment under Capt. Angelo; date 23d Jan.—Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson to act as adj. to Meerut division of artillery; date 1st Feb.

Feb. 11.—The following officers to be Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-chief:—Col. C. H. Churchill, h.p., unattached; 2d Lieut. W. E. F. Barnes, H.M. 26th Foot; and Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 62d regt. N.I.

Surg. K. Macqueen removed from 26th to 48th N.I., and Surg. J. A. D. Watson from 48th to 26th do.

Feb. 12.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. H. M. Graves to act as adj. to 18th N.I.; date 2d Feb.—Cornet C. Woolston, 8th L.C., to act as adj. to 4th local horse, until arrival of Lieut. Tai; date 31st Jan.—Assist. Surg. J. Bowson, 24th N.I., to take medical charge of 1st comp. 1st bat. artillery, and Off. Superintend. Surg. G. Playfair to proceed to Meerut, making over charge of records appertaining to superintend. surgeon's department to Surg. W. Dyer, 65th N.I.; date Benares 3d Feb.

Lieut. and Adj. J. S. Alston, 27th, to do duty with 71st N.I., until 18th Oct. 1832.

Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot posted to 69th N.I.

Feb. 13.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. J. Cookson to act as adj. and qu. mast. to left wing 2d bat. artillery, during Lieut. Abbott's absence; date 1st Feb.—Lieut. A. Jackson, 39th N.I., to act as adj. to Kemaon local bat. during absence of Lieut. Tytler; date 2d Feb.

Surg. J. Nicoll removed from 52d, and posted to 17th regt. N.I.

Fort William, Feb. 23.—Lieut. James Higginson, paymaster at presidency, to be an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Vice-President and Deputy Governor.

Feb. 27.—Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 43d, and Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 33d N.I., to be junior assistants to commissioner of Arracan.

The under-mentioned Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, who have been more than two years in India, are appointed acting 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorised by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Artillery*. Wm. Timbrell, W. K. Warner, C. Stewart, C. Boulton, and H. Apperley.—*Infantry*. S. R. Tickell, J. C. Alderson, C. Swinton, J. C. Davidson, R. Thompson, D. Ramsay, J. S. Banks, R. Shaw, and E. Magmay.

Surg. Alex. Garden to officiate as presidency surgeon, v. Halliday, on leave, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Heseekiah Clark to be assistant to saltpetre and opium agent at Patna.

Lieut. A. B. Nesbitt, 10th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, 30th N.I., at recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, suspended from Hon. Company's service pending decision of Hon. the Court of Directors, on a reference about to be made to them relative to the Lieutenant's conduct.—Lieut. Wilkinson to reside at any station of the army under this presidency, receiving pay, half-batta, and gratuity of his regimental rank, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 14 and 15.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. L. Hall, 36th N.I., to take charge of 5th comp. of pioneers, as a temp. arrangement; date 29th Jan.—Ens. M. T. Blake to act as adj. to 60th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Foquett; date 21st Jan.

21st N.I. Lieut. T. H. G. Besant to be Interp. and qu. mast., v. Dyson proceeded to Europe.

67th N.I. Lieut. H. O. Frederick to be adj., v. Illiff prom.

Europ. Invalids. Lieut. A. MacKean, 42d N.I., to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Stewart app. fort adj. at Chunar.

73d N.I. Lieut. J. Sleeman to be Interp. and qu. mast., v. McNair resigned.

Feb. 16.—The following officers are app. to do duty at Depot at Landour during ensuing hot season:—Capt. M. White, 11th Drags.; Brev. Capt. E. C. Windus, do.; Lieut. J. C. Howden, 17th N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Revel, 5th bat. artillery; Lieut. T. E. Sage, 2d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery; Ens. J. Hennessy, 60th N.I.; Cornet C. Macarney, 11th Drags.

Feb. 17.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. P. Nicolson to act as adj. to Hamghur bat. during absence, on duty of Lieut. and Adj. Hoggaz; date 7th Feb.

Mr. Superintending Surg. J. Savers app. to Benares circle of medical superintendence, v. Limond.

Feb. 18.—52d N.I. Lieut. A. Mackintosh to be Interp. and qu. mast., v. Shuldham proceeded to Europe.

The under-mentioned officers, at their own request, re-appointed to regiments as specified, viz. Ens. R. S. Simpson, from 68th to 27th N.I.; Ens. A. H. Dyke, from 13d to 56th do.; Ens. C. Paterson, from 3d to 4th do.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 4 and 13.—The officers under-mentioned having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee lan-

guages, are exempted from further examination, except the one by the Public Examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Cornet W. J. E. Boys, 6th regt. L.C.
Ensign J. S. Knox, 42d regt. N.I.
Lieut. A. Mackintosh, 52d regt. N.I.
Ens. J. T. Daniell, 47th regt. N.I.
Cornet E. K. Money, 2d regt. L.C.
Lieut. J. Sleeman, 73d regt. N.I.
Ensign F. Maitland, 4th regt. N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 16. Capt. H. Carter, 73d N.I., for health.—18. Capt. W. C. Oriol, 32d N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. G. A. Barber, 8th L.C., on private affairs.—Surg. J. F. Royle, on ditto.—27. Capt. G. C. Smyth, 3d L.C., for health.—Capt. H. Fendall, 20th N.I., dep. assist. com. gen., on private affairs.—Ens. D. Seaton, doing duty with 31st N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

Feb. 19. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, West, from Malacca and Penang.—20. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from China and Penang (sailed again on the 25th, for Madras).—22. *Margaret*, Taylor, from Liverpool, Cape, and Van Diemen's Land.—23. *Camoens*, De Faria, from Lisbon.—24. *Forth*, Robinson, from China and Singapore.—25. *Caledonia*, Symers, from Mauritius; and *Gibraltar*, Spalding, from Boston (America).—28. *Phonix*, Drew, from Moulmein.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 19. *Bayonnais*, Vanlom, for Havre de Grace.—25. *Novo Dourado*, De Luz, for Macao.—26. *Avaton*, Rickett, for Penang and Singapore.—29. H.C. Ch. S. *Mobra*, Beadle, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. On the Jumna, near Kalpee, the lady of Brev. Capt. Stehelin, of H.M. 13th L. Inf., of a daughter.

Feb. 8. At Nusseerabad, the lady of W. O. Young, Esq., of the artillery, of a son.

10. At Agra, the lady of Capt. George Hulsh, assist. com. gen., of a son.

11. On the river Ganges, near Chupra, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of a daughter.

12. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay, 29th N.I., of a son.

At Purneah, the lady of W. Greaves, Esq., of a son.

14. At Barrackpore, the lady of F. H. Hampton, Esq., 50th N.I., of a still-born son.

15. At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a son.

17. At Cawnpore, Mrs. C. C. Greenway, of a son.

At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 21st N.I., of a son.

18. At Intally, Mrs. M. Fink, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a son.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Hand, of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Wells, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Ross, Esq., of a son.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of T. C. Robertson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

27. At Garden Reach, the lady of E. Peploe Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

28. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Stokes, military secretary to the vice-president, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Muller, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At Meerut, Mr. J. Mackinnon, school-master, to Miss G. M. Ross.

Feb. 18. At Calcutta, Arthur Lang, Esq., civil service, to Miss Tickell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Tickell, of engineers.

At Calcutta, Mr. George Brown to Miss Ann Alexander.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. James Rostan to Miss Cleophas Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Hall, of the Company's service.

At Calcutta, S. G. Aviet, Esq., to Miss Z. Petrusse, only daughter of the late M. Petrusse, Esq.

At Chandernagore, Mr. John D'Cruze to Isabella Petrinella, fourth daughter of Mr. Francis Da Cruze, of that place.

21. At Calcutta, John Strong, Esq., of Virkie, Shetland, to Jane Dorothy, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Meiselbach.

At Calcutta, Nicholas Isaac Malthus, Esq., to Miss T. Owen, second daughter of Sarkies Owen, Esq.

At Calcutta, Mr. John D'Courcy, indigo planter, to Miss Maria Elwood.

At Lucknow, Mr. James Lightie to Ann Louisa, only daughter of Mr. J. T. Bonny, of Lucknow.

22. At Dum Dum, Mr. Simon Budd to Mrs. Mary Pereira, relict of the late Mr. T. Pereira.

23. At Calcutta, William Russell, Esq., to Victoria Mary, fourth daughter of the late Major Anderson, H.M. 19th Foot.

At Calcutta, W. P. Goad, Esq., civil service, to Jane, fourth daughter of Henry Kellett, Esq., of Morrison's Island, Cork.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Davenport to Miss Louisa Brently.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. C. F. Von Lintzky, apothecary, to Miss Eneida Mary Ann Abercromby.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At Cawnpore, Emily Frances, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Whish, Bengal Horse Artillery.

15. At Calcutta, Theophilus Metcalfe, son of the late Mr. Lucius Rawdon Burke, aged 11.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. John DaCosta, aged 28.

At Calcutta, Mr. William Vokerson, aged 45.

23. At Calcutta, Regina, wife of Lazar Agabeg, Esq., aged 31.

24. At Calcutta, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. John Jones, pension establishment, aged 48.

Madras.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. C. STREET.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 6, 1832.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Bangalore, on the 5th Jan. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

Capt. James Charles Street, of the 7th regt. L.C., placed in arrest by order of Maj. Gen. Thos. Hawker, commanding the Mysore division of the army.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on the 1st June 1831, falsely and maliciously, informed Capt. Arthur Watkins, of the 7th regt. L.C., that Lieut. Wm. Wyndham, of the same regt., was a tale-bearer to him, the said Capt. Street,

then senior officer in charge of the 7th L.C., against the other officers of the regiment.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 12th July 1831, falsely and maliciously informed Lieut. G. H. Thomas, of 7th regt. L.C., that the said Lieut. Wyndham, had made him, Capt. Street, then senior officer in charge of the regiment, acquainted with Cornet H. B. Blogg and Cornet R. T. Onslow, of the same regiment, having gone to the artillery mess on Saturday, when on the sick report.

Third Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 28th July 1831, in a letter addressed to the said Lieut. Wyndham, retracted the aspersions set forth in the previous instances of charge, in a manner the most humiliating to his, Capt. Street's character, as a gentleman, and the most derogatory to his office as commanding officer of the said Lieut. Wyndham.

Fourth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the day last mentioned, said to Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings, of the 7th regt. L.C., "if the worst comes to the worst, I have told a lie to screen my adjutant"—meaning the said Lieut. Wyndham,—and "what of it?" or words to the same effect; notwithstanding that he, Capt. Street, either had then written, or was in the immediate intention of writing, on the very same day, to the said Lieut. Wyndham, the letter of retraction set forth in the last instance of charge.

Fifth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on or about the 26th Aug. 1831, told Subadar Shaikh Emaum, of the 7th regt. L.C., falsely and with intent to obtain the evidence of the said subadar against Lieut. G. H. Thomas and Lieut. A. W. Lawrence, both of the same regt., that he, Capt. Street, had been previously made acquainted, by pensioned Subadar major Tippoo Khan, formerly of the same regiment, with certain irregularities, assumed to have been committed by the said Lieuts. Thomas and Lawrence, when in attendance upon a regimental court-martial; such assertion regarding the said subadar being altogether unfounded in fact.

Sixth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on or about the 26th Aug. 1831, falsely, and with a like intent, made a communication similar to that set forth in the last instance of charge, to Jemadar Shaikh Madar, of the 7th regt. L.C.

Seventh Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 10th Sept. 1831, endeavoured to suborn Jaffer Khan, trooper of the 8th regt. L.C., doing duty with the cavalry details, as a witness against Capt. Arthur Watkins, of the 7th regt. L.C., commanding the cavalry details, and his, the said Jaffer Khan's immediate commanding officer; further humiliating him-

self by desiring the said Jaffer Khan to sit down in his presence.

Eighth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 7th Oct. 1831, endeavoured to suborn Syed Emaum, trooper of the 7th regt. L.C., doing duty with the cavalry details, as a witness against the said Capt. Watkins, the said Syed Emaum's immediate commanding officer.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Bangalore, 7th Dec. 1831.

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. James Charles Street, of the 7th regt. L.C., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the First Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Second Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is guilty with the exception of the word "malice."

On the Third Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Fourth Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is guilty.

On the Fifth Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Sixth Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Seventh Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is not guilty of the first part, but guilty of humiliating conduct by desiring trooper Jaffer Khan to sit down in his presence.

On the Eighth Instance of Charge—That the prisoner is not guilty.

The court finds the prisoner guilty of scandalous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, but acquits him of the word "infamous."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. James Charles Street, of the 7th regt. L.C., to be discharged from the service.

Remarks by the Court.—The court cannot avoid noticing the fact of an officer retaining in his possession a private apology, which, though not formally received, was considered by him as ample from one individual to another. The court is borne out by the invariable custom of military society in declaring, that when the injured party cannot consistently receive the apology it should be returned,—and it is to prevent so novel a proceeding from becoming a precedent by their silence on the subject, that they feel it imperative to record their opinion on a fact so extraordinary, and so destructive of the object for which an apology is first dictated.

(Signed) R. LACY EVANS, Lieut. Col.
15th regt. N.I. and president.

Confirmed.—The court has drawn a distinction without a difference; scandalous and infamous being synonymous terms, and employed as such together in the Articles of War, to designate one and the same circumstance, *i. e.* behaviour unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

I cannot approve of these proceedings, because the court has, in direct opposition to uncontroverted evidence, acquitted the prisoner of certain facts of the charge; but I have confirmed them, because the court through its finding, however imperfect, has relieved the service of an individual altogether unworthy to remain therein.

The remark, which the court has thought fit to append to its judgment, would seem to imply that Lieut. Wyndham had, unwarrantably, retained in his possession, and made public use of, a private apology, unconditionally tendered to him. It is but justice to make known to the army the facts of the case, and thereby remedy so unmerited an accusation. Capt. Street voluntarily addressed a letter to Lieut. Wyndham, containing retractions avowed by Capt. Street, in the very letter itself, to be humiliating, of certain aspersions which Capt. Street had fabricated against his character; immediately after the receipt of this letter, Lieut. Wyndham was made aware that Capt. Street, on the very same day, had declared the retractions in question to be themselves false, and invented in order to screen him (Lieut. Wyndham): upon what principle then, either of honour or of equity, could Lieut. Wyndham be expected to proffer the return of the written proof of the base duplicity exercised towards him? That the court, after the admission made by its finding on the fourth instance of charge, should have recorded such an opinion, is altogether unaccountable.

There is a circumstance connected with this case which cannot be passed by without reprehension. Two officers, detailed as members of the court, subjected themselves to a challenge, very properly made by the Judge Advocate on the part of the Crown, as private advisers, counsellors, and associates of the prisoner to be tried up to the very day of trial. One of them had the discretion to request to withdraw; the other, however, thought fit to persevere, until removed by order of the court, and was desirous, under such circumstances, to "swear to administer justice, without partiality, favour, or affection." It is to be hoped that, as this is believed to be the first instance of the kind on record in the Madras army, so it will prove the last.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.
Madras, 6th Feb. 1832.

Mr. James Charles Street will place
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himself under the orders of the Town-major of Fort St. George.

ENSIGN M. H. HIERN.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 6, 1832.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Masulipatam, on the 2d Jan. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

Ensign Maurice Henry Hiern, of the 41st regt. N.I., placed in arrest by my order.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Chicacole, on the 21st Oct. 1831, at a meeting expressly for the adjustment of a difference between himself and Thomas James Wolfraston Thomas, Esq., of the Madras civil service, called the said T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., "a damned scoundrel."

Second Instance.—In having at the same time and place called Lieut. George Augustus Harrison, of the 41st regt. N.I., then and there present for the purpose of adjusting the difference in question, "a damned ——," or "a damned black-guard."

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) J. BAXTER, Major,

S. O. in charge of the 41st regt. N.I.
Chicacole, 22d Oct. 1831.

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. M. H. Hiern, of the 41st regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Second Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

(Signed) H. ROSS, Lieut. Col.
and President.

Previous to recording my disapprobation of these proceedings, I consider it right to afford the court an opportunity of reconsidering its finding.—It is proved in evidence, by three witnesses, and by the prisoner's own admission, that, on the occasion set forth in the charge, when the dispute had been declared to be adjusted by the friends of both parties, Ens. Hiern, deliberately and without provocation, called Mr. Thomas a scoundrel. It is also proved, by the testimony of the only person present at the time, and by the indirect admission of the prisoner (for the court (2 D)

will recollect that in Ens. Hiern's letter of denial entered upon the proceedings, he only disclaims the more objectionable of the two epithets attributed to him in the second instance of the charge), that he, in like manner, without apparent provocation, called his own friend and adviser "a damned blackguard." It is also shewn by the long investigation, into which the court has thought fit to enter, regarding the previous dispute between the parties, that it was one of a most trivial description, so that the prisoner can in no sort be allowed the advantages of unavoidable excitement from previous ill usage, at the time of the transactions referred to in the Charge. Under these circumstances the court will reconsider how far a person, who has wantonly called his adversary a scoundrel, and his own friend a blackguard, after submitting his cause to adjustment, is worthy to remain a member of this army, bearing the commission of an officer and a gentleman.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.
Madras, 23d Jan. 1832.

Revised Finding.—The court having most maturely reconsidered and weighed the whole of the evidence in support of the prosecution, with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. M. H. Hiern, of the 41st regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion :—

On the First Instance of the Charge.—
That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Second Instance of the Charge.—
That the prisoner is not guilty.

(Signed) H. Ross, Lieut. Col.
and President.

In thus adhering to their original finding, the court feel it imperative on them to append some remarks explanatory of their reasons for so doing, in order that it may not be inferred, that the directions of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief for a revision, and the remarks contained therein, have been received otherwise than with the greatest deference, or that the court's second decision has proceeded from any inclination to defend error of judgment.

First, they beg most respectfully to state to his Excellency, that in permitting the prisoner's entering into a detail of the circumstances which originated the meeting at which he forgot himself, they granted nothing beyond what they considered he was fairly entitled to; nor admitted any thing beyond what they deemed it absolutely necessary they should be informed of, in order to be enabled to come to a correct judgment on his conduct.

In support of their finding on the first instance of the charge, they beg, with respectful submission to his Excellency, to offer the following reply to his remarks. It is undoubtedly clearly proved that the

prisoner did call Mr. Thomas a scoundrel, and the court so found; but when called on to decide that his so doing was an act of scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, the court expressed their opinion that it was not so: such opinion being founded on the following facts of the case before them, viz. that it was spoken in a moment of irritation and excitement to one, who was believed by the prisoner to have seduced a private servant from his family, in a place where it was impossible to replace her, who, on being pressed to restore her, went back to a note he had already received without any offence, and replied to in a friendly manner, for a cause of complaint against him—who, after sending to him for explanation thereof, and receiving the assurance that no offence was intended by the chance word complained of, voluntarily insulted him, by causing him to be informed that he should discontinue acquaintance with him—who, on the prisoner's consequent recall of the explanation he had offered, went so far as to demand a hostile meeting, on the fictitious ground of original complaint—and who, in consequence of an accident at such meeting, which prevented its object being carried into effect, persevered to gratify his vindictive feelings by insisting on a second meeting, &c. &c. The whole forming, in the court's opinion, a chain of circumstances sufficiently provoking and irritating to cause one of a sensitive temper to forget himself; and such as, united to the prisoner's immediate contrition and acknowledgment of his error, and repeated spontaneous offers to all concerned to atone for it in any way they should decide, put it entirely beyond the court's power to designate his conduct (highly reprehensible as it was) as laid in the charge before them. Wherefore, relying on the law delivered by the Judge Advocate, and entered on the proceedings, at the conclusion of his reply to the prisoner's defence, they acquitted him generally.

In support of their finding on the second instance, the court beg equally respectfully to observe to his Excellency, in reply to his remarks thereon, that the only witness in support of it would not positively depose, that he was called "a damned blackguard;" and that he was equally unable positively to swear that he was called "a damned ———." Epithets so very dissimilar, the court conceives, it would be difficult to mistake; and the sole witness to the point being thus uncertain, may not the court, with the knowledge before it, that he was at this moment riding at speed from the prisoner, in a state of angry excitement, justly infer that he altogether mistook that to which he can only so imperfectly depose? more particularly when the extreme improbability of any man's so addressing

his own friend, and the solemn denial given to it by the prisoner in his defence, are taken into consideration; for the court cannot perceive in his letter of denial, entered on the proceedings, that indirect admission which his Excellency has therefrom inferred, of his having misbehaved towards Lieut. Harrison individually; and indistinct as the letter is, they consider that their view of it is not a little supported by the fact, that it was voluntarily produced to the court by the prisoner himself, in proof that whatever he uttered to another he did not offer insult to his own friend. To shew that Lieutenant Harrison might easily have misunderstood what he did hear, it is only necessary to imagine that, in reply to his remonstrances for the behaviour towards Mr. Thomas, the prisoner may have said, "surely you'll allow he has acted as a blackguard"—or any thing of like import, equally resembling what Lieut. Harrison considered him to have said. In such extreme doubt, the court decided according to their conscience and the best of their understanding; and much as they regret that his Excellency's deductions from the proceedings and his opinions of them are so very different from their own, they must state that they see nothing to shake the integrity of their verdict.

They consequently hope, that with the explanation thus appended to it, in reply to his Excellency's remarks, his Excellency will not believe them to have felt careless of the honour of the army to which they belong, or indifferent to the correct performance of the duty for which they were assembled; for their consideration of the proceedings was not partial, nor their decision hasty; but the unanimous conscientious result of their best judgments in full recollection of, and most scrupulous regard to, the oath by which they were sworn to act.

(Signed) H. Ross, Lieut. Col. and President.

Disapproved.—Ensign Hiern will be released from arrest and proceed to reside at Cuddalore, pending a reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

It would be impossible fully to illustrate the remarks passed by the court upon revision, unless it were practicable to publish therewith the whole of the proceedings. To enable the army of Fort St. George to appreciate the spirit with which the court has entered upon the duty assigned, it may, however, be sufficient to particularise the following passages:—

The court assumes, that the abuse vented by the prisoner was "spoken in a moment of irritation and excitement;" it is proved on oath that the prisoner, at the meeting in question, called Mr. Thomas a "damned scoundrel," without provocation.

The court assumes, that Mr. Thomas "persevered to gratify his vindictive feel-

ings by insisting on a second meeting." The court alone can be aware whence its knowledge on this point proceeded, as the circumstance does not appear in evidence.

The court assumes, that Lieut. Harrison, when spoken to by Ensign Hiern, was riding "at speed." It is proved on oath that he was riding "in a gentle canter."

The letter addressed by the prisoner to Lieut. Harrison, and which is assumed by the court not to contain "an indirect admission of his having misbehaved towards Lieut. Harrison," contains a denial of having employed towards Lieut. Harrison "the appellation of damned —," with a careful avoidance of denying that he had called him "a damned blackguard."

Finally, the court has had recourse to its "imagination,"—a singular quality to become the guide of jurors upon oath,—and substituted for the words which Lieut. Harrison swears the prisoner employed towards him, other words, which the prisoner himself never, either directly or indirectly, pretends to have used.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.
Madras, 6th Feb. 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 24. C. Dumergue, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

II. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

26. J. B. Fraser, C. R. Baynes, and W. Elliot, Esqs., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to be acting head assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., acting collector of Madras, to be a member of police committee, of which the Advocate General is president.

March 2. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to be junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, v. Simollet employed on other duty.

6. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, v. Goldingham.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

March 6. W. Douglas, Esq., senior deputy register of court of Sudr and Foudary Udalur, for twelve months, for England.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, in extension, for six weeks, to Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 21, 1832.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to continue to exercise command of centre division of army, during absence of Maj. Gen. Sir Andrew M'Dowall, on sick certificate.

Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Woodfall proceeding to Europe.

Feb. 24.—Capt. T. M. Claridge, 43d N.I., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during illness of Capt. R. S. Wilson.

Mr. G. S. Conolly admitted on estab. as a cadet of infantry, and app. to act as ensign.

Lieut. Geo. Dunsmure, 8th L.C., to be adj. to that corps.

Feb. 28.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., assist. qu. mast gen. with Hyderabad subd. force, to act as barrack-master at presidency during absence of Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C.

Lieut. Fr. J. Netham, 30th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Gascolgne proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st L.I., to be adj. to that corps.

Sen. Assist. Surg. John Adam to be surgeon from 17th Feb. 1832, v. Wilson.

Mr. Colin Paterson, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg. and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Supernum. Lieut. E. B. Stevenson admitted on effective strength of 40th N.I.

Capt. C. D. Dun, 44th N.I., relieved from office of Deputy Judge Advocate General, he being incapable of performing duties of that appointment from continued indisposition arising from a wound received in action.

Capt. Arch. Douglas, 49th, and Capt. Geo. Wright, 10th N.I., permitted to exchange situations in regiments to which they stand appointed, under prescribed conditions.

The leave to retire from service and to return to Europe, granted, under date 18th Jan. last, to Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, 21st N.I., cancelled in compliance with his request.

March 2.—Sen. Surg. John Macleod to act as superintending surgeon in ceded districts, from date of Mr. Towell's embarkation for Europe.

March 6.—*Artillery.* Sen. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Pearce to be col.; Sen. Maj. John G. Bonner to be lieut. col.; Sen. Capt. Arch. Crawford to be major; Sen. 1st-Lieut. James Booker to be capt.; and Sen. 2d-Lieut. David Carruthers to be 1st-lieut., v. Hayes dec.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Wm. Pitcairn admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery, to complete estab.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 15, 1832.—Cornet Thomas Snell posted to 7th L.C.

Lieut. Wilkinson, 39th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Trincomopoly, during absence of Lieut. Harper; date of order 14th Feb.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. J. P. Beresford, of artillery, posted to horse brigade, v. Lavie.

The following removals ordered in Artillery:—2d-Lieut. D. Carruthers, from 4th to 3d bat.; W. A. Orr, h. b., from doing duty with 2d, to do duty with 3d bat.; W. M. Molynceux, from 1st to 3d bat.; J. A. Gunthorpe, from 3d to 1st bat.; Acting 2d-Lieut. G. Hutton, from 2d to 1st bat.; H. T. M. Berdmore, from 2d to 1st bat.; G. Selby, from 2d to 3d bat.; J. Caulfield, from 3d to 2d bat.; R. Morgell, from 3d to 2d bat.

Feb. 28.—Cornet W. D. Erskine, 7th L.C., removed from riding school and directed to join his regiment.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson removed from H.M. 41st regt., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 2. Ens. Alex Wood, 29th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 24. Lieut. Col. D. Ross, 18th N.I.—Superintend. Surg. J. Towell, ceded districts, for health.—Lieut. E. J. Gascolgne, 30th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Everest and Ens. C. Gordon, both 13th N.I., for health.—Ens. W. Binnett, 16th N.I., for health.—Ens. D. C. Campbell, 16th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Ens. F. Knyvett, 31st L.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—28. Rev. G. J. Laurie, senior minister of the Scotch Church, for health.—March 2. Capt. Geo. Wright, 49th N.I., for health.—6. Capt. T. B. Jones, 44th N.I.—Capt. E. T. Clarke, 37th N.I.—Capt. T. Thompson, 1st N.V.B.—Lieut. Edw. King, 16th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 25. Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., and adj. to Governor's body guard, for nine months, for health.—28. Lieut. Morland, superintendent of Hydrabad survey, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 3. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws (bearing the flag of Rear Adm. Sir Edw. Owen), from a cruise; and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Calcutta.—4. *Seymour*, Braithwaite, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—7. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from Bengal.—10. *Neptune*, Cumberlandge, from London.

Departures.

Feb. 24. *Zenobia*, Owen, for London.—27. *Heracles*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—March 1. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Masulipatam; and *Gemian*, Laud, for Calcutta.—3. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, for Port Louis.—G. H. M. S. *Southampton*, Laws, on a cruise.—7. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, for Cannanore.—10. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for London.—11. *Scotstria*, Liddell, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Masulipatam, the lady of D. Banner-man, Esq., civil service, of a son.
22. At Ootacamund, the lady of Dr. Macdonough, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 10. At Masulipatam, Capt. Charles Hewetson, 49th N.I., to Miss E. Kevin, niece to W. E. E. Conwell, Esq., garrison surgeon at that station.

21. At Madras, Lieut. and Adj. John James M'Murdo, 45th regt. N.I., to Emily, third daughter of the late A. Flower, Esq., Madras.

— At Madras, Assist. Surg. John M'Kenna, 45th regt. N.I., to Jessie, fourth daughter of the late A. Flower, Esq., Madras.

23. At Madras, Capt. Joseph Leggett, 3d L. Inf., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Baker, of Montague Place, London.

March 1. At Masulipatam, A. Wight, Esq., assistant surgeon Madras army, to Miss M. A. Fitzgerald, only daughter of the late Capt. Fitz-Gerald, of H.M. 34th regt.

9. At Madras, Holt White, Esq., late of the Bengal cavalry, to Mrs. Luxmore, widow of the late Dr. Luxmore, of the Bengal medical service.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Punganore, his highness Emudy Chikka Royai Easavanth Bahader Rajah of Punganore, aged 29. His highness has left behind him a large family.

21. At Vepery, Mrs. W. G. Talbot, aged 43.

22. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. G. W. Watson, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

March 6. At Madras, Major A. Turner, 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Lately. At New Town, Mr. Thomas La Rive, clerk in the department of the gun-carriage manufactory.

— The ex-King of Candy, who has been for some years past a state prisoner in the fort at Vellore.

Bombay.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

General Department, Bombay Castle, Feb. 22, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the oriental languages, that the under-mentioned gentlemen have attained a proficiency in the

Hindoostanee language which qualifies them for official employment; the order in which they are placed being intended to express their respective degrees of proficiency:—

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, who arrived in India on 21st May 1831.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, ditto ditto 27th Sept. 1831.

Mr. E. E. Briggs, ditto ditto 8th Jan. 1831.

Mr. R. Stagg, ditto ditto 21st May 1831.

Mr. C. Price, ditto ditto 14th May 1829.

Mr. R. Keays, ditto ditto 16th June 1830.

2d. His Lordship in Council has also received a report from the committee, that the under-mentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in the Mahratta and Guzerattee languages:—

Mr. J. Gordon, in the Mahratta language.

Mr. A. Remington, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. S. Law, Guzerattee ditto.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 27. *Triumph*, Green, from London, at Colombo.

DEATH.

Jan. 20. At Kandy, the Rev. Thomas Ireland, aged 49, successively chaplain to his Majesty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Ceylon.

Penang.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10. Mr. W. Wright, for many years bailiff of the Hon. Court of Judicature.

Feb. 7. Lieut. John A. Sheunan, 46th regt. Madras Nat. Infantry.

Van Diemen's Land.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. — MR. ROBINSON AND THE ABORIGINAL NATIVES.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Jan. 19, 1832.

—Mr. G. A. Robinson, having rendered a very important service to the whole community in conciliating, and bringing into Hobart Town, the Oyster Bay and Big River tribes of aboriginal natives, the Lieutenant Governor has directed the great satisfaction he feels at Mr. Robinson's success to be thus publicly expressed.

His Excellency relies upon Mr. Robinson's confident belief, that there are now no hostile natives remaining in the settled districts, either to the eastward or to the south side of the island, and his Excellency feels assured that many lives will be preserved by the zeal, perseverance, and intrepidity which Mr. Robinson has displayed in the performance of the important duty with which he has been intrusted.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1831. P. A. Mulgrave, Esq., to be chairman of quarter sessions at Launceston, Norfolk Plains, &c. &c., and also commissioner of Court of Requests at Launceston, v. W. Lytton, Esq., resigned.

Matthew Foster, Esq., to be chief police magistrate, v. P. A. Mulgrave, Esq.

Feb. 16, 1832. Josiah Spode, Esq., to be principal superintendent of convicts.

Thomas Maron, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate and muster master.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Moodie, of a daughter.

Nov. 11. At Launceston, the lady of Thos. Pitcairn, Esq., of a son.

12. At Bathman, Lower Clyde, the lady of Lieut. Torlesse, R.N., of a daughter.

24. At Hobart Town, the lady of Charles McLachlan, Esq., of a son.

26. At Hobart Town, the lady of Alfred Stephen, Esq., solicitor-general, of a daughter.

Lately. At Nutsburg, the lady of Capt. Moriarty, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 15, 1831. At New Norfolk, Simon Lord, Esq., of Launceston, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Wm. Birch, Esq., of Hobart Town.

Jan. 26, 1832. At Hobart Town, David Lambe, Esq., to Harriet Catherine, sister of Saxe Bannister, Esq., formerly attorney-general of New South Wales.

Feb. 4. At New Norfolk, Henry Melville, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Eliza Romney, only daughter of the late Joseph Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9, 1831. At Hobart Town, Madame Margaret D'Hottman, aged 53, one of the first inhabitants of this colony.

Oct. 22. Mrs. Lester, wife of Mr. J. Lester, of Hobart Town.

Lately. At New Norfolk, Mrs. Hammond, widow of the late J. M. Hammond, Esq., of Hobart Town.

Mauritius.

APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 22, 1831. George F. Dick, Esq., to be chief secretary to government.

DEATH.

Dec. 7. At Port Louis, Capt. John S. Hughes, of the 5d Regt. or Buffs.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Henry Fraser to be chaplain at Simon's Town, in the room of the Rev. G. Sturt dec.

The Rev. Wm. Robertson to be minister at Clanwilliam.

John Stuart, Esq., to act as high sheriff of this colony, for year 1832.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 13. At Stellenbosch, the lady of W. M. Mackay, Esq., civil commissioner, Cape district, of a daughter.

22. At Rondebosch, the lady of Major Hartley, of a son.

Feb. 10, 1832. At Chavonne, the lady of R. Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Cape Town, the lady of Mr. R. Dyce, of a son.

March 2. At Cape Town, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a son.

9. At Newlands, the lady of Capt. Marjoribanks, of a son.

27. At Cape Town, Mrs. Henry Sherman, of a son.

April 1. At Cape Town, Mrs. Fairbairn of a daughter.

10. At Cape Town, the lady of Thos. Nightengale, Esq., of a son.

14. At Cape Town, the lady of Daniel J. Cloete, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Kowie House, Port Frances, the lady of Lieut. I. F. Cowderoy, late 21st L. Drags., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 23. At Cape Town, Benjamin Phillips, Esq., to Rosa Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Whitcomb, Esq., attorney at law.

Dec. 6. At Cape Town, Frederick Hammond, Esq., major 75th regt., to Catherine, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Taylor, 20th Light Dragoons.

Jan. 6, 1832. At Cape Town, W. G. McCarthy, Esq., to Miss Eliza Miller.

9. At Cape Town, Thomas Harris, Esq., merchant, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Reeves, of Cork.

March 8. At George, Mr. H. G. Muntingh, jun., to Rosa, second daughter of R. C. Harker, Esq., government resident in Plettenberg Bay.

26. At Cape Town, W. G. Anderson, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Deane, of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Oct. 9. At Cape Town, Ann, widow of the late Mr. J. Nixon, aged 60.

Nov. 15. At the Cape, Capt. Warren Markham, of the 73d Highlanders, in his 31st year.

17. Mr. John Knipe, aged 18.

Jan. 8, 1832. At Vineyard, near Cape Town, Francis Hawkins, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, aged 64.

14. Mrs. J. M. Hendall, aged 42.

16. At Graham's Town, A. B. Deltz, Esq., a native of Holland. He formerly held the appointment of Dutch resident at the island of Bornco.

22. At Sir Lowry's Pass, Mr. John Evans, of the firm of Needham and Evans, aged 41.

24. At his residence in Table Valley, Josua Andreas Joubert, Esq., LL.D., advocate, aged 38.

Feb. 4. Drowned, in crossing the Fish River, near Caffer Drifts, Lieut. Adye, 98th Regt. He was returning to Graham's Town from attending a court-martial at Gualana point.

6. At Muizenberg, Mr. Samuel Langley, aged 41.

7. Capt. S. Phelps, aged 30.

13. Mr. R. Woodcock, aged 51.

17. At Cape Town, the Rev. Benjamin Croft Goodison, M.A., chaplain to his Majesty's forces.

28. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. Louisa Adriana Hoorn, wife of the Rev. T. J. Herold, aged 46.

— At Stellenbosch, the Rev. M. Dorcherds, aged 69, after having officiated nearly forty-six years as a minister on the establishment of the Dutch Reformed Church of this colony.

March 9. At Cape Town, aged 79, Mrs. Bletterman, widow of the late J. M. Bletterman, Esq.

18. Mr. Charles Jordan, aged 38.

27. Mrs. F. Stanley, sen., aged 54.

28. Mr. James Gough, aged 49.

April 24. At Cape Town, Johanna Christina Bird, wife of C. Bird, Esq., formerly secretary to the government, aged 50.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

July 28th.

Up to the latest period to which we could delay the press, we have received no intelligence from any part of the East of a later date than is contained in the preceding pages.

The *Larkins*, from China, which she quitted on the 6th March, has arrived off Dover; but no letters or papers have yet been received from her.

The next advices from Malacca will probably bring some interesting intelligence respecting the operations against Nanning, the paughlool of which was determined to resist the expedition about to march against him.

A fire has happened at Moulmein, which burned 300 huts.

The town of Kaira, under the Bombay presidency, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 6th February.

A German paper, announces intelligence from Constantinople, of 10th of May, that the Sultan has declared Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, and his son

Ibrahim, outlaws, deprived them of the pashaliks hitherto intrusted to them, and appointed Hussein Pacha to succeed them in the governments of Egypt, Abyssinia, and Candia. The *Ottoman Monitor*, of the 5th May, contains the firman to this effect, which gives the sentence pronounced by the Mufti on Mehemet and his son, signed by forty Ulemas. The Porte has, besides, addressed a circular to all the foreign ministers, informing them of this decision, and requesting the European courts to prohibit their respective merchantmen from visiting the Egyptian ports till the termination of the contest with Mehemet. The Turkish fleet destined to act against him sailed from Constantinople on the 7th May. The Turkish army in Asia receives considerable reinforcements.

We apprehend the success of the viceroy over the Pasha of Acre, detailed in our present number, will, perhaps, stop a course which might lead to important events.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 164.)

29th April 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq., re-examination continued.—*Q.* In examining Mr. Rickards' statement, have you found that he has fallen into the same error as Mr. Thornley, and computed the reduction of 6d. in the pound in his estimate?—*A.* Mr. Rickards has taken the average for a number of years; but he falls into the same error as Mr. Bates and Mr. Thornley, of taking the rate of exchange in one year, and the prices in another. *Q.* Have you seen a price-current of Canton of June 1829, in which the exchange is stated at 3s. 11d.?—*A.* I have seen only the price-current of April 1829, in which it is stated at from 4s. to 4l. 2d. *Q.* You have stated that an error runs through the calculation of those gentlemen, inasmuch as they have taken the lowest rate of exchange, applying it to the price for the whole period. Are you not aware that Mr. Bates's calculation is only founded upon one year, during which he states that the average rate of exchange was that which he took?—*A.* So far as respects the exchange, but not as respects the prices realized by the Company for the tea. *Q.* Are you aware that Mr. Bates states in his evidence, when he takes the last sale price at 2s. 7d., "that is the price obtained at the last sale of the East-India Company?"—*A.* Yes, but that is not the fact; the average price was 2s. 4d. 312 decimals, instead of 2s. 7d. as taken by Mr. Bates. *Q.* Will you be good enough to give in a statement of your calculation, by which you make the price of tea in 1829 come out to 14½d. instead of 13½d.?—*A.* My calculation is simply this: a pencil of tea, 133½ lbs., losing two and a half per cent. by wastage, purchased for 29 taels, each tael being worth 5s. 5½d., costs 14½d. per lb. *Q.* You have said that the average sale price received last year was 2s. 4d., and in correcting Mr. Thornley's computation you state it at 2s. 2d.?—*A.* Mr. Bates's evidence applies to *congo* tea, Mr. Thornley's applies to *all* descriptions of tea; that accounts for the difference between those two prices. *Q.* From Mr. Bates's calculations you have deducted a sum of about £350,000, as excess obtained by the Company in the sale of tea in the price at which they put up their teas; do not you consider that as a profit by the Company?—*A.* Undoubtedly it is a profit; but my distinction is this, it is not what they demanded, it is the result

of a fair competition in a market abundantly supplied. *Q.* Will you explain what you mean by a fair competition?—*A.* I mean that any one may go and bid for the teas. *Q.* That is according to the supply which the Company put into the market?—*A.* I will explain how the Company manage their supply. Previously to making the tea declaration every quarter, they look at the amount of the deliveries during the previous quarter; they look also at the quantities sold in the previous sales, and they always put up at the sale a larger quantity than the average amount of the deliveries at the previous sales of the year, increasing the quantities of those sorts of tea from which there appears to have been the greatest demand; that is also the principle which governs the Company's orders to China for tea. The Committee are also perhaps aware that, as a proof of the market being abundantly supplied, very large quantities have been rejected. *Q.* That is to say, left unsold at the upset price?—*A.* Exactly. *Q.* Are the dollars that arrive here from China so inferior in quality that they are necessarily melted, and sold as silver, being unfit for use as dollars?—*A.* I have heard that that is the case, but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining it officially. I am not aware, within my experience, of the Company's having brought dollars from China to England. *Q.* If that is the case, does not it follow that any person computing the dollar at Canton at 3s. 11d. should take into his consideration the inferiority of the quality?—*A.* Undoubtedly; the value of the dollar in exchange must be affected by the quantity of silver contained in it. *Q.* Do you think that the Company might conduct the trade at a lower rate of freight than what appears to be the freight paid for the East India Company's ships?—*A.* The Company take up their ships under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature. I allude to the 39th Geo. III. c. 89, the provisions of which were re-enacted in 1818, in an Act carried through by the late Mr. Canning, when president of the India Board. The Act provides, that the Company in contracting for ships shall make it a condition of the contract that those ships shall be applicable to trade and to warfare. The Act also requires that the Company shall take up the ships for a certain number of voyages, and although that may be an arrangement which, generally speaking, is at least as

beneficial to the contractor as to the Company, yet when it happens, as it has done to the Company, that contracts have been entered into in periods of high prices, followed by periods of unusually low prices, it is quite clear that the Company's shipping system must suffer in comparison with that of the private merchant; that is the case at present. The existing contracts for the ships now in the service were most of them entered into six and seven years ago. That the Company can engage ships, if they act solely as merchants, as cheaply as individuals, is evinced in the fact that when, under the authority which that Act gives them, they have taken up ships for only one voyage, they have got them quite as cheap as a merchant could. The difference in the rate of freight between the average period, when the Company made the contracts for large ships now in the service and the present time, cannot be less than eighteen or twenty per cent. Q. Do you mean to state that if it were not for the contract, the East-India Company would freight to India as cheap as a private trader?—A. If the Company were unfettered by law, and were not compelled to make their ships applicable to political services, I have no doubt that they would engage them upon as good terms as individuals. Q. When it has happened that there has been a great rise in price instead of a depression, did they make an allowance to the contractors?—A. That was done by a special Act of Parliament; and I believe the late Mr. Canning, who carried that bill through, took occasion distinctly to guard against its being construed into any thing like a precedent. Q. In the early part of your evidence you alluded to the assistance rendered to the Indian territory by the China trade, are you aware that it has been given in evidence before this Committee, that after paying the interest on the bond-debt, and paying the dividend to the proprietor, that trade has been a loss to the Company instead of a profit?—A. I have had an opportunity of examining the statements delivered in to this Committee by Mr. Rickards, with a view of showing that the profits of the tea trade have not been sufficient to meet the charge of the interest upon the Company's bond debt, and the dividends to the proprietors; and I am prepared now to prove to the Committee that Mr. Rickards's statements involve errors and omissions, which, when corrected, leave a credit to the amount of £956,361 for the first of his statements, being that for 1820-21; of £1,127,696 for the second of his statements, being that for 1814-15; of £659,167 for the third of his statements, being that for 1827-8; and of £873,174 for the fourth of his statements, being that of an average of years since

1814-15. These errors are caused by an excessive charge for wastage, by including the India as well as the China freight, by including as charges several items already included in the invoice amount, by considering the interest on the Company's own capital as an actual outgoing, and by considering all the sea insurance as an outgoing; whereas the Company, being their own insurers, have themselves, after charging insurance, the profit of that account. If the Committee wish it, I am prepared with those four statements of Mr. Rickards, together with those statements as I have ventured to correct them, and will, if desired, deliver these statements in, one opposed to the other, as a part of my evidence. [The witness then delivered in certain statements, which are cited in our fifth vol., p. 15].

10th May 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq., further examined.—Q. In your answer to question 4298, you say, "that combining ordinary usage, as respects interest being included in the invoice charges, with the parliamentary enactment, the upset price of the tea should include interest from the time of the first expenditure to the time when the sale proceeds of the teas are realized." This may be the practice and the mode of computation pursued by a private merchant; but will you explain in what way it seems to you that the parliamentary enactment, to which you have referred, gives power to the Company to charge interest prior to the arrival of the tea in England?—A. The parliamentary enactment authorizes the Company to charge prime cost and the charges of importation. If interest were not included up to the period of arrival, I apprehend it would not be the prime cost and charges, but prime cost and charges minus interest, because the public in that case would have the free use of the Company's capital, which I never can believe was intended. Q. In answer to question 4300, you say, "that the charge which the Company make of interest under the Commutation Act is for eighteen months; and you have ascertained that the average period that the tea is in warehouse here is twenty months." Why does the Company resort to a mode of charging interest which, according to your statement, is less advantageous than if you charged interest for the period that the tea is in warehouse here? and the committee put this question the more especially, because that which you state would be the most advantageous for the Company would, it is evident, be in stricter conformity with the wording of the Commutation Act.—A. At the period that the Company determine to put up the tea to sale, they cannot possibly say how long all of it will

remain in warehouse ; it therefore is necessary that they should proceed upon estimate, and my wish was to inform the committee that I had ascertained that the estimate which the Company so make is accurate, and within bounds. Q. When did you ascertain that?—A. Previously to my last examination before this committee. Q. Did you ever ascertain, during any part of the prior years when the estimate was formed, that the number of months was longer than the estimate you have taken?—A. The period of eighteen months, which the Company charge, is necessarily that which must always occur, as the Company's ships arrive only at one period of the year; and the Act of Parliament requires that there should at least (for it is a minimum) be always a year's consumption on hand. It is clear, therefore, that the actual period must be eighteen months, or the act would be violated. Q. With reference to the present market price of silver, you say, in answer to question 4305, "that upon an average of all the years since 1811-15, there is only a fractional difference between the value of the rupee at the market price and at the old standard." This may be; but would it not have been a more correct and a more strictly mercantile mode of proceeding, to have considered what was the market price of silver each separate year, and not what it was upon the average of years?—A. Possibly it might have been; though I would explain that the standard of 5s. 2d. still existed in 1817, and that so late as 1819, Mr. Tooke, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, stated distinctly that 5s. 2d. was then the standard. Q. You say, in answer to question 4308, that "the old rate of 6s. 8d. per tale was recognized in 1781, in a paper appended to the Ninth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs;" the committee wish to ask you whether that rate, having been so recognized in 1781, is the Company's justification for continuing, whatever may be the exchange at Canton upon England, so to rate the tale, that is, for continuing to rate the tale at 6s. 8d.?—A. That valuation of 6s. 8d. per tale is not merely recognized in the report of 1781, but it is also recognized by the Select Committee on East-India Affairs in their Fourth Report in 1812, in which they state "the common valuation of the tale of 6s. 8d. will be assumed in the sequel to this Report;" and I would further state, that it is convenient and necessary in affairs so extensive and complicated as the Company's are, that they should in all their accounts observe fixed rates of exchange; the only question, I conceive, that can arise, is whether the

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rates which they so observe are fair as medium rates. If they are not so, or if through a change in circumstances they have ceased to be so, then I think it must be admitted that the Company ought to alter them. When a revolution took place in the Indian exchanges, in consequence of the opening of the trade, the Court of Directors were anxious to alter their fixed rates of exchange. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India were of a different opinion, and they would not allow the rates to be altered. Hence it became necessary for the Court of Directors to continue the old rate of 6s. 8d. in the China accounts, because the repayments by the Indian territory to the Company's commerce *via* China were made at the rates which the Board controlled. Q. In answer to question 4313, you stated, "that the territory obtains great advantage by remitting the three millions sterling annually at the Board rates of exchange, 2s. 3d. '84 per sicca rupee;" but in answer to question 4307, you state "that the Company have never acquiesced in the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board;" will you reconcile what seems to be a contradiction. In one answer you attribute great advantage to the Indian territory with respect to the Board's rates of exchange, whereas in a preceding answer you state the Company's hostility to those rates: and you observe, that had the Company sanctioned those rates in computing the cost of tea, the raising of the upset price of tea would be the consequence?—A. The court's objection to the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board was one of account. The only difference by the adoption of the court's plan, in lieu of that prescribed by the Board, would have been that the territory, instead of getting an advantage in exchange, would have got the same amount advantage directly from the surplus commercial profits of the Company under the Act of the 53d; the territory, therefore, would have been in the same position as it is now. It would only have been a change in account. Q. In answer to question 4324, you state that "the tale has been placed in China, by consignment of British manufactures, at 7s. '49, would it be in your power to let the committee know in detail how you have come to this conclusion?—A. If the committee wish for such an account, that can of course be produced. Q. Supposing the adventure made by the Company in manufactured goods from England, or from India, upon which there should be a loss of fifty per cent., should you feel the Act of Parliament was not strained by the charging the tale at a rate which would cover that loss?—A. I have stated in my last examination, that such a loss would properly affect the

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value of the tale, as I regard all the consignments as remittances. Q. In answer to question 4338, you have stated "that the necessity of transferring from India to England about £4,000,000 sterling per annum, is a circumstance presenting a formidable obstacle to the growth of a profitable export trade from this country, either to India or to China;" is it then your opinion, that neither China nor India will ever become extensive markets for British manufactures?—A. I could not presume to say so at any period; but more especially at a period like the present, when the commerce of nations is so much better understood than it used to be. What I wished to impress upon the committee was, a sense of the difficulty to which any thing like a free trade to India or to China must be subject, from the obligation under which India is placed, of annually effecting a large remittance, irrespective of returns in the ordinary course of trade. Q. Do you consider that the same difficulty would apply were a like remittance to be due from any one part of this empire to another?—A. I conceive a similar difficulty would apply to the case of trade between this country and another; that if this country had to make a large payment to another country, it would be the same kind of difficulty, differing only in degree. Q. Would it apply to the different parts of the same empire?—A. It does not seem to me that the cases are quite similar. Q. Do you not think that in the event of a free trade between this country and China, and thus putting an end to the Company's monopoly, the active enterprise and eager competition of private individuals would by degrees lead to the introduction into China of our manufactures upon a far more extended scale than exists at present?—A. I apprehend that nobody would send goods to India or to China, but with a view to obtain returns for them. I think that the capacity of those countries to yield returns to a profitable market is checked by the circumstance I have mentioned respecting remittances; but no doubt if the demands upon India could be reduced, or if the marketable returns from India could be increased, there would be greater facility for the sale of British manufactures. Q. You have referred to the demands upon India for remittance to England; and although the committee are now engaged in the China trade, this so blends India and China together, that the committee wish to ask you, whether you do not think that the resources of India might be vastly enlarged if British capital and British skill were applied to India more extensively than is the case at present?—A. I hardly feel myself competent to give an opinion upon a point of that kind. It certainly seems to be

desirable, as far as possible, that the resources of India should be developed to the utmost extent that they can be, consistent with the securities and interests of the native inhabitants, towards whom, it appears to me, we owe an obligation paramount to every other consideration involved in this discussion. Q. Referring to what you have said respecting the remittances from India, would not those remittances be effected with as much ease and advantage through private trade as through the Company's trade?—A. I would state as a matter of fact, that, upon a comparison of the Company's remittances since 1814 with the rates of exchange prevalent in India for bills upon England, the Company have gained a penny per rupee by effecting their remittances through trade as compared with the rate of private bills. Were it practicable to effect so large a remittance through private trade, the committee will see that the private trader must cover his expense in making that remittance, and that he could never afford to give the Indian territory the advantage that the Company's profits now give to it of 2s. 3d. 84 per sicca rupee. Q. From the advantages derivable to the British public by the results of free trade, might not means be found of enabling the Company to pay in England the India territorial charges?—A. It will be for the wisdom of Parliament to consider whether the possible advantage to this country of an open trade with China would compensate for the certain cost of making up to India the losses which it would sustain by the trade being thrown open. Q. What would it lose?—A. It will lose that which it now gets from the Company's commerce in the shape of exchange, and in the shape of direct contribution. The real deficiency of the Indian territory to pay the territorial charges, since 1814, has, to the best of my recollection, amounted to about £20,000,000 sterling; but the debt which the territory has been obliged to incur in consequence falls short of that by about £7,000,000 sterling, which has been made up, by the commerce. Q. Do you mean to say that £7,000,000 have been gained in commerce by the East-India Company since 1814?—A. Upwards of £12,000,000, computing the accounts at the mercantile interest of the Board's rates of exchange, which latter rates are observed in the Company's accounts of profit and loss; so that what the territory gained in the shape of exchange does not appear in that account as profit, but merges in the prime cost. Q. Do you mean that the Company has applied £12,000,000 of its commercial profits to territorial payments, besides the difference which is gained by the territory in the Board's exchange?—A. No, in-

cluding that. I mean, that if the Company had been completely separated from the Indian territory, and had acted only as merchants, under the provisions of the law applicable to them in that character, they would now have been £12,000,000 richer than they are, and the territory would have been so much poorer.—*Q.* Of that £12,000,000, can you state what portion is China trade?—*A.* I can only refer the committee to the accounts they have upon their table. *Q.* From all that you have stated in the evidence you have given, is not the conclusion inevitable that the public of this country are taxed for India; the only question being whether the amount shall be obtained by the East-India Company through their monopoly, or by the Chancellor of the Exchequer directly?—*A.* I really am not prepared to say that the public of this country are taxed for India; but I am prepared to say that India does essentially depend upon the profits of the China trade as administered by the Company. *Q.* If the trade were thrown open, of course it would still be competent to the Company to trade with China; and if the possession of large capital and of all the other immense advantages arising from establishments already formed, and from influence in China obtained and fixed when there were no competitors; if all those and other advantages could not enable the Company to struggle successfully with private traders, is it not an obvious inference that the existing monopoly cannot fail to be injurious to the British empire?—*A.* I think that the Company's trading and individuals trading in competition might have effects mutually injurious without the country's being benefited. The Company might undoubtedly still trade, and those advantages which are enumerated in the question would afford them an opportunity, I conceive, of trading successfully in competition with private merchants; but of course their profits, if they had competitors, would be much less than they are now, and that decrease of profit would *pro tanto* prevent their ministering to the aid of the Indian territory. *Q.* Would not that decrease of profit be for the benefit of the consumer of the tea in England?—*A.* If he got the tea cheaper. *Q.* Would he not do so?—*A.* I am not prepared to say he would, as that depends upon considerations applicable to the trade in China as well as in England. *Q.* In the statement which Mr. Rickards delivered in of the profits of the Company's tea trade, and in your correction of it, the committee observe that the tale, in the computation of the prime cost of the tea,

has been taken at 6s. 8d.; does not that include the loss at the Board's rate?—*A.* Yes, it does. The difference between the Board's and the mercantile rates forms a further deduction to be made from Mr. Rickards's result, if the object be to ascertain the real out-run of the tea trade in a commercial point of view. *Q.* It has been stated to this committee by Mr. Rickards, in answer to question 3790a, that the balance deficient of the Company has increased, since 1815, from £2,611,311 to £10,102,812; is that statement correct?—*A.* An examination of the accounts to which Mr. Rickards refers will show that they are not confined to the Company's commerce, but that they embrace the whole of their affairs, territorial and commercial. It has never been denied that the debt of India has been increased considerably since 1814. *Q.* your answer to question 4375, you stated that in Mr. Rickards's account of the profits of the tea trade he has included in his charges several items already included in the invoice amount: will you specify what those charges are, and can you, if called upon, prove your statement by the production of an account?—*A.* Undoubtedly. The invoice cost of the tea comprises the freight of the outward consignments, and also what are called "the proportional charges" upon the homeward, with all the expenses incurred in China and paid there. *Q.* Will you explain the cause of the variation in the amount of freight and demurrage?—*A.* Mr. Rickards has taken the whole of the commercial freight disbursed within the year; whereas I have taken only that portion of the commercial freight which applies to the tea brought home, and included in Mr. Rickards's account. Mr. Rickards includes the freight applicable to the India as well as the China trade, and also the outward as well as the homeward freight from China; whereas the outward is comprised in the invoice cost. *Q.* Will you furnish an account of the freight and other charges laid on the outward goods which ought not to be included in the account, but which Mr. Rickards, as you suppose, has included, for the same years, to which Mr. Rickards's statement relates?—*A.* Such an account can be prepared if the committee desire it. *Q.* Will you also explain why you credit the account with the sale to the amount of 27,975,041 lbs. while Mr. Rickards states it as only 25,492,001 lbs.?—*A.* The amount of 27,975,041 lbs. is the quantity of tea stated on the other side as having been imported, deducting only the Company's expenditure in wastage.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 6.*

Zemindar of Noozed Bill.—On the order of the day for the third reading of this Bill,

The *Lord Chancellor* said: This bill is a proceeding of no ordinary nature, and I am desirous, therefore, of stating the opinion I entertain upon it; and for this reason, that should this bill pass, the period will not be long before we shall have many more applications of a similar nature, founded upon the precedent to which the passing of this measure would give rise; though I admit, that the forming a precedent could not be urged as an objection, provided the case which was to originate the precedent was founded on the basis of principle and justice. My Lords, I consider this bill to be deficient in these requisites, and deficient in those circumstances which will justify your Lordships in passing a special act of parliament for the purpose of affording relief to, the promoters of the present measure. The facts of the case are spread over a pretty large extent both of time and space; they are, in some degree, complicated, and connected with circumstances which are matters of account, and which are involved in considerable intricacy. It is, however, I think, not necessary that your Lordships should enter into that inquiry, or to discuss or consider any arguments or point of law that might arise upon this matter of account; because I think your Lordships will be enabled to dispose of it without such inquiry.

The occurrences, which gave rise to the present claim for relief, took place so far back as the year 1776. I do not mean to say that the intervention of such a period of time necessarily bars a remedy; but it must be shewn that a sufficient reason existed why the claim could not be prosecuted; more particularly in cases connected with circumstances like those under which this debt was originated.

My Lords, there has been, for upwards of a century, an understanding between the East-India Company and their servants,—an understanding based upon the soundest principles of policy and good government,—that no servant of the Company, but more especially those who filled high situations in the different presidencies, should engage in any money-transactions with the native powers, or with the country-governments. Now a question has been raised whether a zemindar comes under the denomination of a country government. I will only say, in passing, that so far as this case is con-

cerned, I think he is, and that therefore these transactions with the zemindar of Noozed do come within the description of cases to which the prohibition extends. This prohibition is founded on expediency, and it cannot be doubted but those persons, who represent, in whole or in part, the government of India, are excluded, and it is highly proper that they should be excluded, from entering into any private pecuniary arrangements with any native powers whatever. That such an understanding does exist, that it has existed, and that the prohibition is founded on justice and expediency, is, I think, a matter so clear as not to require any elucidation.

I will just draw your Lordship's attention to the fact, that so long ago as the year 1714, an order was issued by the East-India Company on this subject, in the court's general letter to Fort St. George in the Madras presidency, dated the 27th of October in that year, which is as follows:

We very well like the injunctions mentioned in the 77th paragraph of your letter, by the *London*, to all our people, that none of them have any dealings with the country-governments in money-matters, and earnestly desire this may frequently be repeated to all places, as our standing irrevocable order, never to be broken on any occasion.

Another prohibition was promulgated, and that at a much later period, dated the 11th of June 1777, in the extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the governor in council of Fort St. George:—

It is our further order, that no Company's servant, or any person under the Company's protection, be permitted to lend money to any of the country powers in India, nor to any person or persons holding commissions under, or employed by them, directly or indirectly, to be repaid at a future time on mortgages, or securities in the nature of mortgages upon lands, or for the produce, or any growing revenue of the country; and in case any of the Company's servants are now concerned in any such loans as aforesaid, such servant or servants shall draw up a specific and particular account of the whole transactions from the beginning, setting forth how such loan or loans is or are secured, to be delivered to our President or Council within thirty days after this regulation shall be made known, and before such person or persons shall proceed to recover such money; and afterwards they shall and may proceed to recover the same, as they shall think fit.

The advances, of which repayment is now sought, were made, on the liabilities incurred with the zemindary of Noozed, in the years 1775 and 1776; and this order, which it is said makes an exception as regards the present case, was issued in 1777. But it appears, that in the year 1779, two years after the period at which this claim of Mr. Hodges commences, he took a mortgage on some of the villages of the zemindar of Noozed. There is also an act of parliament on the subject—13th

George III.,—but I do not think it necessary to shew whether there was or was not an infringement of positive orders of the Company, or of an act of parliament.

All I wish to prove is, that there has been a prohibition on this head affecting all the Company's servants from the years 1714 downwards, to the present time.

I do not, however, rely on these circumstances for the purpose of shewing your Lordships that this bill ought not to pass; but if I did, and in order to shew that Mr. Hodges ought not to have been concerned in any money-transactions with zemindars, I should refer your Lordships to the documents relied upon by Mr. Hodges himself for the support of his own case—I mean the correspondence of Lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George. Lord Macartney, in his minute of November 1784, says:

Every kind of money-transactions with zemindars and the renters has been strongly prohibited by the Company. Such dealings are injurious at all times; but when they are carried on by the very persons who are themselves entrusted with the collection of the public revenue, the pernicious tendency of them is considerably increased by the influence which those persons derive from official authority.

Lord Macartney further states, that the transaction is in every respect unwarrantable, and then he goes on to say:

Yet there is a respect due to whatever has had the sanction and countenance of government, and I think the individual creditors of Opparow (Opparow being the name of the zemindar of Nooscol, with whom these transactions took place), who are thus situated, have a claim to our consideration.

Now, it is undoubtedly true, that if Lord Macartney had authority to bind the Company with respect to these claims, he adopted the course best adapted to effect that object. He appears to admit that some claim might be made out, but that claim was to be made out hereafter, upon the giving up the possession of certain villages, which were held by Mr. Hodges as mortgaged property, but not so much in the capacity of a private creditor as in his situation as a public officer of the Company; and if that be so, it is quite clear that the giving up possession of these villages, which it was contrary to the rules and orders of the Company he should hold, could give no legal right, or found any ground on which it could be considered that a sanction was given to this claim. But no admission of Lord Macartney's could bind the Company without their approval, and the transactions which led to the supposed recognition, were in direct opposition to the often-reiterated orders of the Company with respect to transactions of this description.

We then find Lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George writing to Mr. Daniel, the chief of the council at Masulipatam, to the following effect:

We shall not here enter into a description of the injury to the public service arising from every kind of money-transactions with zemindars and renters, which have been so strongly prohibited by the Company; but when such dealings are carried on by the very persons entrusted with the collection of the public revenue, the pernicious effects of them is considerably increased, by the influence those persons derive from official authority.

Though the transaction, in every part, appears unwarrantable in its principle, and pernicious in its tendency, the respect due to whatever has had the sanction or countenance of Government, we think, entitles the individual creditors of Opparow, who are thus situated, to our consideration.

We are of opinion that the creditors can have no claim to the assistance of the Company but on the following conditions:—First, that they cheerfully acquiesce in the surrender of the districts, which they have so long, and, under the circumstances above-mentioned, so irregularly held under their management; Secondly, that they deliver in a state of the rise and progress of their demands, and from the time they were liquidated by authority, a regular annual account-current, specifying the receipts and balances. Upon these conditions, faithfully performed, we are willing to recommend their case to the Company, and to establish such provision for them as can with any propriety be set apart from the superior demands of the Company.

I have read these extracts for the purpose of shewing what the present case really is; not for the purpose of forming a ground on which I oppose the third reading of this bill; nor of shewing that Mr. Hodges' conduct was legal or illegal, nor of shewing that the transaction was one which, under the circumstances, ought to have exposed the party to punishment; but I think what I have read is sufficient to shew—I will not say even that the act of Mr. Hodges was an offence, upon that I will give no opinion—that there was an irregularity,—that it was enjoined, and generally understood, from the year 1714, that transactions of this nature ought not to be entered into,—and that the claim, in respect of this transaction, having originated in the manner, and under the circumstances detailed in this correspondence, it is necessary to look at what has followed since. I would ask whether there has not been such a delay on the part of the individual who now comes forward, and of those through and under whom he presents his claim, as to render it impossible that the legislature can pass such an act as this?—an act of the most extraordinary description;—an act, the very object of which is to interfere with the private transactions of individuals; the East-India Company, in this respect, being merely individuals;—an act, which is to cut short all question as to whether the party promoting it has, or has not, a remedy at law or in equity,—for it assumes he has none, or else this act would not be necessary;—an act, not to grant a sum of public money, but to settle a matter of private property between two individuals;—an act, to take £20,000, and upwards, out of the pocket of one individual, to put it into that of another. I do not say that the Legislature is not competent to pass such a bill as this,—for, under circumstances hardly different, it has in-

terfered with respect to the debts due to the Company, and others, by native princes; but this, I say, is a most extraordinary bill, for which, if any precedents exist, they are very few in number,—and to add to which I, for one, my Lords, will not consent.

In order to induce your Lordships to pause before you pass this bill, I need only remind you of the transactions under the Carnatic commission, which was appointed under the authority of Parliament to investigate certain claims of the same nature with the present; why those Commissioners, instead of allowing the full amount of the claims made, on sifting them thoroughly, were so convinced of the manner in which they were put forth, that they struck off no less than 90 per cent. from the amount claimed. Now, let us see what the parties interested in the present Bill have done; supposing, for the present, that the ground on which they claim had been sanctioned by Lord Macartney's letter, and that the claim is indisputably just. In the year 1784, this recognition, which is relied upon, took place, the transaction having taken place in the years 1775-6, the further prohibition of such practices occurring in 1779, your Lordships will find that up to the year 1792, nothing whatever appears to have been done, or any steps whatever taken by Mr. Hodges on the subject of his claim upon this zemindary. Mr. Hodges died in 1794, leaving as his personal representative his widow, Mrs. Hodges, who died in 1824, who was succeeded by the present claimant who is concerned, not alone for himself, but for others, equally entitled in distribution of the property. Mr. Hodges, having quitted India, brought forward his claim, founded upon the recognition of Lord Macartney, in 1792, and claimed relief similar to that which is now asked of the Legislature by this Bill. He memorialized the Company: the opinion of that highly-talented individual, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Dallas, was taken by the parties, to the effect that he could enforce his claim. I think, however, that opinion cuts both ways; whether that opinion was taken before or after the refusal of the Company to entertain this claim, I stop not to inquire: but no proceedings appear to have been had in consequence of that opinion. It appears, therefore, that the claimants could not rely upon the law as it stood.

From the year 1794, in which Mr. Hodges died, until 1801, nothing appears to have been done by Mrs. Hodges. I presume she was advised to do nothing.

To her memorial in 1801, the Court of Directors returned answer,—“That the court, having referred to their resolutions of the 2d of May 1792, and the 8th of May 1793, wherein they declined any in-

terference in the business, have resolved that the prayer of your memorial be not complied with.”

Then, in the year 1803, comes the third link in the chain of circumstances connected with these transactions, at which period the permanent settlement was introduced, and the property attaching to the zemindary, which had belonged to Opparow, was restored to certain members of Opparow's family, the Company relinquishing any further claim in respect of that zemindary. With a full and perfect knowledge of all these facts, nothing whatever was done from the period I have stated; and I therefore contend that the party now claiming has been guilty of most inexcusable *laches*; that he has, in fact, been sleeping on his rights ever since the year 1803, when a final settlement of the transactions respecting this zemindary took place, and at which period the estates were restored to the representatives of Opparow; and here, my Lords, rest the grounds upon which I say this Bill cannot, ought not to pass;—here I take my stand, and say, what was done after 1803? Why, nothing whatever was done by the parties for a period very little short of thirty years.

A Right Reverend Prelate (the Bishop of Worcester) states that the lady (Mrs. Hodges), upon whose state of mind much in this case depends, was, from the year 1809, in a very strange, odd, and eccentric state of mind. It was not, however, till the year 1813, that she became so alienated in mind as to be placed under coercion, and there are even some doubts whether, during the whole of that period, she was capable of transacting business; but there can be little question that from 1803 to 1809, she was chiefly, if not altogether, in a competent condition.

With respect to another time, we have no account whatever, and it does not appear that any step was taken,—I mean the time that elapsed from 1801 to 1803. The party appears to have been lying by during the whole of that time, and to have taken no steps in the matter whatever: on that account, then, as well as for the reasons which will suggest themselves to your Lordships, arising out of the observation which I have taken the liberty to submit to your consideration, I take upon myself to say, that the party in this case is entitled to no extraordinary indulgence; and indeed, I think he comes forward under circumstances which would warrant his being deprived of all ordinary indulgence. The claim has been so conducted, or rather so misconducted, that it cannot now be looked upon otherwise than as an obsolete claim—a stale demand. The claim is, in fact, so tainted,—so contaminated in its origin (if it were not absolutely illegal, which I am disposed to

think it was), that we can find nothing to sanction the extraordinary interference of the Legislature, to pass an act in favour of such a claim. It is with great pain, and with unfeigned reluctance, that I have come to this decision. There is, of course, in human nature, a tendency to lean to our fellow-man, rather than to a great and wealthy corporation, and still rather than to that greater corporation, the State. But that is a feeling with which we should struggle, and, if we do not successfully struggle with it, there will be no end to the claims which will come forward, appealing, as this has done, in the name of misplaced humanity. God forbid that I should say any thing that might lead your Lordships to conclude that I thought expediency should stand in the way of justice. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the strictest justice is the highest expediency. I have treated this case entirely as a judicial case; I have treated it as if I had been hearing it elsewhere, or as if it came before this House in the form of an appeal; hence, therefore, I have felt myself called upon to address your Lordships at so much length, and I advise your Lordships to reject this Bill.

Lord *Wynford* supported the bill. If the claim were good thirty years ago, it must be equally admissible now; and, in his opinion, the claim of the party was founded in justice.

Lord *Ellenborough* contended that the house was bound to reject the bill, on the admitted ground that the claim could not be allowed in any court of justice. He moved that the bill be read that day six months.

Lord *Wharnccliffe* supported the bill. The Company had sanctioned the claim of Mr. *Hodges* by their approval of the arrangement of Lord *Macartney*. The rejection of the bill would be a great hardship and injustice to the party.

The house divided on the amendment: Contents, 14; Non-contents, 23; Majority for the third reading, 9.

The Lord *Chancellor* intreated that the passing of the bill might be postponed to a future day, on the ground that many peers had gone away, not expecting a division. He spoke of the canvassing which had taken place on the subject of this bill. Lords *Kenyon*, *Wharnccliffe*, *Napier*, and *Harewood* opposed delay. A motion for adjournment was rejected on a division by 24 to 15, and the bill passed.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, July 11.

Rite of Suttee.—This was a matter of a petition to his Majesty in Council, by certain Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, &c. against a regulation of the Governor General of Bengal, dated

the 4th December 1829, declaring the practice of suttee illegal, and punishable by the criminal courts.

On the part of the appellants, it was alleged, that when informed that such a regulation as that in question was contemplated by the local government, they presented a petition or remonstrance* to the Governor General, earnestly deprecating the impending interference of government with the religion and customs of the Hindoos; to which petition the Governor General returned a reply,† intimating his intention of persisting in the prohibition; and they prayed that the regulation may be disallowed, on the following grounds:

I. That the regulation, interfering with the most ancient and sacred rites and usages of the appellants, and in direct violation of the conscientious belief of an entire nation, was passed without any previous communication with the parties affected and aggrieved thereby, and without affording them any opportunity whatever of stating their objections to the same.

II. That the several allegations set forth in the preamble of the regulation, as the inducement or ground for the same, are untrue so far they relate to facts, and wholly erroneous so far as they relate to the religious opinions of the Hindoos.

III. That the abuses (if any) which may have arisen or occurred in the practice of suttee, can be effectually prevented by a proper attention to the opinions of the Hindoos, and an equitable administration of the existing laws, without requiring a total interdiction of the practice; the appellants, nevertheless, wholly denying that such abuses have existed.

IV. That upon the receipt of the petition of the 19th of December, the Governor General did not proceed to investigate the facts, or examine the reasons upon which the regulation had been grounded, but dismissed the appellants without redress.

V. And because the regulation is an unjust, impolitic, and direct infringement of the sacred pledge to keep inviolate the religion, laws, and usages of the Hindoos, manifested throughout the whole general tenor of the acts of the legislature of Great Britain, and the regulations and conduct of the government of the East-India Company, and more particularly in opposition to the express terms of the statute 37 Geo. III. cap. cxlii. sec. 12.

On the part of the respondents, the Court of Directors alleged that the power of making laws for the natives of Bengal is vested in the Governor General in Council, which power is recognized and

* See *Asiatic Journ.* N. S. Vol. II. p. 134. As. Intell.

† *Ibid.* p. 136.

confirmed by the British legislature; that in exercising this power, the Indian government has at all times manifested a just attention to the religious opinions and customs of the natives, as far as compatible with the paramount claims of humanity and justice; that a discriminating regard for those religious opinions was not incompatible with the suppression of practices repugnant to the first principles of civil society, and to the dictates of natural reason; that the attention of the Bengal government has been for many years directed to the rite of suttee, and the various opinions collected, and the frequent discussions the question received in all its bearings, had afforded a body of information which served as a basis for legislation on the subject, with a view to its safe and final adjustment; that the special attention of Lord William Bentinck had been directed to the subject in 1824, and he had addressed a circular to fifty-three individuals, selected for their talents and experience in the manners and character of the Hindoos, requiring them to state their opinions as to the abolition of suttees; that the majority were in favour of an abolition of the rite; that the Judges of the Nizamut Adawlut were unanimous in opinion, in the year 1828, "that the practice may be prohibited without danger, and that it should therefore be prohibited;" and that, in accordance with this recommendation, the Governor General passed the regulation in question, which was approved by all the members of government. The Court, therefore submitted that the petition ought to be dismissed for the following reasons:

I. Because the rite was made instrumental to the commission of the most atrocious and cruel murders, prompted by jealousy of family honour, ambition to extend the reputation of the family by such a sacrifice, or the desire of obtaining the deceased's wealth.

II. Because the Hindoo law is not mandatory on the widow, in relation to the rite of suttee.

III. Because the regulation cannot properly be regarded as a departure from the just and established principles of religious toleration, on the observance of which the stability of the British power in India mainly depends, because the rite is not prohibited as a religious act, but as a flagrant offence against society: it admits of question whether the rite is sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus: by many of the most learned Hindus of the present day it is regarded as absolutely sinful.

IV. Because no apprehensions could justly be entertained that a prohibition of the rite would be followed by any demonstration of popular discontent: it was the duty of the government, whenever it could

do so with safety, to prohibit a practice which so powerfully tended to deprave the natural feeling and character, and which taught perverted religion to predominate over the best affections of the heart. State necessity, and views of political expediency, had hitherto rendered, or seemed to render it unwise to attempt a total suppression of the practice by the direct and open interference of the government. These reasons having ceased to operate, the time had arrived when government, consulting the best interests of its native subjects, was called upon to pronounce the rite illegal, and prohibit its observance.

The case of the appellants was supported by Dr. Lushington, Mr. Drinkwater, and Mr. Macdougall; that of the respondents by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir J. Scarlett, Sir C. Wetherell, Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Serj. Spankie, and Mr. Lloyd.

The following is a copy of the decision: At the Court at St. James's, the 11th July 1832:

Present,—the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, there was this day read at the Board a Report from a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 7th July instant, in the words following, *viz.*—

"Your Majesty having been pleased, by your order in council of the 11th of May 1831, to refer unto this Committee the humble petition of certain Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, &c., setting forth that (here the petition is inserted); the Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have taken the said petition into consideration; and having heard counsel for the petitioners thereupon, and also on behalf of the East-India Company, their lordships do agree humbly to report as their opinion to your Majesty, that the said petition should be dismissed."

His Majesty, having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said petition be, and the same is, hereby dismissed this Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following were presented to his Majesty:—

June 6.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, on appointment as Governor of Fort St. George.

Lieut. Col. James Tod, Bengal army, to present his History of Rajpootana.

Lieut. Marcus Hare, R.N., on his return from the East-Indies.

Lieut. Best, on his return from India.

Lieut. Percy, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

June 13.

Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on leaving for India.

The Bishop of Calcutta, on his departure to Calcutta.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Walker, late commander of the forces at Madras.

Lieut. Gen. Darling, on his return from the government of New South Wales.

Lieut. Col. D. H. Bellasis, Bombay Army, on his return to India.

Major Willock, on receiving his Majesty's permission to accept the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun of the first class.

Major Dalgairns, on his return from India.

Lieut. C. H. Darling, on his arrival from New South Wales.

Lieut. Wm. Allen, R.N., on his being appointed to survey the River Niger.

June 27.

Mr. Macaulay, M.P., on his appointment to the India Board.

Mr. Gordon, on his appointment as a commissioner of the India Board.

Major Macpherson, 99th regt., on his return from the Mauritius.

Colonel Fagan, lately adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

Lieut. Col. Childers, on his return from India.

Baron Osten, on his return from India.

Lieut. Geo. Gordon, on his departure for India.

Lieut. Oakes, on his return to India.

Capt. Eaton, on his promotion and return from the Mauritius.

July 11.

Major Taylor, 20th regt., on his return from India.

July 17.

Mr. Charles Marshall, on being confirmed in the office of chief justice of Ceylon.

July 25.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, on being appointed to the colony of the 56th Regt.

Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, on his return from India, and being appointed Companion of the Bath.

Major Macpherson, 13th Foot, on promotion.

Capt. Herne Burchell, on his return from India.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

St. James's Palace, July 17, 1832.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Charles Marshall, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the Island of Ceylon.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAM-BOAT.

On the 28th July, an iron steam-boat, intended as a tug or towing-vessel on the Ganges, was launched from the wharf of Messrs. Maudslays and Co., Pedlars Acre, and named the *Lord William Bentinck*, in compliment to the Governor General of India, the patron of steam-navigation in those parts. The ceremony of christening was performed by Lord Sandon. The vessel took the water in an admirable style.

This scheme of providing iron steam-tugs and passage-vessels on the rivers of India, for which they are adapted by their lightness of draft, is carried into effect, under the direction of Captain Johnstun, the originator of steam-navigation in India, by the Court of Directors, who have contracted with Messrs. Maudslays and Co. for four pairs of boats,—four tugs and four boats for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of cargo.

The boat launched is 125 feet long, 22

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feet beam, and, with the exception of her decks, entirely of iron, of a thickness varying from one quarter to three-eighths of an inch. She will be fitted with a pair of engines of the united power of 60 horses, with vibrating cylinders, on a patent principle. She will carry nothing besides her crew and stores, and fuel for 48 hours' consumption; but she will tow, at the rate of seven and a half miles per hour, an iron accommodation vessel of the same dimensions, capable of embarking a weight of 50 tons, at a draft of two feet, the prescribed limit of draft for both vessels. Without her engine, but with near 100 persons on board, when she was launched, the boat drew only 13 inches.

Besides the economy of weight, economy of cost has been consulted in the choice of iron: the first pair of boats, including engines, anchors and cables, will cost less than £6,000.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drago. (at Bombay). J. E. Geils to be cornet by purch., v. Read app. to 13th L. Drago. (13 July 32).

13th Light Drago. (at Madras). Cornet E. R. Read, from 4th L. Drago., to be cornet, v. Tourney who retires (13 July 32).

16th Light Drago. (in Bengal). Lieut. Edw. Guest to be capt. by purch., v. Macan prom.; Cornet Geo. Crofton to be lieut. by purch., v. Guest; and C. W. Reynolds to be cornet by purch., v. Crofton (all 29 June 32).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Asst. Surg. A. Wood, from 7th F., to be assist. surg., v. F. Browne, who retires on h.p. 26 F. (20 July 32).

4th Foot (in New South Wales). Capt. P. Delisle, from h.p. 17th F., to be capt., v. H. P. Hill app. paym. 18th F. (20 July 32).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. E. Wetherall, from h.p. unattached, to be ens., v. Aug. Barry, who exch. (6 July 32).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. J. M. Malleue, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. R. Hare, who exch. rec. dif. (15 June 32); Lieut. W. H. Barker to be capt. by purch., v. Malleue who retires; Ens. P. R. Jennings to be lieut. by purch., v. Barker; and Ens. F. Holder, from 58th F., to be ens., v. Jennings (all 22 do.); W. A. Sinclair to be ens. by purch., v. Irving prom. to 28th F. (23 do.).—Lieut. Col. Wm. Elton, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Sir Michael McCrea, who exch. (29 June).—Maj. W. H. Dennie to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Elton who retires; Capt. Jas. Macpherson to be major by purch., v. Dennie; Lieut. J. G. D. Taylor to be capt. by purch., v. Macpherson; Ens. R. G. Hughes to be lieut. by purch., v. Taylor; and T. G. Gisborne to be ens. by purch., v. Hughes (all 6 July).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Wood, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. Fraser app. to 57th F. (22 June 32).—Ens. C. J. Carter to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Neill app. to 29th F.; and G. H. Wallace to be ens. by purch., v. Carter (both 20 July 32).

46th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Alex. Campbell to be major, v. Thompson dec. (6 June 32).

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. L. E. Wood to be lieut. by purch., v. Schoof, who retires; and B. Moffat to be ens. by purch., v. Wood (both 22 June 32).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. H. C. Smithwaite, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. A. Domela (1st), who retires on h.p. 46th F. (22 June 32).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. McCaskill to be (2 F)

lieut. by purch., v. Dixon, whose prom. of 12th April has been cancelled; and Edw. Malloy to be ensign by purch., v. McCaskill (both 15 June 32).
—G. T. Brooke to be ens. by purch., v. Holder app. to 15th F. (22 June 32).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Gahan to be lieut. by purch., v. De la Coudamine prom.; Cadet W. B. Goodrich to be ens. by purch., v. Gahan; Assist. Surg. Edw. Cutlar, from h.p. 1st Foot Guards, to be assist. surg., v. Lister app. to 46th F. (all 15 June 32).

59th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Jas. Moore, from 80th F., to be capt., v. Markham dec. (15 June 32).

62d Foot (at Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. G. Hillier, from h.p. unattached, to be major, v. Walther app. to 29th Regt.; Lieut. R. J. Hill, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Cooke, who exch. (both 13 July 32).

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). R. J. F. Miles to be ens. by purch., v. Champ prom. in 9th F. (6 Apr. 32); Lieut. W. T. N. Champ, from 39th F., to be lieut., v. Thorold, who retires on h. p. (18 May 32).—Ens. R. Chator, from h.p. Royal Afr. Corps, to be Ens., v. Miles, app. to 89th F. (8 June).

72d Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut.-Col. John Peldie, from 31st Regt., to be lieut.-col., v. Thos. F. Wade, who retires upon h. p. unattached (20 Apr. 32).—Ens. John Wade to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell, who retires; and G. H. L. Wharton to be ens. by purch., v. Wade (both 1 June).

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. E. W. Blencowe, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., paying diff. v. Hope, app. to 24th F. (6 Apr. 32); 2d Lieut. R. C. Bingham, from 68th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Tyner, who retires (7 do.); Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jos. Fuller, a. c. n., from 34th Regt., to be colonel, v. Lieut.-gen. Dundas dec. (9 Apr. 32); R. L. Paleston to be ens. by purch., v. Rylo, who retires (18 May 32).—Lieut. C. Tyssen to be capt. by purch., v. Salmon who retires; Ens. H. A. Graham to be lieut. by purch., v. Tyssen; J. Ellis to be ens. by purch., v. Gahan; Staff Assist. Surg. John Caw to be assist. surg., v. Nugent app. to 96th F. (all 15 June 32).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Staff Assist. Surg. W. Robertson to be assist. surg., v. Wood app. to 3d F. (20 July 32).

87th Foot (at Mauritius). H. Jephson to be 2d Lieut. by purch., v. Jodrell app. to 1st or Gr. F. Ges. (25 May 32).

96th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. Jas. McCabe to be lieut., v. Adye dec. (5 Feb. 32).—G. D. Paterson to be Ens. by purch., v. McCabe prom. (25 May).

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. W. S. Norton, from 55th F., to be lieut., v. Kerr app. to 15th F. (30 March 32); Staff Assist. Surg. R. Prienne to be assist. surg., v. Bonford app. to staff (6 Apr. 32).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. F. A. Morris to be adj., v. Jefferson, who resigns adjuty only (4 May 32).

Unattached.—Lieut. S. M. Queen, from 44th F., to be capt. of a comp. by purch. (1 June 32).—Lieut. Thos. De la Coudamine, from 57th F., to be capt. of inf. by purch. (15 do.).—Capt. Turner Macan, from 16th L. Drags., to be major of inf. by purch. (29 do.).

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the 6th Regt. of Foot now at Bombay shall be permitted to bear the appellation of Royal, and be in future styled the 6th or Royal (1st) Warwickshire Regiment; and that the facings be accordingly changed from yellow to blue.

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Appointed in England.—Alexander Ross, Esq., to be a provisional Member of Council in Bengal; date 4th April 1832.—George Edw. Russell, Esq., to be ditto at Madras; date 25th Jan. 1832.

Retired in England.—Lieut. J. R. Bigge, 3d Bengal N.I.; date 23d April 1832.—Capt. Thos. A. Mein, 37th Bengal N.I.; date 10th Dec. 1831.—Capt. Francis J. Bellow, 62d Bengal N.I.; date 30th March 1832.—Maj. Peter Barclay, 14th Madras N.I.; date 20th Feb. 1832.—Maj. Alex. Anderson, Madras engineers; date 3d March 1832.—

Surg. Edw. Chapman, Madras estab.; date 23d Nov. 1831.—Lieut. Col. Andrew Campbell, Bombay Artillery; date 29th Dec. 1831.—Capt. Thos. Stalker, Bombay Europ. Regt.; date 16th April 1832.—Maj. Augustus Grafton, 15th Bombay N.I.; date 29th Dec. 1831.—Rev. John Irving, chaplain Bengal estab.; date 8th April 1832.—Rev. Wm. Roy, D.D., chaplain, Madras estab.; date 24th April 1832.

Dismissed in England.—Ens. David Hadden, 55th Bengal N.I.; date 18th Jan. 1832.—Capt. C. S. Buxton, 3d Madras N.I.—Rev. David Garrow, A.B., chaplain, Bengal estab.; date 23d Nov. 1831.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 25. Betsy, Barclay, from Mauritius 8th March; at Leith.—**July 9. Sesostris,** Liddell, from Madras 11th March and Cape 6th May; off Margate.—**9. Maria,** Beale, from Bengal 3d March, and Cape 5th May; at Deal.—**15. Sterling,** Landgreen, from Swan River 22d July 1831, Southabaya 20th Oct., and Lisbon; at Cowes.—**27. H. C. Ch. S. Lokous,** Campbell, from China, 6th March; off Dover.

Departures.

June 26. Riffman, Hutchinson, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—**26. Redracer,** Smith, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—**26. Amity,** Gray, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**30. Welcome,** Paul, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**July 1. H. C. Ch. S. Recovery,** Milbank, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—**2. Elizabeth,** Batty, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**3. Lady Flora,** Ford, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—**3. Rome,** Richardson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**3. Aquila,** Taylor, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—**4. Mail,** Rowett, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—**5. Cardinal,** Fewson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**10. Nansen,** Wright, for New South Wales; and **Britton,** Parker, for Penang and Singapore; both from Deal.—**10. H. B. Currie,** for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—**12. Mountstuart Elphinstone,** Elliott, for Cape and Madras; H. C. Ch. S. **Cesar,** Thompson, for Madras and Bengal; **Columbine,** Brown, for Mauritius; and **John Craig,** Lawson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—**12. Duke of Buccleugh,** Henning, for Bengal; and **Lady Raffles,** Bourchier, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—**12. Ada,** Faulkner, for Cape and Mauritius; from Bristol.—**13. Glenalvon,** Brown, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—**13. Denison,** Poole, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—**14. Simon Taylor,** Christie, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**14. St. George,** Thomson, for Bengal; from Bristol.—**17. Janet,** Chalmers, for Mauritius; **Seymour,** Freeman, for Ceylon; and **Alexander Robertson,** Gray, for Cape and New South Wales; all from Deal.—**18. Columbia,** Dooth, for Batavia and Singapore; and **Woodmasterne,** Batyee, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—**19. Victoria,** Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—**19. Fanny,** Irvine, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—**20. Jane and Henry,** Lithgo, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; and **Midas,** Kernath, for Rio and Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—**22. Duke of Northumberland,** Pope, for Bengal; **Baretto, Junior,** Laws, for Bengal; and **Duke of Bedford,** Brown, for Cape and Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—**22. Lady Gordon,** Harmer, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—**25. Golconda,** Stewart, for Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Maira, from Bengal: **Lady Grey;** Mrs. Colville; Mrs. Leicester; Mrs. Hodges; Miss Birch; Rev. W. Eales; Major Campbell; Capt. Oriell; Lieut. Barber; Cornet Murray; Qu. Master Edwards; Mr. Luskill; several children.

Per Sesostris, from Madras: Mrs. Sawyer; Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Wilson; Miss Gascoigne; Col. Raynsford, 7th L.C.; Col. Ross, 18th N.I.; Rev. Dr. Lawrie, junior minister Scotch Church; Wm. Douglas, Esq., civil service; Capt. Jones, 44th N.I.; Capt. Robertson, H.M. 57th regt.; Capt. Clark, 37th N.I.; Lieut. Daniell, 18th N.I.; Lieut.-King, 15th N.I.; Lieut. Walker, 1st L.C.; Lieut. Gascoigne, 30th N.I.; Lieut. Gordon, 13th N.I.; Mr. Wainhouse; two Misses Jones; two Misses Campbell; two Misses Crisp; Masters

King, Crip, Anderson, Campbell, and Dunlop; Mr. Anstruther, R.N., from the Cape; 7 servants.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Canham and two children; Mrs. Sherwood and four ditto; Mr. Canham; Mr. Beatson; Mr. Dixon; Mr. Lloyd Williams; Master G. Williams; Arthur Freese, Esq., Madras civil service; Mrs. Grigg; Dr. Grigg; Mr. Green; Lieut. Bisset; four servants.

Per Ornithia, from Singapore: Mrs. Hazard and child; Mr. Turner.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.Ch.S. Layton, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Stewart; Col. Cock; Mrs. Salter; Mr. and Mrs. Wormley; Mr. Hope; Mr. Woodgate.

Per Hindostan, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Holme; Capt. and the Misses Pringle; Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander; Lieut. Coates; Mr. Warren; Mr. Brown; Mr. Porteus; Mr. Shephard; Mr. Hopper.

Per St. George, for Bengal (from Bristol): Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis; Mrs. Letitia Davis; Miss Emily Davis; Master Davis; Miss Davis; Major Wigan; Miss Austin; Capt. Bunbury; Mrs. Isabella Bunbury; Miss Bunbury; Miss M. A. Bunbury; Mr. Alex. Bunbury; Capt. Justin Shiel; Capt. Turner; Mr. Colin Turner; Miss Turner; Miss Henrietta Turner; Lieut. Hannington; Mrs. Hannington; Lieut. Turner; Lieut. Griffiths; and servants.

Per Malcolm, for Bengal: Col. J. A. Biggs; Mrs. Biggs; Miss B. Biggs; Miss M. A. M. Biggs; Miss C. Baynes; Miss E. A. Mouat; Miss C. Sealey; Miss Chamberlain; Miss Ward; Miss Le Riviere; Lieut. Van Heythuysen; Mrs. Van Heythuysen; Capt. Downing; Mr. Talloch; Mr. Green; Mr. Lyell; Mr. Bugis; Mr. Rubson; seven native servants.

Per Lady Raglan, for Bombay: Miss Carr; Mrs. Otley; Mr. Dallas; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Lieut. Col. Dixon and lady; Mr. McKenzie and lady; Ens. Staunton; Ens. Stock; Mr. Timms; Mrs. Hammond; several servants.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Mackerell; Lieut. Col. Venable; Major Morison; Major Charles; two Misses Sherriff; Dr. Murray; Lady Ryan; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Dunlop; Professor Holmes; two servants.

Per Duke of Northumberland, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and two sons; Mr. and Mrs. Mundy, and two young ladies; Capt. Cureton; Lieut. Cantley and lady; Mr. Hepstenstall; Mr. and Mrs. Tombs; Mr. Teal; Mr. Payne; Lieut. Garrett; Mr. Colville; Mrs. Thompson; Miss Macmahon; Capt. Grant and lady.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Cape and Bengal: Col. Peddle and family to the Cape; Messrs. Bailey for the Cape; Mr. R. Speir; Mr. W. Martin; Mr. Bailey; Hon. Mr. Elliot's boys to the Cape; Mr. and Misses Lethbridge; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Chester; Mr. Butler; Mr. Erskine; Mr. Scott.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Recovery, for Bengal: Major Blundell, 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. Butcher, ditto; Capt. Pearson, 10th Lancers; Cornet Keys, ditto; Mr. Pearson; Mr. J. Pearson; Mr. Robert Bain.

Per Barretto, Junior, for Bengal: Capt. Duncan; Mr. Macdougall; Mrs. and the Misses Monsells; Lieut. Gordon; Mr. Dunlop; Mr. Orman; Two Misses Wilkinson; Mr. Turner; Capt. Driver; Lieut. Juno; Lieut. Farmer; Dr. and Mrs. Bryce; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Phillips.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 7. At Early Bank, Perth, Mrs. Col. Farquhar, of a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. D. Birrell, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, of a son, still-born.

15. In Harley Street, the wife of John Forbes, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At St. Martin's in the Fields, London, William Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., Madras army, eldest son of the late William Mackenzie, Esq., of Strathgarve, Ross-shire, to Frances Jane, third daughter of Charles Buchan, Esq., Meadow Place, Edinburgh.

— At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, Capt. Frederick Maddan, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Harriet, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby, Cumberland.

14. At Tadernham, Gloucestershire, Mr. John Toulbe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Maria, third daughter of Mr. John Allen, of the same place.

17. At King's Nympston, Devon, P. W. Willis, Esq., of engineers, Bengal army, youngest son of the late Jas. Willis, Esq., of Hampton Court Palace, Middl sex, to Anne, daughter of the late James Patch, Esq., of Topham, Devon.

Laterly. At Cheltenham, John Hamilton Hall, Esq., only son of the late General Hall, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Julia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Sutton, of Longgrange, county Wexford.

DEATHS.

March 17. At sea, on board the *Sensatrix*, on the passage to England, Capt. Wilson, 21st Regt. Madras N.I.

May 8. At Alexandria, aged 21, on his way from Bombay to England, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Thomas Tuleton, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, eldest son of Thomas Tuleton, Esq., of Chorlton Lodge, Cheshire.

13. At Rome, of pleurisy, aged 54, Edward Dodwell, Esq., author of "Travels in Greece."

June 2. At sea, on his passage from Cremona, Major Frederick Du Vernett, assistant quartermaster, general of that island.

21. At Montpelier, near Bristol, where she was on a visit, Miss Anna Maria Porter, the celebrated novelist.

24. At Ravenswood, Major John Scott, of Ravenswood, late of the 8th regt. Bengal N.I.

24. On his arrival in London, from Bombay, after fourteen years' servitude, Major G. White, of the 19th regt. N.I., second son of Joseph White, Esq., of Little Munden, in the county of Hertford.

— At his residence, Knocklofty-house, county Tipperary, the Earl of Donoughmore, in his 70th year. He was the successor of the brave Abercrombie in the chief command of the English army in Egypt. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Capt. Hutchinson, M.P., who aided Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce in effecting the escape of Lavalette.

July 4. At Bath, Belle Vue, Bathwick Hill, Henry O'Brien, only son of Major O'Donoghue, aged 5 months.

9. In Grafton Street, Watkin Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, aged 16.

11. At Long-Dilton, Surrey, Chas. Broughton, youngest son of Lieut. Col. James Tod, on his second birth-day.

16. At Dover, aged 12, Charles Ralph Uvidal, son of the late C. T. Evans, Esq., of Calcutta.

21. At Brockhill Cottage, near Bracknell, Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. Alex. Chrystie, H.C.S.

17. At Frankfurt, Captain William Henry Agnew, of the Madras army.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar measure is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 3 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 23, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 4 4	@ 4 5
Bottles	100 0	11 0	— flat	do. 4 4	4 12
Coals	H. md. 0 9	—	— English, sq.	do. 2 2	2 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md. 35 10	36 0	— flat	do. 2 5	2 6
— Brasers, 40-120	do. 38 8	42 0	— Bolt	do. 2 3	2 8
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	— Sheet	do. 3 12	4 2
— Old Gross	do. 34 0	—	— Nails	do. 8 0	15 0
— Bolt	do. 36 0	30 0	— Hoops	F. md. 3 0	—
— Tile	do. 34 0	35 8	— Kettle	F. md. 1 0	1 1
— Nails, assort.	do. 30 0	—	— Lead, Plg.	F. md. 4 8	5 0
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 38 0	39 0	— Sheet	do. 5 7	5 14
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	— Millinery	do. 40 D.	—
Coppers	do. 1 8	1 12	— Shot, patent	bag —	—
Cottons, chintz	—	—	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 7	5 8
— Muslins, assort.	—	—	— Stationery	do. 13 0	P. C.
— Twist, Mule,	—	—	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 8	7 12
—	—	—	— Swedish	do. 9 4	10 0
Cutlery	10 D.	—	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 16 0	17 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	35 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 2 4	2 12
Hardware	P. C.	—	— coarse	1 8	1 10
Hosiery	P. C.	30 D.	— Flannel	0 9	1 8

MADRAS, February 15, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 10	@ 12	Iron Hoops	candy 21	@ 23
Copper, Sheathing	candy 300	335	— Nails	do. 40	45
— Cakes	do. 365	270	— Lead, Plg.	do. 42	48
— Old	do. 250	260	— Sheet	do. 15	15 A.
— Nails, assort.	do. 210	220	— Millinery	do. 10	15 A.
Cottons, Chintz	20 A.	25 A.	— Shot, patent	candy 32	35
— Muslins and Ginghams	15 A.	30 A.	— Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
— Longcloth	10 A.	20 A.	— Steel, English	candy 80	87
Cutlery	P. C.	10 D.	— Swedish	do. 105	130
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	35 A.	— Tin Plates	box 21	22
Hardware	15 D.	20 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	10 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	20 A.	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
— English sq.	do. 21	23	— Flannel	20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 21	23			

BOMBAY, February 25, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 16	@ —	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 50	@ 0
Bottles, pint	doz. 1	—	— English, do.	do. 35	0
Coals	bushel 1	—	— Hoops	cwt. 6	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt. 60	—	— Nails	do. 14	0
— 24-32	do. 61	—	— Plates	do. 7	0
— Thick sheets	do. 62	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 33	0
— Slab	do. 55	—	— do. for nails	do. 30	0
— Nails	do. 54	—	— Lead, Plg.	cwt. 9½	0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	do. 10	0
— Longcloths	—	—	— Millinery	20 D.	0
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 14	0
— Other goods	—	—	— Spelter	do. 7½	0
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80	lb 1½	—	— Stationery	do. 5A.	0
Cutlery, table	10 A.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 15	0
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	— Tin Plates	box 18	0
Hardware	20 D.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	7A.	0
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	2½A.	0
			— Flannel	P. C.	—

CANTON, January 7, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 26 yds.	piece 4.50	@ 5.50	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 3.50	4.50	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5	8
— Muslins, 34 yds.	do. 2.50	3	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.60	1.70
— Cambrics, 18 yds.	do. 1.50	1.75	— Camlets	pec. 17	19
— Bandannoes	do. 1.50	2.50	— Do. Dutch	do. 42	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 30	pecul 33	38	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	8
— Iron, Bar	do. 2.75	0	— Tin, Signals	pecul 15.50	—
— Rod	do. 3	3.50	— Tin Plates	box 7	7.50
— Lead	do. 4.60	0			

SINGAPORE, February 2, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton 11kfs. Imlt. Battick, dble.....	corgie	6 @ 7
Bottles.....	100	4	do. do. Pullicat.....	do.	3 — 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 — 44	Twist, 16 to 80.....	pecul	40 — 80
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32ln. pcs.	24	— 31	Hardware, assort.....	N.D.	—
Imit. Irish.....	25.....36	do. 24	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	54 — 6
Longcloths.....	12.....36	do. —	English.....	do.	34 — 34
38 to 40.....	36-37	do. 61	Nails.....	do.	6 — 7
do.....	38-40	do. 7	Lead, Pig.....	do.	54 — 6
do.....	44	do. 71	Sheet.....	do.	6 — 6
50.....	do. 104	— 12	Shot, patent.....	bag	14 — 2
54.....	do. 104	— 12	Spelter.....	pecul	3 — 34
60.....	do. 10	— 14	Steel, Swedish.....	do.	7 — 8
Prints, 7-8, single colours.....	do. 24	— 34	English.....	do.	none
9-8.....	do. 31	— 41	Woolens, Long Ellis.....	pcs.	10 — 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.....	do. 2	— 24	Camblets.....	do.	28 — 33
Jaconet, 20.....	44 — 46	do. 2 — 5	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet).....	yd.	2 — 24

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 9, 1832.—The market for Cotton Piece Goods still remains heavy, and no improvement in prices. The following sales have taken place, viz. 2,750 pieces of Book Muslins, at 3-1 to 4-12 per piece; Mull, 2,500 pieces at 3; Jacomet, 2,400 pieces at 2-6 to 5-9-1, Cambrics, 1,900 pieces at 3-2 to 4, and 200 pieces at 10-2; Longcloths, 1,000 pieces at 31 ans. to 4 ans. 1 pie per yard; with some small sales of Lappets, &c. &c.—23. Cotton piece goods are still without any improvement in prices: the principal sales have been in Lappets, which, of the different descriptions, about 11,000 pieces have sold at 2 to 3-8 per piece. The demand for the finer description still continues, but at prices that will not pay. Mule Twist, 337 bales of average, Nos. 30 to 127, have been sold at from 4 ans. 8 pie to 7 ans. per morah; also Orange Twist, 7 bales, Nos. 40 to 100, average 60, at Sa. Rs. 1-12 per lb. In Woolens the market is well supplied, and prices very low. Copper, the stock heavy in bazaar, but rather improving. Iron, the stock heavy. Oilman's stores scarce, and in demand. Brandy, abundant. Wines, the market well supplied, but not heavy; and Sherry, of good quality, in demand. Beer, of approved quality, scarce.

Madras, Feb. 15, 1832.—The markets continue without animation, and we are not aware that a fresh importation of any article besides Beer and Brandy would realize even our quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1832.—The following prices have been obtained for Staples per *Columbia* and *Theodora*, viz.—English Iron, 34 to 34½ Rs. per candy; do. Rod do., 38 Rs. per do.; Iron hoops, 6 Rs. per do.; and Iron plates, 74 Rs. per do. Curdage and Canvas scarce.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.—No change has taken place in Woolen and Cotton Goods for some time past. The Hong merchants who purchased the Company's Camblets at Dols. 19, are now offering them at a reduction of 2 or 3 dollars on that price.

Manilla, Dec. 10, 1831.—The stock of white goods being rather limited, an improvement is expected in prices. Lappets improving, and good patterns would meet ready sale. Book and Mull Muslins without demand. Fine Jacomet will sell from 5 to 8 dols. per piece. White Handkerchiefs in fair demand. Woolens, long ells, wanted. Copper sheathing and nails in demand.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Ra. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable.....	32 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st. or Old 5. } Class	4 0
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	
3 0	..... Ditto.....	2 do. 3 0
3 0	..... Ditto.....	3 do. 2 8
1 12	..... Ditto.....	4 do. 1 4
0 10	..... Ditto.....	5 do. 0 4
Prem. 2 0	{ 2d. or Middle 5 }	..... 1 8 Prem.
	{ p. Cent. Loan }	
2 12	3d. or New ditto.....	2 2
Disc. 1 8	4 per cent. Loan dls.....	2 0
	Bank Shares—Prem. 6,660 to 6,500.	
	Bank of Bengal Rates.	
	Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
	Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.
	Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, six months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, March 8, 1832.

Government Securities.

	Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.		37 Prem.
	Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 25, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sica Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 114 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 110½ to 111½ per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110½ to 111½ per ditto.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Bank of U. S. Bills, 4s. 1 do. per ditto
Sycee Silver, 51 per cent.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla	cwt.	—
Coffee, Java	2 17 0	3 1 0
— Cheribon	2 18 0	3 1 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon	2 15 0	3 0 0
— Bourbon	—	—
— Mocha	3 7 0	3 9 0
Cotton, Surat	0 0 4	0 0 5½
— Madras	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
— Bengal	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
— Bourbon	0 0 7½	0 0 9½
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
— Aloes, Epatica	9 10 0	16 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star	3 6 0	3 10 0
— Borax, Refined	4 0 0	4 2 0
— Unrefined	3 5 0	3 6 0
— Camphire, In tub	14 0 0	—
— Cardamoms, Malabar	0 3 4	0 3 8
— Ceylon	0 1 9	0 1 10
— Cassia Buds	3 10 0	3 15 0
— Ligna	4 2 0	4 10 0
— Castor Oil	0 0 6	0 1 0
— China Root	1 10 0	1 12 0
— Cubebs	4 4 0	—
— Dragon's Blood, ord.	6 0 0	7 10 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop	2 5 0	3 0 0
— Arabic	1 10 0	3 10 0
— Asafoetida	—	—
— Benjamin, 2d Sort.	—	—
— Animi.	3 0 0	12 0 0
— Gambogiun	6 0 0	19 0 0
— Myrrh	4 0 0	15 0 0
— Oilbanum	1 13 0	5 0 0
— Kino	10 0 0	12 0 0
— Lac Lake	0 0 4	0 1 0
— Dye	0 2 0	0 2 2
— Shell	4 0 0	5 0 0
— Stick	1 10 0	3 0 0
— Musk, China	1 5 0	2 5 0
— Nux Vomica	1 0 0	—
Oil, Cassia	0 0 5½	0 0 6½
— Cinnamon	0 8 0	0 9 0
— Cocoonut	0 2 3	0 3 6
— Cajaputa	0 0 9	0 1 0
— Mace	0 0 3	—
— Nutmegs	0 0 10	0 1 0
— Opium	—	—
— Rhubarb	0 1 10	0 2 4
— Sal Ammoniac	3 0 0	—
— Sena	0 0 6	0 1 10
— Turmeric, Java	0 13 0	1 0 0
— Bengal	0 9 0	0 14 0
— China	0 18 0	1 5 0
Galls, In Sorts	3 3 0	3 10 0
— Blue	3 5 0	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo	0 0 3	0 0 5
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3	0 0 8
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5 9	0 6 3
— Purple and Violet	0 5 3	0 5 6
— Fine Violet	0 5 3	0 5 6
— Mid. to good Violet	0 4 8	0 5 0
— Violet and Copper	0 4 6	0 5 0
— Copper	0 4 3	0 4 6
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 3 9	0 4 9
— Do. ord. and low	0 2 9	0 3 6
— Madras, mid. to fine	0 2 9	0 3 7
— Do. bad and ord.	0 1 11	0 2 7
— Do. Kurpah	0 2 5	0 4 0
— Java	0 2 3	0 2 8

Mother-o'-Pearl	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Shells, China } cwt.	4 8 0	@ 4 10 0
Nankeens	—	—
Rattans	100	none
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 13 6 — 0 15 0
— Patna	0 16 0	0 18 0
— Java	0 11 0	0 12 0
Safflower	7 0 0	11 0 0
Sago	0 12 0	0 18 0
— Pearl	0 18 0	0 15 0
Saltpetre	1 12 0	1 14 0
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb	—
— Novl	—	—
— Ditto White	—	—
— China	—	—
— Bengal and Privilege	—	—
— Orgazine	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	0 8 10
— Cloves	0 0 10	0 1 6
— Mace	0 3 6	0 5 9
— Nutmegs	0 2 3	0 3 6
— Ginger	cwt.	1 12 0
— Pepper, Black	lb	0 0 3½ — 0 0 4
— White	0 0 4	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	0 17 0 — 1 9 0
— Siam and China	0 19 0	1 5 0
— Mauritius	—	—
— Manila and Java	0 18 0	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea	0 2 0	0 2 0½
— Congou	0 2 0½	0 3 2½
— Souchong	—	—
— Campoi	—	—
— Twankay	0 2 1½	0 2 7
— Pekoe	0 2 7½	0 4 0
— Hyson Skin	0 2 2½	0 3 2½
— Hyson	0 3 3	0 4 9
— Young Hyson	0 3 1	0 3 6
— Gunpowder	0 4 7	0 5 1
— Tin, Banca	cwt.	3 0 0 — 3 5 0
— Tortoiseshell	lb	1 5 0 — 2 15 0
— Vermilion	—	—
Wax	cwt.	4 0 0 — 6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	15 0 — 20 0 0
— Ebony	5 15 0	7 10 0
— Sapan	3 0 0	20 0 0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0 5 0 — 0 7 0
Oil, Fish	ton	—
Whalefins	ton	105 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, etc.	—	—
— Best	lb	0 3 0 — 0 5 0
— Inferior	0 1 5	0 2 6
— V. D. Land, etc.	—	—
— Best	0 2 3	0 2 4½
— Inferior	0 0 8	0 1 1½

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	1 10 0 — 1 12 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.	lb	2 0 0 — 7 0 0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0 15 0 — 1 0 0
Hides, Dry	lb	0 4 4 — 0 0 6
— Salted	0 0 4	0 0 5
Oil, Palm	cwt.	33 6 0
— Fish	ton	—
Raisins	cwt.	—
Wax	5 0 0	—
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.	pipe	14 0 0 — 18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	9 0 0	14 0 0
Wood, Teak	load	6 0 0 — 7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, July 27, 1832.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India	£. 55	4 p. cent.	£. 463,750	£.	—	March. Sept.
London	66	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	75½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debetures	—	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	100½	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India	110	6 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	7	—	10,000	100	24	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	92½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	85	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	6½	—	10,000	100	13	—

Sugar.—The Sugar market is languid. At a public sale the last week a large proportion was withdrawn, and the number of bags sold was small: the sale heavy, at rather lower prices.

Coffee.—There is a disposition amongst the holders to submit to a reduction of price.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is steady; prices are firm.

Wool.—The late public sales of Van Diemen's Land Wool, amounting to 1,560 bags, went of pretty well, except for the greasy and inferior qualities, which sold as low as 8s. to 11d. per lb.: the other sorts sold according to quality from 1s. to 2s. 4½d. per lb.

Tea.—The market dull. Boheas which cost 3s. 0d. are offered at 1d. per lb. discount.

Indigo.—The following is the report of Messrs Patry and Pasteur of the result of the East-India Company's Sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 10th and closed on the 19th instant: "The quantity declared for sale was 7419 chests, of which 1952 chests were Company's; previous to the opening of the sale 729 chests were withdrawn, leaving 6690 chests, which presented the following assortment:—801 chests Bengal, very fine shipping qualities; 2153 good to fine do.; 1834 middling to good do.; 1115 good consuming to middling shipping; 406 ordinary to good consuming qualities; 100 Kurpah or Madras on Bengal principle; 215 Madras, mostly middling quality and ordinary; 10 Manila, 34 Bimlipatam; 15 Pondicherry; and 2 Java: total 6690 chests.

"The leading feature of this sale has been the great competition and animated biddings for the middling and ordinary qualities, from 3s. to 4s. and the comparative neglect of good and fine sorts, which, as the above assortment shows, comprised two-thirds of the sale.

"It was evident that the great proportion of the Foreign orders were limited to qualities under 4s. 3d., which therefore sold with spirit from last sale's prices to 2d. advance; but the good and especially the fine sorts above 4s. 6d. went off heavily at a decline of 4d. to 6d. thus establishing a disproportion in the relative values of middling and fine qualities which has never before existed. Without noticing extreme quotations on either side, the range of prices of ordinary to fine Bengal qualities is from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.

"The principal part of the sale was taken for exportation. The Home consumers purchased very little; the proportion of qualities adapted to their use was, however, very small.

"Although the quantity of Madras was considerable, and mostly brought in by the proprietors, the remainder hardly brought the average of last sale's prices. The total quantity taken in by the proprietors does not exceed 400 chests.

"The following are the prices:—Bengal, Fine blue 5s. 3d. a 6s. 3d.; Fine purple 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; Fine red violet 4s. 9d. a 5s.; Fine violet 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; Good and middling do. 4s. 2d. a 4s. 6d.; Good red violet 4s. 3d. a 4s. 9d.; Middling do. 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; Good violet and copper 4s. a 4s. 3d.; Middling and ordinary do. 3s. 6d. a 4s.; Low consuming do. 3s. a 3s. 6d.; Tash 1s. a 2s. 9d. Kurpah, Good to fine 3s. 6d. a 3s. 10d.; Middling to good 3s. 2d. a 3s. 6d.; Low and ordinary 2s. 9d. a 3s. Madras, Fine 3s. 5d. a 3s. 7d.; Good 3s. a 3s. 3d.; Middling 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10d.; Ordinary and low 2s. 3d. a 2s. 9d. Manila, Ordinary to good 1s. 10d. a 3s. 9d.

Since the close of the sale the market has been languid.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 June to 25 July 1832.

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1825.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	200	83½83½	Shut	91½91½	Shut	16½16½	—	—	—	8 10p
27	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½01	1 dis	8 10p
28	199 200	83½83½	—	91 91	—	16½	—	100½01	1 dis	9 10p
29	—	83½83½	—	91 91	—	16½16½	—	100½01	1d. par	9 11p
30	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½	—	11 12½
July										
2	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½01	1 dis	10 11p
3	200	83½84	—	91½91½	—	—	—	100½01	1 dis	9 11p
4	200	84 84	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½01	1d. par	9 11p
5	200	83½84	—	91½91½	—	16½	—	100½	par	10 12p
6	199 200	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½91	16½16½	200½	100½	1p	10 11p
7	199½200	84½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	100½01	par 1p	10 11p
9	199½	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	200½	100½1	2p	10 12p
10	199 200	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	199½01	101	1 2p	11 13p
11	199 199½	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½91	16½16½	199½	100½1½	1p	12 15p
12	199½200½	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	100½1½	1 2p	12 13p
13	200	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	199½20	101½1½	1 2p	12 13p
14	—	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	101½1½	1 2p	12 13p
16	200½	83½83½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½	200½	101½1½	1 2p	12 13p
17	199½200½	83½84	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½	199½20	101	1p	12 14p
18	199 199½	83½83½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	101½1½	1p	13 14p
19	200	83½83½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	199½20	101½1½	2p	13 14p
20	199½200½	83½83½	82½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	101½1½	par 2p	14 15p
21	199	83½83½	82½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	100½1½	par 2p	14 15p
23	199½200	83½	82½82½	90½91½	90 90½	16½16½	—	100½1½	par	13 15p
24	199½	83½83½	82½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½	—	101	1p	13 15p
25	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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ERRATUM.

Part I. p. 93, line 34, before "are not knaves," insert "must think they."

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